

crops are yielded in the year; and there is no species of fruit or grain known in Persia that will not thrive in K. The produce of sugar was formerly immense. Indigo continues to be cultivated in the neighbourhood of Dizful; and poppies, from which an excellent opium is extracted, in that of Shuster. —Hawizah, and its dependent tribes, form with Shuster and Dizful the prov. known by the Persians as ARABISTAN.

KHYALYNSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov. The district, which is in the N part of the gov., is intersected by the Volga, and is extremely fertile. Pop. 90,000. The town is 114 m. NE of Saratov, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 2,500. It has an extensive trade in grain.

KHVASTON, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 81 m. SW of Kiev, district and 16 m. SW of Skvira.

KHYBER MOUNTAINS, a range in Afghanistan, lying between the meridians of $71^{\circ} 10'$ and $71^{\circ} 30'$ E, which, diverging from the lower ranges of the Central Hindu-kush, to the NW of Peshawur, strike across the valley of the Cabul river towards the Suifeid-Koh and the Salt range. Their length is about 50 m., and their breadth 20 m.; and they appear to have at one time formed the eastern boundary of a great lake which may have filled the present valley of Cabul, and the waters of which ultimately burst through their barrier in two places,—one now forming the outlet of the Cabul river,—the other, known as the Khyber pass, of melancholy history in the annals of British warfare in India. There are four passes leading through this range from Hindostan into the valley of Jelalabad in Northern Afghanistan. Of these, the pass which bears the name of the range itself is the best, from its level character and directness, but the most dangerous, from the character of the predatory tribes which infest it. It is therefore seldom attempted except by large kafilas or bodies of traders, or by troops. This pass commences at Kadam, 10 m. W of Peshawur, and runs in a winding but generally NW course 30 m. to Duka, on the skirts of the plain of Jelalabad. The geological formation on all sides is slate rock; and the path lies in great part along the rough bed of a mountain-torrent which descends through it into the plain of Peshawur. The summit-level of the pass has an alt. of 3,373 ft. above sea-level; and 2,300 ft. above Peshawur. Throughout the whole extent of the *dharr* or pass of K., on the crest of the hills, there are the remains of ancient forts and buildings, whose neatness and solidity of structure evince that their founders must have been both more enlightened and opulent than the present inhabitants of this region. The tribes who dwell on the hills between the valley of Jelalabad and the great plain of Peshawur, are divided into three great families: the Afredis, the Shinwaris, and the Urukzis. Of these the Afredis, in their present locality, are the most numerous; the Shinwaris are more disposed to the arts of traffic; the Urukzis are the more orderly, if such a term can be applied at all to any of them. The Afredis occupy the E part of the hills, nearest Peshawur; and the Shinwaris the W parts, looking up the valley of Jelalabad. The Urukzis reside in Tirak, where they are intermingled with the Afredis; some of them are found on the hills to the SW of Peshawur. It was a malek of this tribe who conducted Nadir Shah and a force of cavalry by the route of Chura and Tirak to Peshawur, when the principal road through the hills was defended against him. The Shinwaris, besides their portion of the hills, hold the land immediately to the W of them, and some of the valleys of the Suifeid-Koh range. More westerly still, under the same

hill-range, they are found to the S of Jelalabad. There are also some of them in Ghorbund; and they dwell in considerable numbers bordering on Bajor, to the NW, where they are engaged in constant hostilities with the tribes of Bajor and Kafiristan. Tirak and Chura are said to be fertile and well-peopled valleys, enjoying a cool climate in comparison with that of Peshawur; and it is not unusual for the sirdars and others who have an understanding with the mountain-chiefs, to pass the warm weather in the former of these places, which has so frequently become a place of refuge to the distressed. The Khyberis, like other rude Afghan tribes, have their maleks or chiefs; but the authority of these is very limited, and as every individual has a voice in public affairs, it generally happens that a *manawari* or deliberation on any business terminates not by bringing it to a conclusion, but in strife and bloodshed amongst themselves. The portions of the Afredi and Shinwari tribes who inhabit the defiles of K. through which the road leads from Peshawur to the Jelalabad valley, are inconsiderable as to numbers, but extremely infamous on account of their ferocity, and their long-indulged habits of rapine. Under the Sadu Zai princes they received an annual allowance of 12,000 rupees, on condition of keeping the road through their country open, and abstaining from plunder. They called themselves, therefore, the *nukaran*, or 'servants of the king;' but it would appear that they were in those days little more scrupulous in their proceedings than in later times. Kafilas, however, still followed a route so manifestly the better and nearer one, satisfied with being not wholly rifled. Their stipend being discontinued by the Barak Zai sirdars, to whom the attachment they evinced to Shah Sujah was displeasing, they threw off all restraint, and the consequence was that the K. pass was closed to the traders of Peshawur and Cabul for some years before it came into notice in connection with the British campaign in Afghanistan. These tribes are in the mass very numerous, and it is boasted that the Afredi tribe can muster 40,000 fighting men. See articles **AFGHANISTAN** and **CABUL**.

KHYRPORE, a district and town of Upper Sind. The town is situated in N lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, E long. $68^{\circ} 45'$, about 15 m. E of the Indus, on the l. bank of a stream of the same name, which flows SW to the Indus. It is a poor place, and being in the midst of marshes, is very unhealthy; but has grown into importance as being the residence of the most powerful of the amirs of N. Sind, who possessed a tract of country lying chiefly to the SE of the town, measuring 120 m. in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The pop. of the town is about 15,000. The only manufactures conducted in it are the weaving and dyeing of cotton. By proclamation dated 21st Jan. 1852, the governor-general of India has annexed this territory, of nearly 10,000 sq. m. to the presidency of Bombay. The proclamation states, that whereas, on clear and complete evidence, his highness Mir Ali Murad Khan has been "convicted of having destroyed a leaf of the Koran on which the treaty of Now-nahur was written, and of having substituted for it another leaf of a different tenor, whereby his highness fraudulently obtained possession of several large districts instead of villages of the same name, greatly to the prejudice of the British government, to which the said districts lawfully belonged, and in gross violation of good faith and honour,—therefore the government of India has resolved, and declares, that Mir Ali Murad Khan is degraded from the rank of rais; and that all his lands and territories, excepting those hereditary possessions only which were allotted to him by his father, Mir Sohrab Khan, shall henceforth be a portion of the British empire in India."

KHYRPORE, a town of Bhawalpur, on the l. bank of the Ghara, in N lat. 29° 34', E long. 72° 7'. It lies close on the western skirt of the Thurr or Great Sandy desert; and is frequented by kafilas, who carry supplies to the tribes scattered over the Thurr.

KHYRPORE. See **KHAIRPUR**.

KI ISLANDS. See **KEY**.

KIA-CHAN, a town of Corea, in the prov. of Ping-nan, 255 m. NNE of Han-yang, on an affluent of the Yalu.

KIA-CHOUAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-hai, about 150 m. N of Han-yang.

KIAI-CHOUAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Tsuen-lo, 210 m. SE of Han-yang.

KIAINTOUN, a town of Laos, in the division of Northern Laos, on the l. bank of the Thanluyn.

KIAKHTA, a neat and regularly built town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the Chinese frontier, upon the r. bank of a small stream of the same name, in the district of Nishni-Udinsk, 52 m. S of Selenginsk, at an alt. of 2,536 ft. above sea-level. Its name is said to be derived from the Mongolian word *Kia*, the name of the *Triticum repens*, which grows abundantly here. The little brook of K. is here the boundary between Russia and China, and the trade betwixt the two empires is chiefly conducted here. The K. rises in Siberia, and falls into the Bura at a short distance from the frontier. It is so shallow in summer, that, unless after heavy rains, it is scarcely sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants; its water, moreover, is brackish. K. was founded in 1728. It contains about 500 houses, and the present number of its inhabitants is 3,500, exclusive of the Cossack garrison. It consists of a fortress and a small suburb. The fortress is built upon a gentle rise, and is enclosed with palisadoes and wooden bastions. The principal public buildings which it contains are a church, the governor's house, the custom-house, magazines, a range of shops and warehouses, a guard-house and barracks, and several houses belonging to the Crown but inhabited by the principal merchants. The suburb is surrounded with a wooden wall, and contains about 150 houses, very irregularly built. Without this suburb, upon the high road leading to Selenginsk, are a few houses, and the rhubarb magazine. The soil of the adjacent country is mostly sand or rock, and extremely barren. The limits westward from this settlement to the Selenga, and eastward as far as Tchikoe, are guarded with chevaux-de-frise, placed to prevent a contraband trade in cattle. The Chinese trading town of Mai-met-shin is situated about 140 yds. S of the fortress of K., and nearly parallel with it.—The commerce of Russia with China commenced about the latter end of the 16th cent., when the Russians, spreading eastward through the territory on each side of the river Amur, and subduing several independent Tongusian hordes which the Chinese also designed to conquer, the two countries were brought into collision. Open hostilities broke out in 1680, but were terminated by a regular treaty, by which, while the progress of the Russian arms was checked, the foundations of a commercial intercourse were laid. The Russians lost by this treaty—which was signed in 1689—the navigation of the Amur, but obtained in return a permanent trade with the Chinese, by caravans as well as by individual merchants. This trade was at first monopolized by the Russian government. Various altercations soon arose from the customary chicanery of the Chinese dealers; but in 1727 commissioners from both countries met on the mutual frontier, and concluded a treaty on the spot where the village of K. was afterwards built, by which it was arranged that a caravan consisting of 200 persons only—instead of at least five times that

number—should be sent to Pekin once in three years; and that the trade on the frontiers, till then indiscriminate, should be confined to the future town of K. and that of Zurutchaitai. In 1755 government resumed the monopoly of the caravan-trade; but the royal monopoly of the fur-trade, by which it was supplied with its chief article of barter, was abolished in 1762. The route of the caravan from Siberia to Pekin seems to have been the same as that of the present K. trade, which has constituted the sole over-land commerce between Russia and China since the year 1800, when a new commercial treaty was entered into between the two governments, and the trade strictly limited to the town of K. Bell of Antermomy, who traversed this route in 1720, proceeded from Tobolsk to Tara, crossed the marshy steppe of Baraba, passed the Obi, and reached Tomsk. Thence he proceeded to Yeniseiski, and afterwards to Elimski on the Elim, where the road to China diverges SE. Leaving this place, he crossed the Baikal lake to Selenginsk, passed the Tola, entered the desert, and pursuing a SE direction, reached the Chinese wall. With the exception of the water-carriage across the Baikal, which is not only tedious but dangerous, merchandise is transported from Petersburg to Pekin chiefly by land. The distance between these two places is reckoned at 8,040 versts, or 5,330 m., viz.:—

	Versts.
From Petersburg to Moscow,	734
Moscow to Nishni-Novgorod,	390
Nishni-Novgorod to Tobolsk,	1,995
Tobolsk to Irkutsk,	2,918
Irkutsk to Kiakhta,	471
	6,508, or 4,315 Eng. m.
Kiakhta to Pekin,	1,532, or 1,015 do.
	8,040

The latter part of the road lies through a flat desert country before it reaches the Chinese wall; the former traverses in some places a difficult one, and which for a portion of the year is further impeded by the weather. The Russian commodities are transported by land from Petersburg and Moscow to Tobolsk. From thence the merchants may embark upon the Irtysh down to its junction with the Oby; then they either tow up their boats or sail up the last-mentioned river as far as Naryn, where they enter the Ket, which they ascend to Makofskoi-Osteog. At that place the merchandise is carried about 90 versts by land to the Yenisei. The merchants then ascend that river, the Tunguska, and Angara to Irkutsk, cross the Baikal lake, and go up the river Selenga almost to K. It is a work of such difficulty to ascend the streams of so many rapid rivers, that this navigation eastwards can hardly be finished in one summer; for which reason the merchants commonly prefer the way by land. Their general rendezvous is the fair of Irbit near Tobolsk; from thence they go in sledges during winter to K., where they arrive about February—the season in which the chief commerce is carried on with the Chinese. They buy in their route all the furs they find in the small towns, where they are brought from the adjacent countries. When the merchants return in spring with the Chinese goods, which are of greater bulk and weight than the Russian commodities, they proceed by water. They then descend the streams of most of the rivers, namely, the Selenga, Angara, Tunguska, Ket, and Oby, to its junction with the Irtysh; they ascend that river to Tobolsk, and continue by land to Moscow and Petersburg. The trade of K. was thus stated by Coxe as for the year 1777:—

Value of imports from China,	1,484,712 rubles.
... exports to China,	1,313,621 ...
Duties collected,	481,460 ...

This statement, however, excluded contraband articles, and represented the commerce of a very unfavourable year. Coxe estimated the average gross amount of the whole trade at 4,000,000 silver rubles; and as this trade is almost entirely one of barter, the amount of the imports would be nearly the same as that of the exports. In a general statement of the commerce of Russia, laid before the lords' committee on trade in 1820 and 1821, the commerce of K., during the years 1818 and 1819, is thus exhibited:

	1818.	1819.
Value of goods imported,	3,169,116 rubles.	4,142,485
... exported,	3,169,116 ...	4,142,485
Duty collected,	2,969,266 ...	4,369,336

According to another statement, given in evidence before the same committee, the total value of European manufactures bartered at K. amounted to £1,000,000. It is, however, evidently extremely difficult to fix the exact value of goods exchanged by barter; and there is always an extensive contraband trade, of which raw silk on the part of the Chinese, and British cloths on the part of the Russians, are examples. The articles of barter on the part of the Russians are—furs, hides, woollen-cloths of Russian, Polish, German, and English manufacture, metals, glass and steel wares, cattle, sporting-dogs, corn, and gunpowder. The Chinese return tea, silk, cotton, porcelain, sugar-candy, tobacco, rhubarb, musk, and other drugs, and silver and gold dust. In 1809 a quantity of English cottons was purchased by Russian merchants at Leipsic, and sent to K. This circumstance, it would appear, led to a further introduction of British goods; and in 1819 the quantity of British manufactures exported to China, through the Russian territories, according to a statement from Petersburg, was as follows:—

	Yds.
Woollen cloths in imitation of Saxon, camlets, and bombazets,	400,000
Muslins and white cottons,	200,000
Manchester velveteens,	120,000
... velveteens,	40,000

The Chinese conduct their trade by a company. The commerce, as it is now carried on, is entirely a trade of barter; the Russians being prohibited to export their coin, and the Chinese being unable to take anything but bullion. The Chinese merchant comes first to K., and examines the merchandise he wants in the warehouse of the Russian trader; and when the price is settled, the goods are sealed in the presence of the Chinese. Both parties then repair to Mai-ma-tshin, where the Russian chooses his commodities, and leaves behind a person of confidence, who remains in the warehouse till the Russian goods are delivered, when he returns with the Chinese merchandise to K. Cloth, furs, and peltry are the most important articles of importation on the side of the Russians. The commodities obtained in barter from the Chinese are conveyed to Nishni-Novgorod, on the Volga. About 8,000,000 lbs. of tea, of which two-thirds are of a superior quality, are sent by this road into Russia. A duty of from 40 to 60 kopeks per pound is paid to the Russian government on the black teas, and from 60 to 80 on the finer sorts of black and green teas. A premium of 5 silver rubles per pood is paid on Russian velvets and half-velvets exported to China, and 6 silver rubles on Nankins and other cotton goods. The premium allowed for these exports at the K. custom-house in 1847 was 92,795 silv. rub.; in 1848, 73,643 silv. rub. The manufactories of Warsaw, and of Siblawa near Moscow, now furnish the chief supply of woollens for the K. market. Formerly the cloths of Prussia were

sold here to the amount of nearly £1,500,000. The Russian government restrains all persons from engaging in the K. trade but native-born subjects, *co-pets* of the first guild or clan, who pay £500 per annum for their patent; and whose number is about 45.

KIALIM, a small river of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, flowing into the Mias, on the r. bank, at Karassi, in N lat. 55° 30'.

KIAMA, a district and town of Sudan, in the state of Borgu. The district is bordered on the N by the Oly, and bounded on the E by the Niger. The town is 70 m. SW of Boussa, and 80 m. NW of Eyeo or Katunga.

KIAMI, or **KEMEEN**, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, 60 m. NE of Shiraz, in a fine plain of the same name, on the Abudezet. It contains about 200 houses. The plain is nearly 21 m. in length, and produces rice, grapes, and other fruits in great abundance. It affords also excellent pasture to large numbers of goats, sheep, and cattle.

KIANG. See **YANG-TSE-KIANG**.

KIANG-SE. See **KEANG-SE**.

KIANG-SU. See **KEANG-SU**.

KIANG-YUAN, a division of Eastern Corea, bounded on the E by the sea of Japan; on the N by the provs. of Heen-king and Ping-gan; on the W by those of Hoang-hai and King-si; and on the S by the prov. of Kin-chan. It is well-watered, and is to a great extent covered with mountains. Tung-chuan is one of its chief towns.—Also a town in the prov. of Hoang-hai, 105 m. NNW of Han-yang, near the r. bank of the Hi-ho.

KIANKARI, or **KANKARI**, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia. The sanj. is bounded on the N by the sanj. of Kastamuni; on the E and SE by the pash. of Sivas, from which it is separated by the Kizil-Irmak; on the SE by the sanj. of Angora; and on the W by that of Boli; and comprises an area 150 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and 45 m. in breadth. It is intersected by the Kas-dagh, and bordered on the N by the Elkas-dagh. Its principal river is the Doror, an affluent of the Kizil-Irmak. The valleys and plains are extremely fertile, producing corn, fruit, and timber in great abundance, and afford pasture to large herds of cattle. Near the v. of Tufu is an extensive salt hill. This sanj. comprises portions of ancient *Galatia* and *Paphlagonia*. The town is 65 m. NE of Angora, at the foot of the Kas-dagh, on a small stream, about 12 m. NW of its confluence with the Kizil-Irmak. Pop. 18,000. It is of considerable extent, and is defended by a fortress. It has a Greek church, several mosques, khans, and public baths. The houses are mostly wood-built. This town is the ancient *Gangra*.

KIAREZIN, **KHOR-ESSIRE**, **DEKIAN**, or **QORRE**, a river of Persia, in Farsistan, which has its source in Mount Bezen, near the village of Khor-Essire; and after a westerly course of about 75 m., throws itself by two mouths into the Persian gulf, to the S of Bushehr.

KIARKIAR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 55 m. WSW of Van, and near the W bank of the lake of that name.

KIAT, a town of Independent Tartary, in Khiva, 36 m. NW of the town of that name, and 15 m. WSW of Urgendj, on a canal. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch. A market is held here weekly.

KIATLI-BASSI (CAPE), a headland of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Sivas, sanj. of Djanik, 10 m. E of the embouchure of the Kizil-Irmak, in N lat. 41° 21' 20", E long. 36° 51' 25".

KIATRA-OMBROSTA, or **KATARA**, a mountain-range of Turkey in Europe, on the N frontier of Thessaly, 30 m. WNW of Trikali.

KIAUTEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, reg. and 15 m. SSE of Gumbinnen, circle and 8 m. NNE of Goldapp. It has a paper-mill, and extensive manufactories of sheet-copper.

KIAWA, a small island off the coast of S. Carolina, in Charleston harbour, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 41'$.

KIAWER, a large village of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Busalum, on the Gambia, 60 m. WNW of Pisania. At 7 m. distance there is a small port of the same name, on the r. bank of the Gambia.

KIBBIED, a town of Bergu, in Central Africa, 150 m. SE of Bornu.

KIBBLESTONE, a township in the p. of Stone, in Staffordshire, adjoining to Stone on the N. Pop. 1,896.

KIBBLESWORTH, a township in the p. of Chester-le-Street, in Durham, 4 m. S by W of Gateshead. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. 476.

KIBOLA, a village of Mingrelia, 25 m. SE of Anaghia.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP, a parish of Leicestershire, 6 m. NW of Market-Harborough. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,500; in 1851, 1,752.

KIBWORTH-HARCOURT, a hamlet in the above p., $\frac{5}{2}$ m. NW by N of Market-Harborough. Pop. 466.

KICHENAU, a town of Russia, the cap. of the gov. of Bessarabia, 36 m. NW of Bender, on the Byk, an affluent of the Dniester. It is altogether a Turkish-looking town, with narrow, dark, winding streets. Its pop. is a melange of Russians, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Gypsies, and Jews.

KICHLINGSBERG, a small town of Baden, 13 m. NW of Freyburg.

KICKAPU, or **DE PLANE RIVER**, a river of Illinois, U. S., rising in about N lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$, W long. 88° ; running S, and interlocking in a singular manner with the Chicago which falls into Lake Michigan. About 60 m. from its source it expands and forms Lake De Page, whence there is a short portage to Chicago on Lake Michigan. About 40 m. below this it is joined by the Pickamink, and the two united streams form the Illinois. It gives name to a tribe of Indians who have been removed into the reserved territories to the NW.

KIDAN, or **GIDAN**, a small port or anchorage on the coast of the Hedjaz in Arabia, 3 m. N of Abushoke.

KIDDERMINSTER, a parish and parliamentary borough in the lower division of the hund. of Halfshire, co. of Worcester, 15 m. N of Worcester, and the same distance WSW of Birmingham, on the river Stour, which, in its devious course, divides the p. and town into two unequal parts, not far from its confluence with the Severn, and in the line of the Stafford and Worcester canal. Area of p. 11,546 acres. Pop. in 1801, 9,639; in 1831, 20,865; in 1851, 23,845, of parl. borough 18,462.—This p., including the chapel of Lower Mitton, is interspersed with hamlets scattered over both sides of the Stour. The town itself consists of several streets irregularly built, but compact and respectable in appearance. The entrance into the town from Worcester is striking. The principal street is a mile in length. Various streets run N and S from this line, to about half-a-mile in breadth, exclusive of detached houses. The small proportion which the number of £10 houses bears to the pop. is remarkable; but may be accounted for by the unusually large proportion which the number of the labouring class bears to that of the other inhabitants. The town-hall, which is in the centre of the market-place, is a large brick edifice. The market-house is large and conveniently situated. The canal crosses the Stour within 200 yds. of the market-place, near which are a commodious wharf,

and warehouses for depositing goods, or transporting such as are intended for exportation to Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, &c. So early as the reign of Henry VIII., K. was noted for its manufactures. Broad cloth was the principal article then made: afterwards linsey woolseys, and, in less distant times, crapes, bombazines, and poplins, were manufactured. In 1735, the manufacture of carpeting was introduced; and subsequently that of carpets with a cut pile, now distinguished as Wilton carpets. What are called Kidderminster carpets are now chiefly made in Scotland and Yorkshire. The carpets now made here are mostly the kind known as Brussels carpets, which are got up in a style of excellence highly creditable to the skill and taste of the K. manufacturers. In the principal manufacture, that of Brussels carpets, there were, in 1838, 1,765 looms. Of the remainder, 210 were Scotch carpet-looms, and 45 Venetian. The number of hands employed in carpet-weaving was 1,905 men, 351 women, and 1,760 children: in all, 4,016 hands. The income of the borough, in 1834, was upwards of £500, chiefly arising from rents, and, for the most part, absorbed in the payment of interest; in 1847, £1,240. Under the new municipal act K. is divided into 3 wards, and governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. In the reign of Edward I., K. returned members to parliament; but after that time the privilege fell into desuetude till restored by the Reform bill. It now returns one member: the number of electors registered for 1837, was 441; for 1848, 522.

KIDDINGTON (NETHER), a parish of Oxfordshire, 4 m. NNW of Woodstock. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1851, 303.

KIDLINGTON, a parish of Oxfordshire, 4 m. ESE of Woodstock. Area 5,000 acres. Pop. 1,494.

KIDNAPPER (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of the middle island, in S lat. $39^{\circ} 42'$, New Zealand, so named by Cook from an attempt made by the natives to carry a boy from the Endeavour as she lay off. It is remarkable for two white rocks like hay-stacks, and high white cliffs on each side.

KIDONES. See **AIYALL**.

KIDROS, or **KITRO**, a town of Turkey, in the pash. of Trikala, within $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the W shore of the gulf of Salonica, and 50 m. N of Larissa. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Pydna* or *Citron*.

KIDROS, or **GHYDROS**, a town and port of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. and 60 m. NNW of Kastamuni, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 56'$, E long. $32^{\circ} 55'$. The port presents safe anchorage, but the entrance is narrow and difficult.

KIDWELLY, a parish and market-town in the co. and 9 m. S of Carmarthen, situated on both sides of the river Gwendraeth, at a short distance from the shore of Carmarthen bay, and divided into a new and old town by the river. The old town, now in an almost ruinous state, was formerly surrounded by a strong wall. K. was formerly noted for its cloth manufacture; but the chief article of traffic now consists of coals, raised at a colliery about 4 m. distant, and conveyed to the docks by means of a canal; in the town is an extensive foundry, and, about 1 m. distant, a tin-mill. The port has latterly undergone considerable improvements. Pop. in 1801, 1,388; in 1831, 1,681; in 1851, 1,648.

KIEBEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle of Bomst, on the Obra. Pop. 888.

KIEL, a town of Denmark, the capital of the grand-duchy of Holstein, at the extremity of an inlet from the Baltic, called the Kielerfiord, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 10' 43'$, E long. $10^{\circ} 8' 18''$, 26 m. SE of Sleswick, and 51 m. N of Hamburg. It is surrounded with walls, is regularly built, and has straight well-paved streets, which terminate in the market-place. The harbour

is good, and sufficiently deep for the largest vessels. The imports are sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and salt; the exports, chiefly the produce of the surrounding country, viz. corn, butter, cheese, and bacon. Ship-building and mercantile agency are the principal occupations here. The manufactures are hats, tobacco, starch, and sugar-refining. The number of vessels which entered the port in 1849 was 1,034 = 15,331 lasts. Of these 922 were native vessels, 43 Swedish, 24 Russian, 15 Dutch, 12 Hanoverian, 10 English. Steam-boats sail regularly between this port and Copenhagen, Gottenburg, and Saint Petersburg; and there is communication by railway with Gluckstadt, and with Altona. The pop. is about 9,000. A great annual fair, called the *Kieler umschlag*, takes place here in January, which is attended by the farmers and the gentry of Sleswick and Holstein, for the arrangement of their pecuniary concerns. K. is the seat of a university on a small scale, the number of students seldom exceeding 150; and of the high court of appeal for the duchies. The library of 60,000 vols., and the observatory, are in the castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein. There is a large church built of brick, with a huge square tower, and a lofty hexagonal spire. The environs of K., in themselves very beautiful, have been ornamented by a number of public walks.—The canal of K.,—or the Sleswick and Holstein canal,—which joins the Baltic to the Eyder, thus forming a communication with the German ocean, begins about 3 m. N of K., and extends 22½ m. in length; is from 90 to 100 ft. wide at the surface; 54 ft. at the bottom; and 10 ft. deep. It has 6 sluices, and is capable of admitting vessels 95 ft. in length; 24 ft. in width; and of 9 ft. draught. Between Rensburg and K. it is necessary to use horses; but the rest of the passage is performed with sails. The level of the Eyder is 27½ ft. above that of the Baltic at the point of junction with the canal. This canal was begun in 1777, and finished in 1784. The tolls collected upon it have at times afforded a considerable revenue, particularly when the navigation of the Sound was interrupted by war.

KIELCE, an obwod and town of Poland, 69 m. NE of Cracow, and 108 m. SSW of Warsaw. Pop. 5,100. It is well-built, and contains an episcopal palace, a judiciary-hall, 4 churches, a convent, a diocesan academy, several schools, a gymnasium, and a theatre. It possesses considerable trade, and in the environs are mines of copper, lead, and iron.

KIELDRECHT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Termonde, near the Dutch frontier. Pop. of dep. 2,653; of com. 1,626. Agriculture, the rearing of cattle, and fishing, form the chief branches of local industry.

KIELM, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 20 m. NNW of Rossiena.

KIELVIG, a village of Norway, in the diocese of Nordland, bail. of Finmark, on the SE coast of the island of Mageröe, at the bottom of a small bay, 15 m. SE of Cape North, and 69 m. NE of Hammerfest, in N lat. 71° 0' 54", and E long. 26° 5'. It consists of only a few houses and a church. The harbour is good, although exposed to a considerable sea, and is much frequented. Fishing is successfully carried on in the vicinity. The great mass of the K. peninsula is high, rugged, and bare, rising from 500 to 800 ft. above sea-level; but at the Honingvögseid it is only a few ft. above high-water mark all the way across.

KIENSHEIM, a town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and ¾ of a mile E of Kaiser-

burg, and 6 m. NNW of Colmar, on the Weiss. Pop. 1,200.

KIERATAVILLY, a village of Ceylon, 50 m. SE of Kandy.

KIERINGOE, a district of Norway, in Nordland, on the W coast, between Folden and Misten Fiords.

KIERNOZIA, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Mazow, obwod and 22 m. SE of Gostynin, and 51 m. W of Warsaw. Pop. 329.

KIERPANY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, on the N bank of the Nerbudda, 50 m. SE of Jubbulpur.

KIERTEMINDE, a town of Denmark, in the diocese and island of Funen, bail. and 12 m. ENE of Odensee, on a small bay of the Great Belt, on the NE coast of the island, in N lat. 55° 26' 42", and E long. 10° 41' 9". Pop. 1,700. It has a good port and building-docks, and carries on an extensive trade in corn. It has several distilleries of brandy. Fishing and navigation form the chief employment of the inhabitants. Markets are held twice a-year.

KIESEGHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Munsel-Kieseghem. Pop. 171.

KIESELBACH, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, circle of Eisenach, SE of Berka, on the Werra. Pop. 763.

KIEV, a province or government in the SW of European Russia, comprising a part of the Ukraine, and bounded on the N by Minsk; on the E by the gov. of Chernigov and Poltava; on the S by Kherson; and on the W by Podolia. This gov., as constituted by the emperor Paul, in 1797, consisted of a territory lying on both sides of the Dnieper; but by a subsequent arrangement of the emperor Alexander, all the part on the E side of that river was incorporated into the gov. of Chernigov and Poltava; while that of K. received a large addition out of Poland on the W. It lies between 48° 30' and 51° 30' N lat.; and 28° 20' and 33° 10' E long. Its territorial extent is 44,222 sq. verst, or 19,411 sq. m.; and its estimated pop. in 1846 was 1,605,800. The surface is level, but presents little wood. The great river of the prov. is the Dnieper, which, however, only skirts its E side. With the exception of the Vys, which intersects its S part, and flows to the Bug, all the streams of this prov. flow from W to E into the Dnieper. These rivers are the Pripet, the Teterev, Zdvij, Irpen, and Ros. The soil bears the same character of fertility as the rest of the Ukraine, producing abundance of corn for exportation, together with fruit, vegetables, hemp, and flax. Its wheat is of the very finest quality; it abounds likewise in pasturage, and sends abroad a number of horned cattle and horses. Honey and Polish cochineal form inferior objects of export. Manufactures are in a very backward state, and chiefly limited to candles and soap. The traffic of the country is conducted chiefly by Jews; and part of the land is cultivated by colonists from Germany.—The subdivisions or circles of this prov. are: Boguslav, K., Lipovetz, Machnovka, Pyatihory, Radomysl, Skvira, Taraszeza, Cherkasi, Chigrin, Uman, Wassilkof, and Zwenigorodka. In 1833 it comprised 13 towns, and 80 villages.

Kiev, Krov, or Krow, a considerable town, the capital of the preceding prov., on a rising ground on the r. bank of the Dnieper, in N lat. 50° 27', E long. 30° 27', nearly 270 m. N by W of Kherson. It is picturesquely situated, and covers a great extent of space, with numerous public buildings crowning the heights of the undulating ground on which the city is built. The general aspect of the city is striking, and the impression on a traveller from the western parts of Europe is that which he would expect to receive on first viewing some Asiatic capital. It con-

sists properly of three towns, viz., the Old town, the Podol or the Lower town, and the fortress of Petscherski. These three parts are connected by intrenchments, but the last alone is regularly defended. It takes its name from a monastery founded here in the 11th cent.; and contains barracks for the garrison; also magazines, officers' houses, several churches, a government house, and beautiful public gardens. Below the monastery are a series of vaults, divided into apartments and chapels, in which are kept a number of coffins, which are supposed to contain the relics of saints and martyrs. These catacombs form a labyrinth, mined in the solid rock, consisting of walks, chambers, branches, &c., ascending and descending for the distance of several hundred yards. The passage is about 6 ft. wide, and covered at the top; its sides neatly plastered, and stained with black wash. The flooring is laid with iron plates. The remains of 73 saints or primitive Christians of Russia are here deposited in semicircular niches at intervals in the passage. The bodies are wrapped round and bandaged with swathings of silk, after the fashion of mummies; no part, not even the face, is left visible. The coffins are of an oblong square figure, decreasing in breadth from the head downwards, and adorned in the interior with flowers of gold painted on a red ground. "On our return to the realms of day," says Mr. James, after describing a visit to these catacombs, "we heard the chant of mass sounding from the church of the monastery, and thither we instantly repaired. The people whom we found assembled completely filled every part of the area. It was a herd of pilgrims, habited in all the various costumes of the southern provs. of the empire, some of them being said to have made a journey on foot of 1,500 versts, in order to discharge their vows at K.; and indeed, their lank, worn looks and tattered garments, seemed, in many instances, to bespeak the toilsomeness of their undertaking. While their devotions detain them here, they are for the most part obliged to lie out at night, being destitute of money to pay for lodging; and by day, only once, perhaps, receive refreshment, at a gratuitous repast which is provided, at the cost of the emperor, in the refectory of the monastery. But the enthusiasm, devotion, and superstition of a Russian, are easily able to surmount all these difficulties; and there is scarcely a person in the south, either of those who have sins to expiate, or of those whose quiet and holy life requires some notable act to grace its monotonous career, but imposes on himself, at one time or other, the task of performing this burdensome act of over-zealous piety."—The Old town stands on a height facing the N, and is partially fortified. Here is the residence of a Greek archbishop, and the cathedral.—The Podol lies in the plain below the Old town, close to the Dnieper; and, with the exception of the university, a church, and some convents, contains little but shops, and the houses of tradesmen. These three divisions of K., along with the suburbs, cover a large tract of ground; but the collective pop. does not much exceed 40,000, Malo-Russians, Poles, and Jews. The town is gloomy and inanimate, possessing no manufactures: agriculture and the distilling of spirituous liquors are the chief employments in the town and neighbourhood. K. has a gymnasium, and a high school, which formerly bore the name of an academy, and was numerous attended, and was erected into a university in 1803. Its library, said to contain a valuable collection of manuscripts, was totally destroyed by fire in 1780.—The commercial part of the city, or the Podol, lies, we have said, on a low plain at the W extremity; the rest of K. is elevated from 200 to 300, and even 400 ft. above the level, overlooking all the left or N shores of the

Dnieper, which are low and flat marshes, extending for many leagues above and below K., and from one to two leagues wide. In the spring the whole W part of the plain becomes a lake, as the waters rise, and the only approach from the N to K. is along a causeway raised above the level of the floods. From the end of this causeway a suspension-bridge is now being thrown across the Dnieper to the foot of the steep acclivities on the r. bank. The river, which, for several leagues above, has spread through numerous lateral channels, here unites into one deep bed, and presents the narrowest passage. This passage is, however, still half-a-mile in breadth; and the depth of the water, in a dry autumn, is upwards of 30 ft. in the streamway; and sometimes more than 50 ft. after the melting of the snows in spring. Over this chasm—which once formed the barrier for Poland against the invasions of the Muscovites—the necessity of internal communication and the general march of improvement has called for the erection of a permanent bridge; and with enlightened policy the present emperor of Russia has ordered such a bridge to be constructed. The soil of the bed of the river being wholly of sand, and the current often changing its channel, considerable difficulties presented themselves to the engineers engaged in this work, while the tremendous breaking up of the ice after winter, followed by the melting of the snows in the more northern districts, swells the stream to an extent scarcely comprehensible to the inhabitants of Great Britain. It became therefore a necessary condition that the number of piers of any bridge to be built here should be the fewest possible, with the largest openings between them. Hence, with the given limit of expense, the principle of a suspension bridge was preferred, and the adoption of wrought iron chains with broad flat links was decided on: such as those employed in the Menai and Conway bridges in Wales; and also in Hungary, at Pesth, across the Danube. All these bridges, however, have but one central opening. The suspension bridge at K. has 4 principal openings, each of 440 ft.; two side-openings of 225 ft. each; and a passage of 50 ft. on the r. shore, spanned by a swivel-bridge opening for the passage of the steam-boats and other river craft. There are, therefore, 5 suspension piers in the river. The architecture of the piers is novel, and of a striking character, harmonizing with that used in the extensive range of first-class fortress which crown the heights of K. The ways through the piers have a clear breadth of 28 ft., and a height of 35 ft. to the soffit of the semicircular arches. The platform has nearly 53 ft. of extreme breadth, of which 35 ft. are carriage-way. The footpaths project beyond the chains, and are carried round the piers exteriorly, so that the foot-passengers are completely separated from the horsemen and carriages. The chains are composed of links 12 ft. long, and each weighing about 4 cwt.; and the total length measured along their curves is about 4 m. For the swivel-bridge the iron employed is almost exclusively malleable; the breadth of the platform is nearly 53 ft., and the weight of iron employed scarcely exceeds 100 tons. The bridge is moved horizontally, and by the efforts of 4 men only, acting on a very simple apparatus. Cast-iron has been carefully excluded from every part of the bridge, except where its use was really preferable or absolutely unavoidable. The total weight of iron used in the construction of the bridge is about 3,300 tons, including the machinery used in the various stages of its construction. The whole was made in England, several of the most celebrated ironmasters and manufacturers having been engaged upon it. It required 15 vessels to bring the iron to Odessa,

whence it was taken up to K. in small waggons drawn by oxen, over the wild steppes, almost without roads, or none that deserve the name.—Jaroslav, the successor of the famous Ruric, made K. his residence; and it was long the cap. of the kingdom of Russia. In 1240 it fell into the hands of the Tartars, and afterwards into those of the Lithuanians and Poles. In 1686 it was restored definitively to Russia. The church of St. Sophia at K. being the earliest Christian church in Russia, is an object of great interest, and of frequent pilgrimage to the followers of the Greek faith.

KIEWEL, KIEBEL, or KEMLOWO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 45 m. SW of Posen, circle and 14 m. SW of Bomst. Pop. 680. It has a Catholic church.

KIFRI, or KUFRI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 99 m. NNE of Bagdad, and 66 m. SW of Sherazur. It is enclosed by walls 18 ft. in height, and 9 ft. in thickness, and contains about 500 houses. The surrounding plain is fertile and well-cultivated. It has pits of naphtha which are wrought by the inhabitants.

KIGALGA, an island of the Aleutian archipelago, in the group of the Fox islands, SW of Oumaak and N of Amukhta, in N lat. 53°, and W long. 170° 10'. Its inhabitants do not exceed 50 in number. It has a port, which however possesses little security.

KIKEU, a town of Annam, on the NW coast of the gulf of Tonquin, on an island formed by branches of the Koa-gok, or Tonquin river, 90 m. E of Cachao. It is well-fortified, and well-built; and intersected by 4 navigable canals, by which it has extensive and facile communications with the interior.

KIKIAY, a group of small islands in the Eastern sea, to the SW of Japan, and NE of the Lu-chu group, in N lat. 28° 30', E long. 130° 20'.

KIKINDA (NAGY), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Torontal, 26 m. SE of Kanisa. Pop. of town and district, which comprises several villages, 13,000.

KIKING, a town of Sumatra, in the Battas country, on the Sekiri river, in N lat. 2° 37', E long. 98° 8'. It has a considerable trade in benjoin and camphor.

KIKIWHERRI, a town of Assin, in N lat. 5° 52', W long. 1° 38', on the r. bank of the Busempra, on the route to Komassi, the cap. of Ashantee, from which it is distant about 45 m. SSE.

KIKU, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 60 m. E of Okosaki.

KIL, or KILL, an adjunct of very frequent occurrence in Scottish and Irish topography. Some antiquaries derive it from the Saxon *king*; others, from the Latin *cella*; others, from the Gaelic *cill*—pronounced *keel*—which means 'a circle.' According to the latter, all places in this country having the prefix *cill*, *kil*, or *kill*, originally derived their names from the proximity of a Druidical circle. It is, however, an historical fact, that when names of places begin with this adjunct, it is generally found that the place was originally the cell or hermitage of a saint, whose name usually forms the second half of the appellation; and the presumption is, that the word was borrowed by the Gaels from the old Monkish Latin, *cella*.

KILA-BEAST. See BOST.

KILA-KAJI, a fort of Afghanistan, 10 m. N of Cabul, on a small rivulet an affluent of the Punchshir.

KILA-KHAIRZAR, a fort of Afghanistan, 28 m. SE of Bamian, on a head-stream of the Helmund.

KILAT-I-GHILJI, a strong hill-fort of Afghanistan, near the Turnuk river, on the route from Candahar to Cabul, 12½ m. from Assia-Hazarah, at an alt. of 5,773 ft. above sea-level.

KILAUEA, or KIRAUEA, a great volcanic mountain in the S part of the island of Hawaii, in the Sandwich group, in N lat. 19° 25', W long. 155° 27'. The American exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes ascended this mountain from Hilo bay. After reaching Olaa, at an elevation of 1,138 ft. above sea-level, they found no distinct path to follow, for "the whole surface be-

came a mass of lava, which retained all its metallic lustre, and appeared as if it had but just run over the ground—so small was the action of decomposition. There were only a few stunted bushes on their track; but some dense patches of wood were observed on the r." At Kapuauhi, 16 m. from Olaa, at an alt. of 2,184 ft., the whole extent around was black lava. Soon after leaving Kapuauhi, they met with soil formed upon the lava by volcanic action, and affording nourishment to bushes of various species and strawberry-vines. At length they reached the crater of K.: "Just," says the commander, "as we reached the great plain of the volcano, we approached the S limit of the wood, and, on turning its corner, Mauna-Loa burst upon us in all its grandeur. The day was extremely fine,—the atmosphere pure and clear except a few flying clouds,—and this immense dome rose before us from a plain some 20 m. in breadth. I had not, until then, formed any adequate idea of its magnitude and height. The whole dome appeared of a bronze colour, and its uninterrupted smooth outline was relieved against the deep blue of a tropical sky. So striking was the mountain that I was surprised and disappointed when called upon to look at the volcano; for I saw nothing before us but a huge pit, black, ill-looking, and totally different from what I had anticipated. There were no jets of fire, no eruptions of heated stones, no cones, nothing but a depression, that, in the midst of the vast plain by which it is surrounded, appeared small and insignificant." The first sight of the crater of K. appears to have been equally disappointing to Mr. Ellis and his party, who accomplished the ascent of K. some years before. "We expected," says Mr. Ellis, "to have seen a mountain with a broad base and rough indented sides, composed of loose slags or hardened streams of lava, and whose summit would have presented a rugged wall of scoria forming the rim of a mighty caldron: but, instead of this, we found ourselves on the edge of a steep precipice, with a vast plain before us, 16 or 16 m. in circumf., and sunk from 200 to 400 ft. below its original level. The surface of this plain was uneven, and strewed with huge stones and volcanic rock; and in the centre of it was the great crater, at the distance of 1½ m. from the place where we were standing." Commander Wilkes's narrative proceeds thus: "At the further end was what appeared a small cherry-red spot, whence vapour was issuing, and condensing above into a cloud of silvery brightness. This cloud, however, was more glorious than any I had ever beheld, and the sight of it alone would have repaid for the trouble of coming thus far. We hurried to the edge of the cavity, in order to get a view of its interior, and as we approached, vapour issuing from numerous cracks, showed that we were passing over ground beneath which fire was raging. The rushing of the wind past us was as if it were drawn inward to support the combustion of some mighty conflagration. When the edge is reached, the extent of the cavity becomes apparent, and its depth became sensible by comparison with the figures of some of our party who had already descended. The vastness thus made sensible, transfixes the mind with astonishment, and every instant the impression of grandeur and magnitude increases. To give an idea of its capacity, the city of New York might be placed within it, and when at its bottom would be hardly noticed, for it is 3½ m. long, 2½ m. wide, and over 1,000 ft. deep. A black ledge surrounds it at the depth of 660 ft., and thence to the bottom is 384 ft. The bottom looks, in the daytime, like a heap of smouldering ruins. The descent to the ledge appears to the sight a short and easy task, but it takes an hour to accomplish." When Mr. Ellis visited K., the crater appears to have been of considerably less extent. He says: "We at length came to the edge of the great crater, where a spectacle sublime and even appalling presented itself before us. Immediately before us yawned an immense gulf, in the form of a crescent, about 2 m. in length, from NE to SW, nearly 1 m. in width, and apparently 800 ft. deep. The bottom was covered with lava, and the SW and N parts of it were one vast flood of burning matter, in a state of terrific ebullition, rolling to and fro its 'fiery surge' and flaming billows. Fifty-one conical islands, of varied form and size, containing so many craters, rose either round the edge, or formed the surface of the burning lake; 22 constantly emitted columns of grey smoke or pyramids of brilliant flame; and several of these at the same time vomited from their ignited mouths streams of lava, which rolled in blazing torrents down their black indented sides into the boiling mass below. The existence of these conical craters led us to conclude that the boiling caldron of lava before us did not form the focus of the volcano,—that this mass of melted lava was comparatively shallow,—and that the basin in which it was contained was separated by a stratum of solid matter from the great volcanic abyss which constantly poured out its melted contents through these numerous craters into this upper reservoir. The sides of the gulf before us, although composed of different strata of ancient lava, were perpendicular for about 400 ft., and rose from a wide horizontal ledge of solid black lava of irregular breadth, but extending completely round; beneath this ledge the sides sloped gradually towards the burning lake, which was, as nearly as we could judge, 300 or 400 ft. lower. It was evident that the large crater had been recently filled with liquid lava up to this black ledge, and had by some subterranean canal emptied into the sea or under the low land on the shore." Captain Wilkes's party found a descent to the bottom of the crater at the NW angle of the black ledge, where a portion of it had fallen in and afforded an inclined plane to the bottom. "This at first appeared smooth and easy to descend, but on trial it proved somewhat difficult, for there were many fissures crossing the path at

right angles, which it was necessary to get over. After much toil we finally reached the floor of the crater. This was found to be 384 ft. beneath the black ledge, making the whole depth 987 ft. below the northern rim. Like the black ledge, it was not found to have the level and even surface it had appeared from above to possess: hillocks and ridges from 20 to 30 ft. high ran across it, and were in some places so perpendicular as to render it difficult to pass over them. The distance we travelled below was deceptive, and we had no means of ascertaining it but by the time it took to walk it, which was upwards of two hours, from the N extreme of the bottom, to the margin of the large lake. It is extremely difficult to reach this lake on account of its overflowing at short intervals, which does not allow the fluid mass time to cool. The nearest approach that any one of the party made to it at this time was about 1,500 or 2,000 ft.; they were then near enough to burn their shoes and light their sticks in the lava which had overflowed during the preceding night. The smaller lake was well viewed from a slight eminence: this lake was slightly in action; the globules—if large masses of red fluid lava, several tons in weight, can be so called—were seen heaving up at regular intervals, 6 or 8 ft. in height, and smaller ones were thrown up to a much greater elevation. At the distance of 50 ft. no gases were to be seen, nor was any steam evident, yet a thin smoke-like vapour arose from the whole fluid surface; no puffs of smoke were perceived at any time. At first it seemed quite possible to pass over the congealed surface of the lake to within reach of the fluid, though the spot on which they stood was so hot as to require their sticks to be laid down to stand on. This idea was not long indulged in, for in a short time the fluid mass began to enlarge; presently a portion would crack and exhibit a bright red glare; then in a few moments the lava-stream would issue through, and a portion would speedily split-off and suddenly disappear in the liquid mass. This kind of action went on until the lake had extended itself to its outer bank, and had approached to within 15 ft. of their position, when the guide said it was high time to make a retreat. One trip to the floor generally satisfies the most daring, and as long as a person remains there he must feel in a state of great insecurity, and in danger of undergoing one of the most horrible of deaths, in being cut off from escape by the red molten lava; yet a hardihood is acquired, which is brought about by the excitement, that gives courage to encounter serious peril in so novel a situation." The estimated alt. of K. is 3,870 ft.

KILBAHA, a fishing-village and small port in the p. of Kilballyhane, co. Clare, on the estuary of the Shannon, about 3½ m. E of Loop-head.

KILBALLYHANE, or **KILBALLYOWEN**, a parish 13 m. W of Kilrush, in co. Clare. It contains the vs. of K., Cross, Kilbaha, Kiltrellig, Ross, and Tullig. Area 10,835 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,403.

KILBANE, a village in the p. of Killokenedy, co. Clare, 3 m. E of Broadford.

KILBARCHAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, having the Black Cart on the S and E, and the Gryfe on the N. Its area is about 9,200 acres. In the NE of the p. are the ruins of a castle, called Ranfurly or Ramphorlie, anciently the residence of the Knoxes, from whom descended John Knox, the Reformer; and the Irish family of Knox, Viscounts Northland, who, although not possessed of any property here, took from this place their British title of Baron Ranfurly, and their Irish one of Earl, conferred respectively in 1826 and 1831. The pop. of this p. in 1801 was 3,751; in 1831, 4,806; in 1851, 5,474.—The town of K. is pleasantly situated in the SE of the p., 1½ m. from Johnstone, 5½ m. from Paisley. Pop. in 1851, 2,467. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the weaving by hand-loom of silk and cotton-goods.

KILBARRICK, a parish 5½ m. NE of Dublin, in co. Dublin. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1851, 242.

KILBARRON, a parish in co. Donegal, containing the chief part of the town of **BALLYSHANNON**: which see. Area 23,932 acres, of which 915 acres are water. Pop. in 1831, 10,521; in 1851, 8,131. It extends from the vicinity of Belleek, along the river Erne, to Donegal bay.—Also a parish, partly in co. Galway, but chiefly in co. Tipperary, 5½ m. W of Borris-o'-kane. Area 11,343 acres, of which 3,636 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop. of the whole 1,878.

KILBARRY, a parish 2 m. S of the town of Waterford, in co. Waterford. Area 2,631 acres. Pop. in 1831, 587; in 1851, 494.

KILBARRYMEADEN, a parish in co. Waterford. Area 6,263 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,589.

KILBEACON, a parish 8 m. S by E of Knocktopher, in co. Kilkenny. Area 3,240 acres. Pop. 1,181.

KILBEACONTY, or **KILVECONTY**, a parish 2½ m. ENE of co. Galway. Area 12,473 acres. Pop. 2,164.

KILBEAGH, a parish in co. Mayo, 8 m. W by N of Ballaghadreen. Area 33,824 acres. Pop. 9,733.

KILBEG, or **KILMAINHAMBEG**, a parish 4 m. NNE of Kells, in co. Meath. It contains the village of Carlanstown. Area 5,184 acres. Pop. 1,233.

KILBEGGAN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Westmeath. Area 6,085 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,039; in 1851, 3,170.—The post and market town of K. stands on the Upper Brosna river, 4½ m. WSW of Tyrells-pass, on the Dublin and Galway highway. Its trade is provincially important, and has been materially increased by the formation, a few years ago, of the Kilbeggan branch of the Grand canal. The corn-trade in particular is extensive. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1,442.

KILBEGNOT, a parish 6½ m. N of Ballinamore, co. Galway. Area 10,867 acres. Pop. 3,333.

KILBEHENNY, or **KILBENNY**, a parish in co. Limerick, 4 m. ENE of Mitchellstown. Area 15,376 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,507; in 1851, 2,860.

KILBELFAD, a parish in co. Mayo, 4 m. SW by S of Ballina. Area 13,515 acres, of which 5,846 acres are in Lough Conn, and 407 acres in Lough Cullen. Pop. in 1831, 3,801; in 1851, 2,296. The surface lies along nearly the whole of the E side of Loughs Conn and Cullen.

KILBENNAN, a parish in co. Galway, 2½ m. NW by W of Tuam. Area 7,655 acres. Pop. 2,200.

KILBERRY, a parish in co. Kildare, 2½ m. N by W of Athy. Area 10,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,732; in 1851, 1,305.—Also a parish in co. Meath, 3½ m. N of Navan. It contains the villages of Kilberry and Wilkinston. Area 4,818 acres. Pop. 1,472.

KILBIXY,—provincially **KILBISKY**,—a parish 6½ m. NW of Mullingar, in co. Westmeath. It contains the village of Ballinacargy. Area 6,493 acres, of which 252 acres are in Lough Iron. Pop. 1,695.

KILBOLANE, a parish 5½ m. SW by W of Charleville, partly in co. Limerick, but chiefly in co. Cork. Area 10,015 acres, of which only 130 are in Limerick. Pop. in 1851, 2,292.

KILBONANE, a parish 4½ m. N by W of Bandon, co. Cork. Area 4,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,740; in 1851, 1,176.—Also a parish 3 m. NE by E of Milltown, in co. Kerry. Area 8,668 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,305; in 1851, 2,284.

KILBOURNE, a township in the p. of Horsley, in Derbyshire, 6 m. NE of Derby, intersected by the Birmingham and Derby railway. Pop. in 1851, 814.

KILBRACKEN, or **BALLYBRACKEN**, a parish in co. Kildare, 3½ m. S by E of Monastereven. Area 3,057 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,284; in 1851, 1,105.

KILBRAGH, a parish in co. Tipperary, 4 m. W by N of Fethard. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. 178.

KILBREEDY, or **KILBRIDE**, a parish on the seaboard of co. Mayo, 7 m. NNW of Killala. Area 4,457½ acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,023; in 1851, 1,144.

KILBREEDY-MAJOR, a parish in co. Limerick, 2 m. W by S of Kilmallock. Area 3,374 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,136; in 1851, 969.

KILBREEDY-MINOR, a parish in co. Limerick, 4 m. SW by W of Bruff. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 600; in 1851, 274.

KILBREW, a parish in co. Meath, 4 m. NE by E of Dunshaughlin. Area 2,631 acres. Pop. 192.

KILBRIDE, a parish in co. Antrim, 2½ m. NNW of Ballyclare. Area 5,641 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,849; in 1851, 1,866.—Also a parish 2 m. WSW of Clondalkin, co. Dublin. Area 846 acres. Pop. in 1851, 47.—Also a parish 3 m. WNW of Oldcastle, partly in co. Meath, but chiefly in co. Cavan. Area

9,341 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,658; in 1851, 3,178.—Also a parish in co. Kilkenny, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of New Ross. Area 1,696 acres. Pop. in 1831, 496; in 1851, 342.—Also a parish 4 m. SE of Ratoath, co. Meath. Area 3,096 acres. Pop. in 1831, 279; in 1851, 278.—Also a parish 5 m. N of Roscommon, co. Roscommon. Area 19,287 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,673; in 1851, 4,719.—Also a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 1,801 acres. Pop. in 1831, 483; in 1851, 423.—Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Ferns, co. Wexford. Area 4,473 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,100; in 1851, 718.—Also a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Arklow, in co. Wicklow. Area 6,754 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,207; in 1851, 1,208. It extends along the left side of the river Ovoca to the sea.—Also a parish in co. Wicklow, 3 m. NE of Blessington. Area 11,641 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,207; in 1851, 838. The whole surface is mountainous. The chief heights, Mount Butter, Dowry, and Seefingan, are respectively 1,459, 1,060, and 2,361 ft. in alt.; and the chief streams are the young Liffey, and its tributary the Brittas.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the co. of Bute, and isle of Arran, comprehending the E and NE parts of the island. Area about 42,000 acres, of which about 4,000 are under cultivation. Pop. in 1831, 2,656; in 1851, 2,533. See article ARRAN.

KILBRIDE (EAST), a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, in length nearly 10 m. from N to S, and varying from 2 to 5 m. in breadth. Crossbasket, the least elevated ground in the p., is about 200 ft. above sea-level; and the summit of Eldrig, 7 m. S of Crossbasket, is 1,600 ft. in height. Vast quantities of butter, butter-milk, and cheese are supplied from this p. to Rutherglen and Glasgow. In addition to the village of K., the parish contains six other small villages, viz. Maxwellton, Aldhouse including Crosshill, Jackton, Braehead, Kitchside, and Nerston. Pop. in 1801, 2,320; in 1831, 3,789; in 1851, 3,760. Interest attaches to this parish as being the birthplace of the two celebrated physicians Drs. W. L. Hunter and John Hunter.

KILBRIDE-GLINN, a parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Taghmon, in co. Wexford. Area 4,109 acres. Pop. in 1831, 648; in 1851, 745.

KILBRIDE-LANGAN, a parish in King's co., containing the town of Clara and the village of Charleston. Area 7,617 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,155.

KILBRIDE-PILATE, or **PACE-KILBRIDE**, a parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Kinnegad, co. Westmeath. It contains the village of Milltown. Area 4,031 acres. Pop. in 1831, 923; in 1851, 728.

KILBRIDE-TULLAMORE, a parish containing the town of Tullamore, in King's co. Area 10,152 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,673; in 1851, 9,907.

KILBRIDE-VESTON, or **KILBRIDE-VASTY**, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Tyrrel's pass, co. Westmeath. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 574; in 1851, 497.

KILBRIDE (WEST), a parish on the coast of the district of Cunningham, in Ayrshire. The island of Little Cumbray is attached to the p. The coast-line of the p., owing to the advantage gained by peninsularity of form, is about 7 m. in extent. At the angle or SW extremity, projects the promontory of Portincross, terminating in a perpendicular wall of rock 300 ft. high, called Goldberry-head. About two-thirds, or a little more of the entire area is regularly or occasionally subjected to the plough; and nearly one-third is naturally and exclusively pastoral. Pop. in 1831, 1,685; in 1851, 2,021. The village of West K. is situated in a well-sheltered hollow, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the sea, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Ardrossan. The chief employments are weaving and hand-sewing, in subordination to the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley.

KILBRIN, a parish $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Mallow, co. Cork. Area 12,631 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,900.

KILBRINE, or **KILBRYN**, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Boyle, co. Roscommon. Area 3,852 acres, of which 974 acres are in Lough Key. Pop. in 1831, 1,349; in 1851, 582.

KILBRITAIN, or **KILBRITTON**, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Bandon, co. Cork. Area 4,751 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,607; in 1851, 895.—Also a village in the p. of Rathelarin, co. Cork, Munster. Pop. in 1851, 166.

KILBRODERAN, a parish 5 m. NW by W of Rathkeale, co. Limerick. Area 2,901 acres. Pop. in 1831, 829; in 1851, 710.

KILBROGAN, a parish in co. Cork. Area 7,578 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,711; in 1851, 4,219. The surface extends along the N side of the Bandon river, and the town of Bandon is partly within the p.

KILBRONEY, a parish in co. Down, containing the beautiful v. of Rosstrevor. Area 13,208 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,257; in 1851, 4,346. The surface includes a large part of the N shore of Carlingford bay, and a portion of the S declivities of the Mourne mountains. The summit of Slieve-Bane, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Rosstrevor, has an alt. of 1,595 ft. above sea-level.

KILBURN, a hamlet in the p. of St. John's, Hampstead, Middlesex, 5 m. NW by W of London, intersected by the Great North Western railway.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. N by W of Easingwold. Area 4,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 529; in 1841, 837; in 1851, 819.

KILBURNIE, a parish 4 m. SW of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 3,514 acres. Pop. in 1851, 759.

KILBY, a parish in Leicestershire, 6 m. SSE of Leicester. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1851, 387.

KILCALMONELL, a parish in Argyshire, forming the N extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. in 1801, 2,952; in 1831, 3,488; in 1851, 2,170.

KILCAR, or **KILCHAR**, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, 5 m. W by S of Killybegs, co. Donegal. Area 18,883 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,447.

KILCARN, a parish 3 m. SSE of Navan, co. Meath. Area 2,337 acres. Pop. in 1831, 546; in 1851, 422. The surface lies along the E side of the Boyne.

KILCARRAGH, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 652 acres. Pop. in 1831, 142; in 1851, 157.—Also a parish 6 m. SW of Listowel, co. Kerry, containing the village of Ballinageragh and part of Lixnaw. Area 2,911 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,109; in 1851, 827.

KILCASH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary. Area 3,753 acres. Pop. in 1851, 811.

KILCASHEL AND THOMASTOWN, a continuous bog in co. Roscommon, from 3 to 6 m. E of Ballinasloe. Area 4,778 acres. It occupies a watershed and table-land; is completely surrounded by limestone hills, and is drained off in all directions by no fewer than 8 rills. The average depth of the bog is only 15 ft.

KILCASKIN, a parish, partly in co. Kerry, but chiefly in co. Cork, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Castletown, Berehaven. Area of the Kerry section, 16,386 acres; of the Cork section, 35,105 acres. Pop. in 1851 of the whole, 5,093.

KILCATERN, or **KILCATHERINE**, a parish 4 m. NNW of Castletown-Berehaven, co. Cork. It contains the villages of Caherkeen, Coulagh, and Eyeries. Area 21,778 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,043; in 1851, 4,579. The surface lies along Coulagh bay and the Kenmare estuary.

KILCAVAN, or **KILKEVAN**, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Clonmines, co. Wexford. Area 3,205 acres. Pop. in 1831, 695; in 1851, 689.

KILCHBERG, a village of Switzerland, in the

cant. and 10 m. NNE of Berne, on the r. bank of the Emme.—Also a v. in the cant. and 16 m. W of St. Gall. In both these villages and their vicinity, a considerable quantity of cotton stuffs are woven.—Also a v. in the cant. and 3 m. S of Zurich, on the W bank of the lake of Zurich.

KILCHIPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 25 m. N of Sarungpur. It is a considerable grain mart.

KILCHOMAN, a parish in Argyshire, in the island ofIslay. It is 14 m. long and 6 broad, and is mainly of a peninsular form, extending between Loch Gruinard and Loch Indaal. Pop. in 1801, 2,050; in 1831, 4,822; in 1851, 4,142.

KILCHRENAN AND DALAVICH, a parish in Argyshire, extending 16 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth, on both sides of Loch Awe, comprehending about 96 sq. m., or 49,000 Scots acres. Heath is the general covering. Pop. in 1801, 1,052; in 1851, 776.

KILCHRIST, a parish 3 m. NNE of Kildysart, co. Clare, containing the v. of Ballinacally. Area 7,061 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,569; in 1851, 1,739.—Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 3,418 acres. Pop. in 1851, 954.

KILCLEAGH, a parish in co. Westmeath, containing the greater part of the town of Moate. Area 15,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,152; in 1851, 4,658.

KILCLIEF, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Down. Area 2,424 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,113; in 1851, 712. The surface lies along the W side of the entrance of Lough Strangford. The village stands on the shore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Killard point. Adjoining the v. stands Kilclief castle, a military keep of the early part of the 14th cent., in a state of fine preservation, and of a considerable size and height.

KILCLOAN, or **KILCLOON**, a parish in co. Meath, 4 m. NE of Kilcock. Area 2,717 acres. Pop. in 1831, 321; in 1851, 200.

KILCLOGHER. See **CLOGHER**.

KILCLONAGH, a parish 4 m. SE by S of Templemore, co. Tipperary. Area 759 acres. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1851, 47.

KILCLONFERT, a parish 2 m. N by W of Philipstown, King's co. Area 10,266 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,734; in 1851, 1,318.

KILCLOONY, a parish in co. Galway, containing the village of Cleaghmore and the greater part of the town of Ballinasloe. Area 7,289 acres. Pop. in 1851, 8,898.

KILCLOONY, or **KILCLUNY**, a parish in co. Armagh, Ulster, containing part of the town of Markethill. Area 12,833 acres. Pop. in 1851, 6,328.

KILCOAN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of New Ross. Area 1,583 acres. Pop. in 1831, 444; in 1851, 455.—Also a parish in co. Wexford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Clonmines. Area 2,082 acres. Pop. in 1831, 557; in 1851, 507.—Also a parish 7 m. NE of Cork, co. Cork, containing the v. of Gogginstown. Area 6,047 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,216.

KILCOCK, a parish and town in co. Kildare. Area of p. 4,064 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,235; in 1851, 1,795.—The market-town of K. is partly in the p. of Rodanstown, but chiefly in the p. of Kilcock, co. Kildare. It stands on the banks of the Grand canal, 3 m. WNW of Maynooth. It is a straggling and unattractive place, in the midst of rich environs. Pop. in 1851, 1,164.

KILCOCKAN, a parish 6 m. ESE of Tallow, co. Waterford. Area 4,537 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,142.

KILCOE, a parish 6 m. W by S of Skibbereen, co. Cork. Area 5,272 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,238.

KILCOLA, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Elphin, co. Roscommon. Area 7,217 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,939.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish in co. Kerry, contain-

ing the town of Milltown, and the v. of Blackhill. Area 7,758 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,970; in 1851, 2,847. The p. contains the ruins of an abbey, founded in the reign of Henry III.—Also a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Birr, in King's co. Area 8,201 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,039; in 1851, 1,409.—Also a parish 5 m. NNW of Newcastle, co. Limerick. Area 2,762 acres. Pop. in 1831, 510; in 1851, 485.—Also a parish in co. Mayo, containing the town of Clare. Area 23,739 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,391; in 1851, 7,421.—Also a parish, partly in co. Sligo, partly in co. Roscommon, but chiefly in co. Mayo. The Mayo section contains the town of Ballaghaderreen. Area of the Sligo section, 5,511 acres. Area of the Roscommon and of the Mayo sections, 12,581 acres, of which 108 acres are in Lough Gara. Pop. in 1851, of the whole p., 6,156.—Also an old castle, 2 m. N of Doneraile, co. Cork, on a rivulet which falls into the Awbeg at Doneraile. The stairway of the tower exists, and some windows in the tower continue, but possess no other interest than that of directing the eye of a visitor to the landscape with which the illustrious author of the 'Fairy Queen' was most familiar while composing his poem.—Also a village in the p. of Ringrone, co. Cork.

KILCOLEMANBANE, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Maryborough, Queen's co. Area of the Cullenagh section, 3,688 acres. Pop. in 1851, 759.

KILCOLGAN, or **KILCORGAN**, a parish in co. Galway. Area 5,548 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,191; in 1851, 647. K. point terminates a peninsula, which runs out into Galway-bay between New-harbour and Kinvarra harbour, and covers Galway roads opposite Mutton island from S and SE winds.

KILCOLLUM, or **KILCOLM**, a parish in co. Kilkenny, containing the v. of Ballinerea. Area 8,274 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,139; in 1851, 1,930.

KILCOMAN, or **KILCOMIN**, a parish $\frac{3}{4}$ m. WSW of Shinrone, King's co. Area 3,583 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,357; in 1851, 1,137. The surface is drained by the Little Brosna.

KILCOMB, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Gorey, co. Wexford. Area 5,441 acres. Pop. in 1851, 871.

KILCOMENTY, a parish in co. Tipperary. Area 6,943 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,334; in 1851, 1,548.

KILCOMMICK, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Abbeymahon, co. Longford. The Ratheline section contains the village of Kenaught. Area 11,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,815; in 1851, 2,478.

KILCOMMON, a parish in co. Mayo, containing the town of Belmullet. Area 203,396 acres, of which 2,436 acres are in Lough Carrowmore. Pop. in 1831, 13,395; in 1851, 12,253. This enormous p. includes the whole of the barony of Erris, except the peninsula within the Mullet; and though multitudinous and exceedingly diversified in feature, has already been noticed sufficiently for the purposes of general description in our article on Erris. The principal hills and mountains, with their respective altitudes, are Corslieve, 1,785 ft.; Nephin-Beg, 2,065 ft.; and Laghtdoublybawn, 2,369 ft.—Also a parish in co. Mayo, containing the post-town of Hollymount. Area 17,395 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,507; in 1851, 5,255.—Also a parish in co. Wicklow, containing the town of Tinahely. Area 11,209 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,469; in 1851, 2,528.—Also a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Rathdrum, in co. Wicklow. Area 4,807 acres. Pop. in 1831, 858; in 1851, 584.

KILCONDUFF, a parish in co. Mayo, containing the town of Swineford. Area 16,522 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,951; in 1851, 6,909.

KILCONERAN, a parish in co. Galway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Loughrea. Area 5,476 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,360; in 1851, 915.

KILCONICKNY, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Lough-

rea, in co. Galway. Area 8,352 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,664; in 1851, 1,772.

KILCONIRAN. See KILCONERAN.

KILCONLY, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Tuam, co. Galway. Area 9,677 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,855; in 1851, 2,313.—Also a parish 10 m. S by W of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry. Area 5,753 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.—Also a parish $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 5,742 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,660; in 1851, 1,521. It lies on the estuary of the Shannon, opposite the bay of Carrigaholt.

KILCONNEL, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, in co. Galway. Area 6,082 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,910; in 1851, 1,462. The town, or rather v., is 3 m. WNW of Aughrim. Pop. in 1851, 225.—Also a parish 3 m. E of Cashel, co. Tipperary. Area 2,345 acres. Pop. in 1831, 691; in 1851, 518.

KILCONQUHAR, a parish of Fifeshire, stretching along the frith of Forth, and comprising the village of K. and the towns of Colinsburgh and Earlsferry. Pop. in 1831, 2,540; in 1851, 2,489.

KILCONRY, a parish $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. S by W of Newmarket, co. Clare. Area 2,926 acres, of which 471 acres are in islands. Pop. in 1831, 793; in 1851, 609. The surface forms the extremity of the peninsula between the estuary of the Shannon and the E side of the estuary of the Fergus.

KILCOO, a parish in co. Down, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Castlewellan, containing the town of Newcastle. Area 18,205 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,520; in 1851, 5,642. The summit of Slieve Donard, on the S boundary, has an alt. above sea-level of 2,449 ft.

KILCOOLE, a parish on the coast of co. Wicklow, containing the vs. of Kilcoole and Downs. Area 4,476 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,359; in 1851, 1,954. The v. of K. is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Newton-Mount-Kennedy. Pop. in 1831, 469; in 1851, 383.

KILCOOLEY, a parish in co. Meath, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Trim. Area 2,455 acres. Pop. in 1831, 196; in 1851, 260.—Also a parish in co. Roscommon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Tusk. Area 3,477 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,779; in 1851, 1,554.—Also a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Loughrea, in co. Galway. Area 1,616 acres. Pop. 288.—Also a parish partly in co. Kilkenny, Leinster, but chiefly in co. Tipperary, containing the v. of New Birmingham. Area of the Cranagh section, 11,547 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,877.

KILCOONAGH, or KILCOONY, a parish in co. Galway, 4 m. SSE of Headford. Area 6,057 acres, of which 334 are in Lough Corrib. Pop. in 1831, 1,281; in 1851, 800.

KILCOP, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 388 acres. Pop. in 1851, 113.

KILCORCORAN, or KILCORKEERAN, a parish in co. Cork. Area 1,292 acres. Pop. in 1851, 289.

KILCORKEY, a parish in co. Roscommon, 6 m. W of Elphin, containing the village of Belanagare. Area 9,090 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,906.

KILCORMUCK, a parish 5 m. SE of Ferns, co. Wexford. Area 10,054 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,224.

KILCORNAN, a parish $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE of Askeaton, co. Limerick. It contains the village of Stonehall. Area 9,346 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,839; in 1851, 2,597.—Also a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Tipperary, in co. Tipperary. Area 1,157 acres. Pop. in 1851, 382.

KILCORNANE, or KILCORNEY, a parish 7 m. NW by N of Corrofin, co. Clare. Area 3,352 acres. Pop. in 1831, 335; in 1851, 205.

KILCORNEY, a parish 4 m. E by S of Mill-Street, co. Cork. Area 8,836 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,257; in 1851, 1,201.

KILCOWANMORE, a parish 5 m. SSW of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. Area 2,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 630; in 1851, 611.

KILCRE DAN, a parish 5 m. SE of Castle-Mar-

tyr, co. Cork. Area 1,014 acres. Pop. in 1831, 573; in 1851, 471.—Also a parish in co. Kerry, of which the post-town is Milltown. Area 2,486 acres. Pop. in 1831, 782; in 1851, 420.

KILCROAN, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Ballymoe, in co. Galway. It contains the villages of Tober and Cornamucklagh. Area 7,701 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,354; in 1851, 1,619.

KILCROHANE, a parish 15 m. SW of Kenmare, in co. Kerry, containing the village of Sneem. Area 63,702 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,481; in 1851, 7,961. It lies between Kenmare estuary on the S, and the alpine summit-line between Dunkerrin and Iveragh on the N. The whole surface may be succinctly described as a wilderness of mountain and bog. A small district of prime interest to the majority of Irishmen, and of considerable interest also to both the antiquary and the lover of romantic landscape, contains the most noted demesne of the parish, the paternal home of the great agitator and orator Daniel O'Connell.—Also a parish 13 m. SW of Bantry, co. Cork. Area 14,588 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,758.

KILCRONAGHAN, a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the small post-town of Tubbermore. Area 7,992 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,186; in 1851, 3,309.

KILCRUMPER, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Kilworth, co. Cork. Area 3,516 acres. Pop. in 1851, 829.

KILCULLEN, a parish in co. Kildare, containing most of the village of Kilcullen-Bridge and the whole of Old Kilcullen. Area 7,344 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,918; in 1851, 2,214. The northern district consists of a portion of the valley of the Liffey.

KILCULLEN-BRIDGE, a small town, partly in the p. of Carnalway, but chiefly in the p. of Kilcullen, co. Kildare. It stands on the river Liffey, 2 m. N by E of Old Kilcullen. Pop. in 1851, 985.

KILCULLEN (OLD), a hamlet, and formerly a walled town, in the p. of Kilcullen, co. Kildare. It now consists of only a cluster of ancient ruins, and a thin and small aspersation of poor cabins.

KILCULLIHEEN, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Waterford, and partly within the municipal boundaries of that city. Area of the city section, 100 acres; of the Gualtier section, 2,137 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 1,353; in 1851, 1,742.

KILCULLY, a parish in co. Cork, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of the city of Cork. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. in 1851, 465.

KILCUMMER, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Castletownroche, co. Cork. Area 2,613 acres. Pop. in 1831, 812; in 1851, 464.

KILCUMMIN, a parish in co. Galway, containing the town and military station of Oughterard. Area 108,791 acres, of which 10,281 acres are in Lough Corrib, and 4,729 acres in small lakes. Pop. in 1831, 9,848; in 1851, 8,488. Its central parts are bog, moor, and mountain; its sea-board or W coast comprises a considerable aggregate of indifferent arable land.—Also a parish 4 m. NNW of Killarney, co. Kerry. Area 38,953 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,637; in 1851, 5,218.—Also a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Killalla, co. Mayo, containing the village of Rathlacken. Area 4,195 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,653; in 1851, 1,552.

KILCUMNEY, or DRUMCREE, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Castletown-Delvin, co. Westmeath, containing the villages of Drumcree and Collinstown. Area 2,921 acres. Pop. in 1831, 870; in 1851, 681.

KILCUMREAGH, or KILCOMREAGH, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Moate-Grenogue, partly in King's co., partly in co. Westmeath, Leinster. Area 9,267 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,787; in 1851, 2,844.

KILCUNNY, a village in the p. of Drumlane, co. Cavan, Ulster, on the l. bank of the Erne. It is a suburb of Belturbet. Pop. in 1851, 282.

KILDA (SAINT), or HIRTA, the most remote of the Scottish Western isles, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 48' 32''$, E

long. $8^{\circ} 32' 2''$, 82 m. E of the Butt of Lewis, and 37 m. distant from the Flannan islands. It is about 3 m. long from E to W, 2 m. broad from N to S, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumf. The whole island is fenced about with one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except a part of the bay or landing place on the SE; and even there the rocks are of great height, and the narrow passage to the top so steep, that a few men armed only with stones could prevent any hostile multitude from landing on the island. The surface of the island is rocky, rising into four distinct summits. The highest of these, called Conachan, was estimated by Dr. Macculloch to be 1,380 ft. above the sea-level; and presents on one side a precipice of nearly this elevation. The surface of the island is generally covered to the depth of 6 or 8 inches with a blackish loam, on which rests a thick verdant turf, except on the tops of the hills where it has 3 ft. deep of moss. The violence of the W winds restricts agricultural operations, and the natives prefer the rearing of sheep and goats, and catching of wild fowl, to the more toilsome business of husbandry, and raise only a small quantity of corn on the SE declivity near the village. The soil, though naturally poor, is rendered extremely fertile by the singular industry of the inhabitants. Harvest is commonly over before September; when it unfortunately happens otherwise, the whole crop is liable to be destroyed by the equinoctial storms. Barley and oats are sown. Of the former, about 50 bolls are generally brought every year to Harris, and the grain is said to be of superior quality. Potatoes have been introduced, and cabbages and other garden plants. There are several springs, which form a small burn that runs close by the v., situated about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the bay on the SE, and all the inhabitants of the island live in it. The number of inhabitants in 1764 was only 88; in 1849, 109. The houses are built in two rows, facing one another, with a street running in the middle. They are nearly flat in the roof. The walls are built of coarse freestone, without lime or mortar, but made solid by alternate layers of turf. All are divided into two apartments, the interior of which is the habitation of the family, the other, nearest the door, receives the cattle during the winter season. Besides the habitations we have mentioned, there are a number of cells or storehouses, scattered over the whole island. These are composed entirely of stones, and are from 12 to 18 ft. in length, and little more than 7 ft. in breadth and height. In these the inhabitants secure their peats, eggs, and wild fowl—of which every St. Kildan has his share, in proportion to the rent he pays, or the extent of land he possesses. "Swift, in his 'Tale of a Tub,'" says Dr. Macculloch, "describes a land of feathers, and perhaps he drew the hint from St. K. The air here is full of feathered animals, the sea is covered with them, the houses are ornamented by them, the ground is speckled by them like a flowery meadow in May. The town is paved with feathers, the very dunghills are made of feathers, the ploughed land seems as if it had been sown with feathers, and the inhabitants look as if they had been all tarred and feathered, for their hair is full of feathers, and their clothes are covered with feathers. The women look like feathered Mercuries, for their shoes are made of a gannet's skin: every thing smells of feathers, and the smell pursued us over all the islands, for the captain had a sackful in the cabin." The laird of Macleod is the proprietor of St. K.; and the island is visited annually by his steward, to collect the rents, which are paid in sheep, butter, and wild fowl, particularly solan-geese. The island is surrounded with several small insulated rocks, of which the principal are Soa and Borera. Spars

and rock-crystals are found on the N side of the island.

KILDALE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. E by N of Stokesley. Area 5,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1851, 145.

KILDALKEY, a parish 3 m. S by E of Athboy, co. Meath. Area 10,415 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,607.

KILDALLOCK, or **KILDALLAGH**, a grange $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Coleraine, partly in co. Antrim, partly in co. Londonderry. Area 1,983 acres. Pop. in 1831, 982; in 1851, 726.

KILDALLON, a parish in co. Cavan, 3 m. N of Killeshandra. Area 11,989 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,247; in 1851, 3,229.

KILDALTON, a parish in Argyshire, forming the SE end of the island of Islay. It is 14 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1801, 1,990; in 1831, 3,065; in 1851, 3,310.

KILDANGAN, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Kildare, co. Kildare. Area 989 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1851, 105.

KILDARE, an inland county of the prov. of Leinster, in Ireland, bounded on the N by Meath; on the E by Dublin and Wicklow; on the S by Carlow; and on the W by Queen's co. and King's co. The river Boyne traces the W and NW boundary over a distance of 9 m.; the rivulet Rye traces the N boundary over 5 m.; and the river Barrow traces the W boundary over about $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but the boundary line almost everywhere else is capricious and artificial. The greatest length of the county from N to S is $32\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and the greatest breadth from E to W $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. The area comprises 356,787 acres of arable land, 51,854 of uncultivated land, 8,288 of continuous plantations, 490 of towns, and 1,017 of water—in all, 418,436 acres.—The county lies upon a comparatively high geographical basis, consists to a large extent of table-land, and might be inferred to possess a great aggregate altitude. Yet if a narrow and interrupted skirting of hill and mountain along part of the E frontier be excepted, no co., and perhaps no equal extent of continuous surface in Ireland, lies at so low a mean superficial elevation above sea-level. A large proportion of the surface is morass and moorish meadow, lying but a few feet or even a few inches, lower than the sources of the streams. The W, but chiefly the NW division of the co., to the superficial extent of about 50,000 acres, is a main part of the bog of Allen. Another great feature, very nearly in the centre of the co., is the extensive downs and celebrated racing ground of the Curragh. The declination of the surface is prevalently three-fold—first and least, in a NW direction to the nascent Boyne—second and of medium extent, in an E direction to the Liffey—and third and greatest, in W and S directions to the Barrow. The hills and mountains on the E are rather spurs and offsets of the grand upland expanse of co. Wicklow than separate groups and ranges; and even the interior heights of the county are only in one instance collocated into a range to the NW of the town of Kildare, and usually designated the Red or Dunmurry hills. The altitudes above sea-level of the principal summits of the Red hills are 308 ft., 539 ft., and 769 ft.; of Tinorin, Knockpatrick, Knockshannagh, and two other heights at the SE extremity of the county 1,023 ft., 851 ft., 433 ft., 853 ft., and 978 ft.

Waters.] The Royal canal is intimately connected with the whole of the N frontier, proceeding now within K. and now within Meath, but chiefly within the former. The main line of the Grand canal passes right across the co. Two short branches of this canal, diverging from its S side, go off to Naas and Milltown; and a long and highly important branch, also diverging S, and partly making a detour

into Queen's co., proceeds to Monastereven and Athy. The river Barrow comes in from the W, a little above Monastereven, and traces a part of the W boundary line to the SW extremity of the co. The principal K. affluents of the Barrow are the Feagile, the Blackwood, the Finnelly, the Griese, and Leer. The Liffey comes in from the E in the vicinity of Ballymore-Eustace, runs W, then N, and NNE to Leixlip. The principal affluents of the Liffey within K. are the Morrel and the Rye. The Boyne rises in the p. of Castle-Carbery, runs 3 m. W to the boundary of the co., and then flows NW, N, and NNE on the boundary, till it passes into Meath.

Geology and soils. A wing of the great granite field of the eos. of Wicklow and Carlow extends into the SE extremity of K., and occupies an area around Castle-Dermot of about 20 sq. m. A belt of schistose formation, averaging about 5 m. in breadth, extends along all the E border of the co. The formation of all or very nearly all the remainder of the co., is the flinty limestone of central Ireland. Copper ore seems to exist in Dummurry hill. The soil of the greater part of the co. is a rich loam or somewhat friable clay, tenacious of moisture. In the district called Churchtown, situated to the W of Athy, it is all a brick clay, which has been cultivated for centuries, but is too heavy for the production of oats.

Agriculture. The improved methods of agriculture are of recent introduction into this co., but appear to be increasingly in the course of adoption by the small farmers. Oxen are generally used for both the cart and the plough. In 1841, the number of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres was 3,104; of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,123; of from 15 to 30 acres, 991; and of upwards of 30 acres, 1,845. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 144,225, of which 28,124 acres were under wheat, 40,512 under oats, 4,394 barley and rye, 715 pease and beans, 14,260 potatoes, 8,852 turnips, 905 mangel-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage, 17 flax, and 46,446 meadow and clover.

Live stock. The best English breeds of cattle and sheep have been introduced. In 1841, the live stock, together with the estimated total value of each, was 13,299 horses and mules, £106,392; 2,785 asses, £2,785; 47,104 cattle, £306,176; 75,406 sheep, £82,947; 15,502 pigs, £19,377; and 157,238 poultry, £3,931. Grand total of value, 521,608, exclusive of the live stock in the civic districts, valued at £7,776. In 1848, on 11,518 holdings, the live stock consisted of 13,207 horses, 370 mules and asses, 61,074 cattle, 83,258 sheep, 11,418 pigs, 1,206 goats, and 138,182 poultry.—In 1841, the continuous or compact plantations within the co. consisted of 8,288 acres; and the number of detached trees was equivalent to 3,603 acres.

Trade and manufactures. The corn trade of K. is very large, on account at once of the excellence of the produce, the general prevalence of tillage, and the facility of communication to at once the E sea at Dublin, and the S sea at the exit of Waterford harbour. A strenuous attempt, still partially continued, was made to establish woollen and linen manufactories at Celbridge; and a cotton factory was a few years ago commenced on an extensive scale at Inchyguire, in the vicinity of Ballymore.

Communications. The Royal and the Grand canals, the branches of the latter to Naas, Milltown, and Athy, and the navigation of the Barrow, partly artificial, but chiefly natural, downward from Athy, render the co. K. singularly rich in water-communications, and connect it at once with Dublin, the Upper and Lower Shannon, the city and harbour of Waterford, and three grand outlets to the ocean, in respectively the E, W, and S of the kingdom. A line of railway passes up the vale of the Liffey from Dublin to the vicinity of Newbridge, and thence to Kildare, a distance of 30 m. At K. it gives off a branch to Athy and Carlow; while the main line passes on by Monastereven to Portlannington, and thence to Thurles; whence it is now extended to Cork. The principal roads through K. are the mail-lines from Dublin to Galway, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Cork. At the close of 1841, 806 m. of road were under the charge of the co. surveyor.

Divisions and towns. The co. is divided into 14

baronies, viz., Carbery, Ikeathy and Oughteranv. N. Salt, S. Salt, Clane, N. Naas, S. Naas, Connel, W. Ophaly and E. Ophaly, Kilcullen, W. Narragh and Rheban, and E. Narragh and Rheban, and Kilkea and Moone. The principal towns are Athy, Naas, and Maynooth. (

Statistics. Pop. in 1792, 56,000; in 1813, 85,133; in 1821, 99,065; in 1831, 108,424; in 1841, 114,488; in 1851, only 95,724, being a decrease of 15 per cent. in 10 years. Houses in 1792, 11,205; in 1813, 14,564; in 1821, 16,478; in 1831, 17,155; in 1841, 18,556; in 1851, 15,834. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in operation within the co. 57 schools, attended by 3,063 boys and 3,413 girls. In Sept. 1848, there were 74 National schools in operation, attended by 8,508 children.—During 1842, the number of persons committed for public offences was 284; in 1848, 542. The only prisons are the co. jails at Athy and Naas; and the assizes are held alternately in these towns. The general quarter-sessions are held at Athy, Maynooth, Naas, and Kildare.—The constabulary force consisted of 263 men in 1848. The co. sent 10 members to the Irish parliament, or 2 from the co. at large, and 2 from each of the boroughs of Kildare, Athy, Naas, and Harristown; but it sends to the imperial parliament only 2 members for the co. at large,—the whole of the boroughs having been entirely disfranchised. The constituency in May 1841 was 978; on 1st Jan. 1849 it was 967. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males 58,030; females 56,458; families 20,338. Families residing in first class houses, 797; in second class houses, 4,091. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 12,517; in manufactures and trade, 3,385; in other pursuits, 4,436. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 546. Clergymen of the Established church, 27; Roman Catholic clergymen, 49.

History. A small N portion of the co. was anciently included in the kingdom of Meath; the whole of the remainder was included in the kingdom of Leinster, yet was distributed into portions or districts of the territories or principalities of Imall, Hy-Pailge, and Hy-Ceallen, subject to respectively the O'Tooles, the O'Connors, and the Mackellys. In 1298, the territory of K., which hitherto had been under the sheriff of Dublin, was erected into a separate co.; and in 1316, John Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, sixth Lord Ophaly by creation, was created earl of K. The Fitzgerald family as they rose in power made autocratic exactions upon the people, and encroached on the administrative prerogatives of the Crown. Gerald, one of the earls, being summoned to England to answer various charges which had been brought against him, his son, a rash youth of 20 years of age, was left to act as his deputy; and in 1534, hearing a rumour that the earl was put to death, rushed into open and frantic rebellion against the government, and drew with him into the dreadful vortex his five uncles. In the course of the next year he and his uncles surrendered, were sent to England, and executed at Tyburn. Previous to their execution, the earl had died a prisoner in the tower; but Gerald, a younger brother of the rebellious Thomas, who had escaped to the continent, became master-of-the-horse to the grand-duke of Tuscany, and in 1552 was reconciled to the English government, and restored to his ancestral possessions. In 1761, James, the twentieth earl, was advanced to the dignity of marquis of K., and in 1766 he was made duke of Leinster. The K. family were partisans of the Williamite cause in the wars of the Revolution.

KILDARE, a parish and town in co. Kildare. Area 9,215 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 2,601; in 1851, 2,229. The town, the seat of a diocese, and formerly a parl. borough, stands on the Dublin and Limerick mail-road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Newbridge, and 30 m. SW by W of Dublin by railway, at an alt. of 361 ft. above sea-level, in the midst of an extensive, depressed, and bleak tableau. It consists of one comparatively good street, and several diverging lanes. Ancient K. is believed to have stood a little W of the site of the present town. The pillar-tower of K. is said to be 132 ft. high. If the incongruity of a Gothic battlement be overlooked, and the existence of loopholes only near the top, the structure is both a very perfect and very beautiful specimen of

the curious antiquities of its class. The cathedral of K. has long been in a ruinous condition; and, even though partially repaired and in use, appears more a mass of ruin than an undilapidated pile.—A strong castle was built at K. shortly after the English conquest; and it now survives in remains which, while rather bulky and massive, possess no interest for the antiquary or the artist. The co. infirmary, situated in the town, is a well-managed institution, containing 50 beds. The only other public buildings are the market-house and the Roman Catholic chapel. No manufacture exists; nor, in consequence of the exceeding scarcity of water, can any be expected. The borough was disfranchised at the Legislative union. Pop. in 1831, 1,753; in 1851, 1,298. The bishopric of K. continued unannexed till the passing of the Church Temporalities act in 1833; but was then appointed to be consolidated with Dublin and Glandelough. On an average of three years, ending 31st Dec., 1831, the gross income of the bishop was £6,451. The gross amount of the corporate revenues of the dean and chapter is £602. The diocese comprehends the chief part of co. Kildare, a large part of King's co., and a considerable part of Queen's co.—The Roman Catholic dioceses of K. and Leighlin are consolidated. The seat of this dio. is Carlow.

KILDAVIN, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 3,441 acres. Pop. in 1831, 521; in 1851, 959.—Also a village in the p. of Barragh, co. Carlow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Clonegall.

KILDECAMOGUE, or **KILTACAMOGUE**, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Castlebar, co. Mayo. Area 7,552 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,542; in 1851, 2,234.

KILDELLIG, or **KILDELLYGLY**, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Borris-in-Ossory, Queen's co. Area 1,251 acres. Pop. in 1831, 303; in 1851, 192.

KILDEMOCK, or **KILDERNOCK**, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Ardee, co. Louth. Area 3,246 acres. Pop. in 1831, 996; in 1851, 891.

KILDERRY, a parish 4 m. NE of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny. Area 2,192 acres. Pop. in 1851, 402.

KILDIMO, a parish and village $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Adare, co. Limerick. Area 6,183 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,357; in 1851, 2,197, of which 235 were in the v.

KILDONAN, a parish in Sutherlandshire, chiefly composed of the strath valley of the Helmsdale, with its diverging straths. Pop. in 1831, 257; in 1851, 2,288. This district, measuring nearly 24 m. in length, and from 5 to 12 m. in breadth, has been recently distributed into 6 large sheep-farms.

KILDORRERY, or **KILDERERY**, a parish and town in co. Cork. Area 3,337 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,986; in 1851, 1,426. The v. is 4 m. W by S of Mitchellstown. Pop. in 1831, 576; in 1851, 497.

KILDRESS, a parish 3 m. WNW of Cookstown, co. Tyrone. Area 26,251 acres. Pop. in 1851, 6,841.

KILDRUM, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Dingle, co. Kerry. Area 2,889 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,014.

KILDRUMFERTON, or **CROSSERLOUGH**, a parish 6 m. S by W of Ballinacagh, in co. Cavan. Area 16,435 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,687; in 1851, 7,237.

KILDRUMMIE, a parish in the district of Alford, Aberdeenshire. It is a valley on the Don, about 20 m. from its sources, and surrounded on all sides by hills. Pop. in 1801, 430; in 1831, 678; in 1851, 643. The once magnificent castle of K., the capital mansion of the earldom of Garioch, is now in ruins.

KILDWICK, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SSE of Skipton. Area 22,079 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,926; in 1851, 11,712. There are several worsted mills in this parish.

KILDYSERT, or **KILLADYSERT**, a parish and village in co. Clare. Area of p. 12,859 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,501; in 1851, 3,983. The lakes Gortglass

and Cloonsnaghta, in this p., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Fergus, have an elevation of respectively 223 and 236 ft. above sea-level. The village stands on the shore of the Fergus, opposite the island of Innishark, 12 m. SSW of Ennis. Pop. in 1851, 440.

KILFANE, a parish 3 m. NE by N of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny. Area 3,972 acres. Pop. in 1831, 898; in 1851, 682.

KILFARBOY, a parish on the coast of co. Clare, containing the town of Miltown-Malbay. Area 13,981 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,389; in 1851, 6,896. The coast is part of the bold marine rampart between the bays of Liscannor and Doonbeg; the E border soars up to the summit of Mount-Callan.

KILFAUGHNABEG, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Rosscarbery, co. Cork. Area 3,127 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,461; in 1851, 1,391.

KILFEACLE, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Tipperary, co. Tipperary. Area 6,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,176.

KILFEAROW, or **KILPERA**, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny. Area 965 acres. Pop. in 1831, 58; in 1851, 225.

KILFEDANE, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Kildysert, co. Clare. Area 13,733 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,633.

KILFEIGHNEY, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 11,408 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,388; in 1851, 1,638.

KILFENNY, a parish 3 m. from Rathkeale, co. Limerick. Area 2,438 acres. Pop. in 1851, 720.

KILFENORA, a parish and village in co. Clare. Area 10,776 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,666. Lough Lakeen, in the S of this p., has an elevation of 234 ft. above sea-level.—The v. is 4 m. NNE of Ennistymon. The see of K. in 1741 was annexed to the see of Tuam; and by the recent Church Temporalities bill was incorporated with Killaloe, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh.

KILFENTINAN, a parish in co. Clare, containing part of the town of Six-Mile-Bridge. Area 6,115 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,856; in 1851, 1,667.

KILFERGUS, a parish in co. Limerick, containing the town of Glin. Area 14,207 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,790; in 1851, 4,418.

KILFIERAGH, a parish 7 m. W by N of Kilrush, in co. Clare, containing the town of Kilkee. Area 9,870 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,413.

KILFINAGHTY, a parish in co. Clare, containing the village of Ivarstown, and the greater part of the town of Six-Mile-Bridge. Area 8,109 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,132; in 1851, 2,395.

KILFINAN, a parish in Argyshire, in the district of Cowal, nearly 17 m. in length, and from 6 to 7 m. in breadth, bounded by Loch-Fyne on the W and NW. Pop. in 1831, 2,004; in 1851, 1,695.

KILFINANE, a parish and village of co. Limerick. Area 6,487 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,049.

KILFINICHEN and **KILVICEEN**, a parish in Argyshire, in the island of Mull, of which it forms the SW part. It is divided into four districts, viz. the island of Iona, Ross, Brolass, and Ardmeanach. The first three lie to the S, the fourth district, Ardmeanach, to the N of Loch-Scridain. Pop. in 1831, 3,819; in 1851, 3,054.

KILFINURA, a village in the p. of Ballinahaglish, co. Kerry.

KILFITHMONE, or **FITHMONE**, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Templemore, co. Tipperary. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 673; in 1851, 480.

KILFLYN, a parish and village of co. Kerry. Area 6,697 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,072; in 1851, 991. The v. is 5 m. NE by N of Tralee, on the road to Listowel. Pop. in 1851, 134.—Also a parish 6 m. SE by S of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, containing the village of Ballyorgan. Area 4,819 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,562; in 1851, 1,224.

KILFREE, a parish 5 m. WSW of Ballinacree, co. Sligo, containing the village of Gorteen. Area 14,313 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,103; in 1851, 4,386.

KILFRUSH, or **DUNMOON**, a parish 1½ m. S of Hospital, in co. Limerick. Area 1,526 acres. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1851, 171.

KILFYAN, a parish 6½ m. W of Killalla, co. Mayo, containing the v. of Kincon. Area 28,735 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,656; in 1851, 3,348.

KILGARRIFFE, or **KILGARUFF**, a parish in co. Cork, containing the town of Clonakilty. Area 4,328 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,273; in 1851, 4,664.

KILGARRYLANDER, a parish 3 m. W by N of Milltown, co. Kerry. Area 14,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,868; in 1851, 2,063.

KILGARVAN, a parish and village 5 m. NE by E of Kenmare, co. Kerry. Area 43,631 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 3,436; in 1851, 2,773, whereof in the v. 179.—Also a parish 2½ m. NW by W of Taghmon, co. Wexford. Area 4,275 acres. Pop. in 1851, 987.

KILGARVEY, or **KILNEGARVAN**, a parish 5 m. E by S of Ballina, co. Mayo. Area 19,879 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,230; in 1851, 3,194.

KILGAVOWER, or **LEWISBURGH**, a parish 11 m. WSW of Westport, co. Mayo, containing the villages of Lewisburgh and Bundurra. Area 58,098 acres, of which 3,959 acres are in Clare island, and 1,451 in Innishark. Pop. in 1831, 11,900; in 1851, 6,892. The parish, extending from Clew-bay on the N, to Killery-harbour on the S, is characteristically a highland district, replete with grand and savage scenery. The highest summits are Muilrea on the S border, 2,688 ft.; and five mountains on the E boundary, whose altitudes are 2,286, 2,283, 2,504, 2,429, and 1,288 ft. above sea-level.

KILGEFFIN, or **KILGRIFFIN**, a parish 5 m. NNE of Roscommon, co. Roscommon. Area 6,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,420; in 1851, 2,016.

KILGERRAN, a parish and town in the co. and 4 m. SE of Cardigan. Pop. in 1831, 879; in 1851, 1,266. Slate-quarries, salmon-fisheries, and the manufacture of shoes, afford the chief branches of employment.

KILGERRIL, a parish 4½ m. WNW of Ballinasloe, co. Galway. Area 6,833 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,432; in 1851, 1,113.

KILGLASS, a parish 4½ m. SW of Edgeworthstown, co. Longford. Area 5,742 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,541.—Also a parish 5½ m. E by N of Strokes-town, co. Roscommon. Area 17,137 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,374.—Also a parish 4½ m. W by S of Easkey, co. Sligo. Area 12,884 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,356; in 1851, 3,533.

KILGOBBIN, a parish and village in co. Dublin. Area of p. 3,257 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,149; in 1851, 1,049. The two loftiest summits within the p., the Three-Rock mountain, and the Two-Rock mountain, on the SW border, have alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,479 and 1,763 ft.—The v., 6 m. S by E of Dublin, is remarkable for beauty of situation.—Also a parish 9½ m. WSW of Tralee, co. Kerry, containing the village of Cappacloagh. Area 10,416 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,378; in 1851, 1,370.

KILGOBINET, a parish 2 m. N by E of Dungarvan, co. Waterford. Area 16,108 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,685; in 1851, 2,421. Seafin, the chief summit, on the NE boundary, has an alt. of 2,387 ft.; other summits have alts. of 1,201, 1,308, 908, 1,039, 807, and 608 ft.

KILGORMAN, a parish 6 m. NE by N of Gorey, co. Wexford. Area 5,164 acres. Pop. 1,006.

KILGRANT, or **POWERSTOWN**, a parish 1½ m. ENE of Clonmel, co. Tipperary. Area 3,071 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,186; in 1851, 965. The surface is part of the beautiful valley of the Suir.

KILGULLANE, a parish 2½ m. SSW of Mitchellstown, co. Cork. Area 3,554 acres. Pop. 761.

KILGWRRWG, a parish in Monmouthshire, 6 m. ESE of Usk. Area 659 acres. Pop. in 1851, 154.

KILHAM, a township in the p. of Kirk-Newton, in Northumberland, 7½ m. NW of Wooler. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1851, 258.—Also a parish and village in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE by N of Great Driffeld. Area 7,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,042; in 1851, 1,247. The v. is pleasantly situated in a declivity of the wolds.

KILHENY, or **KILLEANY**, a parish 4½ m. N by W of Kilfenora, co. Clare. Area 3,306 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1851, 366.

KILI. See **KILLI**.

KILI, a headland of Greece, in Livadia, on the E coast of the island of Negropont, to the N of Kumi bay, in N lat. 38° 38', E long. 24° 7' 30".—Also a town and fortress of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, on the Black sea, 37 m. NW of Izmid, and 39 m. ENE of Constantinople.

KILI, **BANHAM**, **ELIZABETH**, or **COQUILLE ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the N. Pacific, in the Radick archipelago, in N lat. 6° 15', E long. 169° 40'. They are surrounded by coral reefs, and present a considerable area. They were discovered by Marshall in 1797, and are inhabited.

KILIA, or **KILIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Bessarabia, district and 72 m. SSW of Akerman, and 30 m. ENE of Ismail, on the l. bank of the principal branch of the Danube, 12 m. from its entrance into the Black sea. Pop. 7,000. It is ill-built, but has several churches and mosques; and, notwithstanding the disadvantages of its port, carries on an active trade in wool, goats' hair, honey, wax, suet, wine, corn, and skins. This town was taken by the Russians from the Turks in 1790.

KILIA-RESTI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 50 m. E of Valona, to the N of the Vojutza.

KILIASTADEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. and circle of Hanau. Pop. 941. The environs are noted for their wine.

KILID-BAHR, a town and fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 33 m. SSW of Gallipoli, on the channel of the Dardanelles, which here does not exceed from 1,700 to 1,900 yds. in breadth, opposite the fort of Hissar-Sultani, in Asia Minor. The Kilid-Bahr [*i.e.* 'Key of the sea'], is the most ancient of the four forts by which the channel is defended, and appears from its grotesque form to have been constructed during the era of the Eastern empire. It is defended by guns of large calibre, but is commanded on all sides, and possesses little capability of prolonged defence. A part of the garrison is lodged within its walls, and the remainder live in the town, which is composed of about 500 houses, inhabited chiefly by Turks.

KILIDONIA, or **KHILIDONIA (CAPE)**, a headland of Asia Minor, on the S coast of Anatolia, in the sanj. of Teke or Adalia, in N lat. 36° 12', E long. 30° 26', between the gulf of Adalia on the E, and Phineka bay on the W. It is the ancient *Promontorium Sacrum*, and forms the termination of a side-branch of the Taurus chain. To the S of this cape is a group of small desert islands, 5 in number, named by the ancients *Chelidoniae*; by the Turks *Shelidan*. Two of these islands are from 400 to 500 ft. high.

KILIF, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanate and 200 m. SE of Bokhara, on the r. bank of the Jihun.

KILIMANJARO, or **KILIMANDJARO**, [*i.e.* 'the Mountain of Greatness'], a great snow-capped mountain of Eastern Africa, in the kingdom of Jagga, in about S lat. 3° 20', E long. 38° 38'.

Dr. Krapf having left the missionary station of Rabbai M'pia, on the coast opposite Zanzibar, 25 m. WNW of Mombas, on the 1st of November 1849, and proceeded into the interior, on the morning of the 10th had a fine view of this mountain, of which he says: "Even at this great distance I could immediately judge that the white matter I observed on and around the mountain's head could be nothing but snow, as Mr. Rebmann rightly judged on his first journey to Jagga. That point of the snow mountain which I saw towered over the high mountains Bura and Ndara, which fact shows clearly that the height of K. must be such as to reach the snowy region. When the sky became clouded the white matter withdrew from my sight, and was lost in clouds of a reddish colour. This is what I and all my people have seen, and what every subsequent traveller will and must see, provided there be clear weather, and the observer stand on the halting-place of the caravans on the N side of Mount Maungu. *A priori* reasonings, written in the cabinet-room, can never obliterate matters of fact, nor can they have great effect on an *a posteriori* observer." After visiting the valley of the Tzavo river, which Dr. Krapf conceives must have its source in Mount K., on the 16th of November, "when the sky was clear to the W, I saw the whole region of Jagga very distinctly. Mount K. seemed to be distant only 4 or 5 days' journey. I saw its dome-like head glittering from a matter of transparent whiteness. To the S of the K. I observed a lower mount, the summit of which forms a peak. Between this mount and the K. is a depression in the form of a saddle, which leads up to the kingly K., which the natives of Jagga call Kibo. To the E, S, and N of the smaller mount is the territory of the tribes of Kiléma, Rombo, and Uséri, the names of which my fellow-labourer, Mr. Rebmann, when in Kiléma in 1848, first brought to light. The K. has at some points deep ravines or incisions as it were, which stretch from its lofty summit downward to its base. In other places I observed very steep avenues leading to the summit; they appeared to me like perpendicular walls of rocks towering up as far as to the mount's head. There, of course, the snow can remain as little as it could rest on the wall of a building. Having gone round the N extremity of Mount Ngolia, we obtained a view of Mount Djulu [or Shuru, 12 m. to the NE], which is higher than the Théka. The Djulu obstructed our prospect to the K. I was informed by my people that the Djulu is on its top inhabited by Wakamba, who collect their supply of water from the hoar-frost and dew falling constantly on this lofty mountain, which stretches NW by W, and forms a strong barrier against the incursions of the wild Wakuafi and Masai, who reside in the plains existing between Djulu and the N extremity of Mount K." On the 22d, after crossing the wilderness of Tangai, Dr. Krapf says: "As the sky was clear we had a good view of the snowy head of K., which I saw towering over all the other mountains observed to the W of our route. As little children are before a grown person or a giant, so are those minor mountains before the K., although some of them are at least 6,000 ft. high. Of course, when you are just at the foot of these minor mountains you cannot see the K.; but on an elevation at some distance from them you can see it very distinctly." As the line of perpetual congelation in the lat. of Mount K. is at least 17,000 ft. above sea-level, its alt. probably exceeds 20,000 ft.

KILIMOLI (CAPE), a headland of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Boli, on the Black sea, 30 m. NE of Ereklí, in N lat. 41° 30'. It is bordered by dangerous reefs.

KILIOS, a castle of Turkey in Europe, in Rume-

lia, in the sanj. of Viza, on the Black sea, 20 m. NNE of Constantinople, in N lat. 41° 16', E long. 29° 2' 35'.

KILISSEH, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 80 m. S of Brusa, on the SW side of Lake Simaul, at the efflux of the Simaul-su.

KILISSELI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rummelia, in the sanj. and 17 m. E of Salonica, between Lakes Buink-Betchik and Langaza.

KILKEA, a parish 2½ m. NW of Castle-Dermot, co. Kildare. Area 3,096 acres. Pop. in 1851, 494.

KILKEARY, a parish 4½ m. SE by E of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area 2,726 acres. Pop. in 1851, 735.

KILKEASY, or **KILCASEY**, a parish 2¾ m. S of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny. Area 3,317 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,483; in 1851, 725.

KILKEE, or **DOOGH**, a town and watering-place and fishing-station in the p. of Kiltferagh, co. Clare, on the shores of a little circular creek of Malbay, 8 m. WNW of Kilrush. The coast-scenery in the vicinity is singularly romantic and imposing. The harbour has a depth of from 2 to 14 fath.

KILKEEDY, a parish 6 m. NE of Corrofin, co. Clare. Area 18,629 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,321; in 1851, 2,181.—Also a parish 4½ m. SW of Limerick, co. Limerick. Pop. in 1831, 4,160; in 1851, 3,506.

KILKEEL, a parish and town on the SE coast of co. Down, identical with the barony of Mourne. Area 47,882 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,806; in 1851, 13,825. The vastly greater proportion of the whole area is wild uninhabitable mountain, but a considerable breadth of sea-board is cultivated.—The town of K., on the E coast of the p., stands on a stream 4½ m. in length, called the K. river, 1 m. above its influx to the Irish sea, 7½ m. E of Rosstrevor. Pop. in 1831, 1,039; in 1851, 1,463.

KILKEEVAN, a parish in co. Roscommon, containing the town of Castlereagh. Area 27,007 acres. Pop. in 1831, 10,867; in 1851, 9,780.

KILKELLANE, or **KILCULLANE**, a parish 3½ m. SE of Six-Mile-Bridge, co. Limerick. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 679; in 1851, 759.

KILKELLY, a village in the p. of Kilmore, 9 m. NNW of Ballyhaunis, co. Mayo. Pop. in 1851, 204.

KILKENNY, an inland county of the Irish prov. of Leinster, forming its extreme SW portion, bounded on the N by Queen's co.; on the E by co. Carlow and co. Wexford; on the S and SW by co. Waterford; and on the W by co. Tipperary. The N boundary-line, over more than one-third of the whole distance, is the water-shed of the Castle-Comer hills, and over about 2¾ m. at the middle, is the river Awbeg; but elsewhere it is artificial and capricious. The co., as at present constituted, is perfectly compact; and is in form or outline a slender parallelogram, extending in the direction of S by E, but shorn of some territory at both its SE and its SW angles. Its greatest length from the water-shed of the Slievemargy hills in the vicinity of Chatsworth, to the Suir opposite Little island, is 35 m.; its mean breadth, over 6½ m. in the S, is about 10½ m.; its breadth, thence to the northern boundary, varies between 14 and 18½ m.; and its area comprises 470,102 acres of arable land, 21,126 acres of uncultivated land, 8,288 acres of continuous plantations, 490 acres of towns, and 3,056 acres of water—in all, 509,732 acres.

Waters. The river Barrow approaching from the S, falls upon the boundary of co. Kilkenny, at a point 2¾ m. above Goresbridge, and thence to its confluence with the Suir, describes the boundary over a distance of about 25 m. Its tributaries within Kilkenny are two rivulets, of each about 7 miles' course, the voluminous and majestic Nore, 1½ m. above New Ross, and a number of small rills in Ida, Igrin, and Ihercon. This noble river is navigable

by ships of 800 tons to New Ross, and for small vessels to St. Mullins. The Nore comes in from Queen's co., at a point almost exactly in the middle of the N boundary of co. K.; flows in the direction of S by E, past Ballyragget and Kilkenny, to the vicinity of Thomastown; and then makes three stretches, successively SE, S, and E, to the Barrow. From Innistigue to the Barrow, it is tidal, and has 12 ft. of water in neap tides, and 15 ft. in spring tides. A canal from Thomastown to K. was commenced in 1758, and cut over a distance of 4 miles, but never was completed. The only noticeable tributaries of the Nore within K. are the Owbeg, the Dinane, the Clodagh, the Freshford, the King's river, and the Argula.—The Suir begins to touch K. at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Carrick-on-Suir, and, measured in straight lines along its great sweeps, traces the K. boundary over a distance of about 15 m. This magnificent river is navigable for vessels of 300 tons and upwards to Waterford, and for vessels of 120 tons along the whole boundary of K. to the bridge of Carrick. Its principal tributaries in Kilkenny are the Lingan, the Sharah, and the Blackwater.—The only lake in the co. is Lough Cullin, containing an area of 25 acres.

Minerals and soil. A small wing of the great granitic district of Carlow and Wicklow extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the K. side of the Barrow. The Castle-Comer coal district lies continuous with kindred districts within Queen's co. and co. Carlow, and jointly with them constitutes the great coal-field of Leinster. The strata of the coal formations consist of shale, argillaceous ironstone, sandstone slate, and compact quartzose sandstone. A large portion of the co., comprising chiefly the great central plain, some diverging valleys, and the belt along the Suir, is of the vast floetz limestone formation of Ireland. A moorish turf, upon a bed of stiff yellow or whitish clay, is the most churlish and least productive soil in the co. A hungry, clayey loam, lying immediately upon limestone, covers the W side of the valley of the Nore, below K. A curious circumstance is that over all the great central plain of the co., the soil deteriorates very nearly in the ratio of the nearness of the limestone rock to the surface. A fertile soil of various depths, increasing as it approaches the Suir, occupies all the low grounds of Iverk, and passes into some of the richest and deepest soil in the co.

Climate and agriculture. The S exposure of the whole co., the generally gradual fall from N to S of between 400 and 500 ft. in the medium level, the comparative absence of bogs, marshes, or retentive soils, the prevalence of a subsoil of either limestone gravel, brittle schist, or porous argillite, and the greater attraction of the Wicklow mountains than the K. hills for the rainy clouds wafted upon the prevailing winds, all combine to render the climate considerably superior to the average climate of Ireland. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 187,601, viz. wheat 49,411, oats 46,425, barley, bear, and rye 9,756, pease and beans 4,279, potatoes 27,002, turnips 6,335, mangel-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage 1,453, flax 47, meadow and clover 42,893. The smaller farmers usually confine themselves to dairying and to breeding and rearing cattle; the resident proprietors and the larger farmers devote an extensive proportion of land to sheep and the fattening of cattle, more especially to sheep. Within all the rural districts of the co. in 1841, the total of farms, of from 1 acre to 5 acres, was 5,131; of farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 5,752; of farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 3,601; and of farms of upwards of 30 acres, 2,006.—The mountain breed of sheep, whose full-grown wether weighs 17 or 18 lbs. per quarter, is still the only one kept on hilly and mountainous land; but the large old Irish breed, crossed and greatly improved by the Leicester, is usual on the lowland farms. In 1841, within all the rural districts of the county, the live stock and estimated value of each class, were as follow: 19,506 horses and mules, £156,048; 1,702 asses, £1,702; 50,462 cattle, £328,003; 47,847 sheep, £52,632; 76,025 pigs, £95,031; and 275,051 poultry, £6,876. In

1848 there were 18,295 horses, 3,970 mules, 73,110 cattle, 40,407 sheep, 31,535 pigs, 5,200 goats, 202,387 poultry.—The continuous plantations which existed in 1841 amounted to 13,899 acres; of detached trees, 4,103 acres.

Manufactures and trade. The manufacture of carpets, diapers, and tapestry was introduced in 1359, and the manufacture of linens and woollens was established about the middle of the 17th cent., and the linen manufactory was introduced to the S districts of the county, about the close of the same cent., but all these manufactures had a brief and fugitive existence. The manufacture of blankets was very actively carried on at K. from about 1745, till the commencement of the present cent., but this also has declined. The chief trade is confined to the sale of grain and other agricultural and dairy produce.

Communications. The Waterford and Kilkenny line of railway is the main line intersecting this co., and the SE railway from Carlow joins this line at Laviestown, 2 m. from K. At the close of 1841, the county surveyor had under his charge 816 m. of road. The principal roads through or within the co., are the mail-lines from Dublin to Cork and Waterford, and the various lines which radiate from the city of K.

Divisions and towns. The co. is politically divided into the baronies of Fassadining, Gowran, Ida-proper, Ida-improper or Igrin and Ibercon, Iverk, Kells, Callan and Shillelogher, Cranagh, Galmoy, Knocktopher, Iverk and Kells, the city of K., Shillelogher and Cranagh. These are subdivided into 143 parishes.—The principal towns are Callan, Freshford, Castle-Comer, Ballyragget, Urlingford, Thomastown, and Graignemanagh.

Statistics. Pop. of the co., exclusive of the city of K., in 1792, 97,500; in 1813, 134,664; in 1821, 158,716; in 1831, 169,945; in 1841, 183,349; in 1851, 138,773, being a decrease of 23 per cent. within the last 10 years. The following statistics all belong to 1841: Males, 90,349; females, 93,000; families, 30,874. Families inhabiting first-class houses, 745; inhabiting second class houses, 8,585. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 22,696; in manufactures and trade, 5,021; in other pursuits, 3,157. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 576. The number of houses in 1851 was 20,128; of families, 21,125. In 1834 the number of schools in the county was 384; of scholars, 19,672. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in operation within the county 77 schools, attended by 6,212 male and 4,963 female scholars; in 1848, 117 schools, attended by 14,768 scholars.—During 1843, the number of persons committed for public offences in the co., but exclusive of the city of K., was 347; in 1848, 574.—The constabulary force of the co., exclusive of the city of K., consists of 500 men. Three stipendiary magistrates are stationed at respectively K., Castle-Comer, and Rosbercon.—Fourteen members were sent from the co. and its boroughs, or 2 each from the co. itself, from K., from Callan, from Gowran, from Innistigue, from Thomastown, and from Knocktopher, to the Irish parliament; but only 3 members in all, or 2 from the co. at large, and 1 from the city, are sent to the imperial parliament. The constituency of the county in 1841, amounted to 1,530; in 1849, it was only 473.

History. At the partition of Leinster, in 1247, among the daughters of William, Earl of Pembroke, the central and greater part of K. was apportioned to Isabella, his third daughter, and afterwards passed from her to her daughter Eleanor, the wife of Hugh le Despenser. In 1391, the portion of it which constituted the manor of K. was sold by Thomas le Spenser, the grandson of Eleanor, to James Butler, third Earl of Ormonde. The district of Grace's country, belonged to the family of Grace; and the great upland district of the SW, constituting the region of the Boley or Walsh mountains, belonged to the Walshes or Welshes.

The family of Ormonde were involved in many and fierce feuds with the houses of Desmond and Kildare. The Graces also were engaged in frequent hostilities with the Kavanaghs, the Fitzpatricks, and other Irish families. At the rebellion of 1641, Lord Mount-Garret, a powerful member of the Butler family, headed the insurgents against government. James, Earl of Ormonde, and feudal head of the Butlers, however, adopted the royalist cause, and preserved the greater part of the vast possessions of the Butlers from confiscation. At the period of the Revolution, the adherence to the Jacobite cause was very general in this co. The chief landowners of the present day are the Marquises of Ormonde and Lansdowne, the Earls of Ossory, Carrick, Bessborough, and Courtown, Viscounts Clifden, Mount-Morris, and Ashbrook, Lord Callan, Sir Edward Loftus, Bart., Sir J. Cuffe, Bart., Sir William Morris, and the families of Flood, St. George, Tighe, Bryan, Murphy, Bunbury, Walsh, Aylward, and Rothe. The proprietors of estates supposed not to exceed £2,000 in annual value, are very numerous, and form a valuable class of resident gentry.

The limits of the county of the city were allowed by the Boundary act to continue to be the limits of the parl. burgh of K., but were reduced by act 3° and 4° Vict. c. 108 and 109, to an area of only 921 acres.

KILKENNY, a parliamentary borough, the cap. of the co. of K., on the river Nore, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of the centre of the co., 19 m. NNE of Carrick-on-Suir, and $56\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Dublin. The city all stands on the r. bank of the Nore, and is cut by the Bregah rivulet into the two great sections of Irishtown and Englishtown, or of the more ancient and the less ancient K.; but a large suburb, fully equal in length to the whole city, occupies the E bank of the Nore, and is connected with the city by two bridges. Many of the domestic buildings within the compact or really urban part of the city are capacious and ornamental. "I found the city of K.," says Mr. Inglis, "a large, well-built, beautifully-situated, and very interesting town. In fact, I scarcely know any town more interesting or more picturesque. The suburbs I found more wretched than any I had yet seen in any town."—The cathedral church of St. Canice stands near the N extremity of Irishtown, on a gentle eminence. The structure is cruciform, and measures from E to W 226 ft., and from N to S 123 ft.—At the distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the end wall of the S transept of the cathedral, stands one of the unique pillar-towers of Ireland. It is in a good state of preservation. Its height is 108 ft., its circumf. at the base 47 ft.—K. castle, the seat of the Marquis of Ormonde, is situated at the SE extremity of the compact part of Englishtown, immediately adjoining the margin of the Nore. It consists of portions of an ancient fortified structure, agglomerated with buildings erected in the latter part of the 17th cent., and impresses the mind with ideas of dignity and baronial splendour.—The grammar school of K., called by courtesy 'the college,' ranks in the first class of the public schools of the empire.—The episcopal palace, situated in the vicinity of the cathedral, is a comparatively plain yet commodious residence.—The manufacture of woollens, blankets, and coarse linens, though low and deplorably declined, is still carried on; and milling, malting, brewing, distilling, tanning, and especially the provision trade, are prominent. Courts of assize are held twice a-year for both the city and the co. in K. The property of the corporation was at one time extensive, but has been largely alienated in grants and leases. The income of the burgh in 1845 was £2,372. The parl. constituency amounted, in 1835, to 657, and in 1849, to 224.—Pop. in 1792, 16,000; in 1821, 23,230; in 1831, 23,741; in 1841, 19,071; in 1851, 19,973. The following statistics all belong to 1841. Inhabited houses, 3,057; uninhabited completed houses, 285. Families residing in first-class houses, 346; in second-class houses, 1,376. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,118; in manufactures and trade, 1,899; in other pursuits, 914. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 187.

[History.] Kilkenny is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the *Jernis* of Ptolemy, and the *Ibernia* of Richard of Clonmaccarty. The place was at the very outset of the English possession so strongly favoured by Earl Strongbow, that it rapidly became one of the most important inland cities of the kingdom. It participated largely in the civil wars of the 17th cent. In 1650, Cromwell invested K. with a considerable army. The articles of capitulation were highly creditable to the garrison.

KILKENNY-WEST, a parish 6 m. NNE of Athlone, co. Westmeath. Area 10,047 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,600; in 1851, 2,738.

KILKERRAN BAY, the largest and most intricate of the marine waters which indent the coast of co. Galway, extending from the boundary between Ballinahinch and Moycullen on the NW, to Casleh or Costello bay on the SE. To the W of the Sillermore is a circular basin of about 10 m., penetrated in various directions by the sea, forming K. bay, and the shallow inlet of Commas, Greatman's bay, Costello bay, Casheen bay, &c.; and on the E, the low valley of the Costello river, which passes round to the head of the inlet of Commas. In this basin there are, exclusive of upland moor, about 14,000 acres of red bog, and about 100 lakes. The surrounding hills and the whole basin are granitic. Although the tide rises in springs only 12 ft., and in neaps 6 or 7 ft., it flows up the head of Commas inlet into Lough Screeb, and even into the next above. The inhabitants of the Moycullen islands amount to about 2,500, and are chiefly employed in making kelp, and in preparing turf for the markets of Galway and co. Clare.

KILKERRANMORE, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Clonakilty, co. Cork. Area 6,127 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,996; in 1851, 1,656.

KILKERRIN, a parish $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. N of Newtown-Bellew, co. Galway. Area 20,246 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,022; in 1851, 3,770.

KILKEVAN, a parish $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW by N of Gorey, co. Wexford. Area 9,528 acres. Tara-hill occupies the SE corner, and has an alt. of 826 ft.

KILKHAMPTON, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. N by E of Stratton, between the river Tamar on the E, and the Bristol channel on the W. Area 8,272 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,126; in 1851, 1,221. The church is remarkable for the singular richness of its architecture.

KILKILLOGUE, a village in the parish of Ahamlish, co. Sligo.

KILKILVERY, a parish in co. Galway, containing a small part of the town of Headford. Area 2,735 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,330; in 1851, 802.

KILKINNICKIN, a village in the parish of Kilnamanagh, co. Cork.

KILKISHEEN, a village in the parish of Clonleigh, co. Clare, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Six-Mile-Bridge. Pop. in 1831, 519; in 1851, 398.

KILKYRAN, a parish 5 m. NNE of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,106 acres. Pop. in 1851, 52.

KILL, a parish and village in co. Kildare. Area 4,849 acres. Pop. in 1851, 971.

KILL, or KILL OF THE GRANGE, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Kingstown, co. Dublin, containing the villages of Killiney and Gallop-green. Area 2,702 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,305; in 1851, 1,890. The surface is part of the S sea-board of Dublin bay.—Also a village in the parish of Kilbarrymeaden, co. Waterford, 3 m. NNE of Bonmahon. Pop. 338.

KILLA-ABDALLA, a village of Afghanistan, 46 m. NW of Shawl, on an affluent of the Lora.

KILLACONENAGH, or KILLAGHANENAGH, a parish in co. Cork, containing the village of Castle-town-Berehaven. Area 19,295 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,127; in 1851, 6,328. The surface lies along the lower part of the NW side of Bantry bay.

KILLADERRY, or PHILIPSTOWN, a parish and town in King's co. Area 5,554 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,859; in 1851, 1,884.

KILLADOON, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Celbridge, co. Kildare. Area 1,765 acres. Pop. in 1831, 426; in 1851, 349.—Also a parish $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Colooney, co. Sligo. Area 3,879 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,525; in 1851, 793.

KILLAG, a parish 7 m. E of Clonmines, co. Wick.

Wexford. Area 1,953 acres. Pop. in 1831, 358; in 1851, 408.

KILLAGAN, a parish in co. Antrim. Area 3,837 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,451; in 1851, 1,303.

KILLAGH, or MOYNENE, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Oldcastle, co. Meath. Area 8,094 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,221; in 1851, 1,443.

KILLAGH, or KILLIAGH, a parish $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. S of Castletown-Delvin, co. Westmeath. Area 2,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1851, 258.

KILLAGHIN, or KILLAHAN, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Ardfer, co. Kerry. Area 4,545 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,098; in 1851, 908.

KILLAGHOLEHANE. See KILLALIATHAN.

KILLAGHTEE, or KILLATEE, a parish 3 m. ESE of Killybegs, co. Donegal, containing the village of Dunkineely. Area 13,368 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,760; in 1851, 5,065. The surface comprises the long narrow peninsula between the bays of Macswine and Inver.

KILLAGHTON, or KILLALAGHTON, a parish 3 m. SW of Aghrim, in co. Galway. Area 11,868 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,882; in 1851, 1,830.

KILLAGHY, a parish 4 m. SW of Freshford, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,584 acres. Pop. in 1851, 221. — Also a parish 6 m. S of the town of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny. Area 2,804 acres. Pop. in 1831, 712; in 1851, 683. — Also a parish $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. E of Ballyboy, King's co., Leinster. Area 18,132 acres, of which 111 are in Lough Annagh, and 82 in Lough Pallas. Pop. in 1831, 4,019; in 1851, 2,823.

KILLAH, a village of Bultistan, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 33'$, 20 m. SSW of Katakchund, near the junction of the Dras and Kartse rivers.

KILLAHA, or KILLAGH, a parish 5 m. ESE of Killarney, co. Kerry. Area 35,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,567; in 1851, 2,017.

KILLAHURLER, or KILMAIN, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Arklow, co. Wicklow. Area 3,735 acres. Pop. in 1831, 493; in 1851, 610.

KILLA-I-AZIM-KHAN, a village of Afghanistan, 14 m. E of Candahar, at an alt. of 3,945 ft. above sea-level.

KILLA-I-HAJI, a village of Afghanistan, 7 m. W of Cabul. — There are numerous other *killas*, or castles, scattered over Afghanistan, but in few instances are they more than a mud fort with a few huts scattered round it.

KILLALDRIFF, or KILLARDRY, a parish $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW of Cahir, co. Tipperary. Area 5,623 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,901; in 1851, 1,773.

KILLALIATHAN, or KILLOLOLIHANE, a parish $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Newcastle, co. Limerick. Area 4,847 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,590; in 1851, 1,207.

KILLALLA, a parish, containing an episcopal town, in co. Mayo. Area 5,634 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,875; in 1851, 2,919. It lies upon the W side of the upper part of K. bay. — The episcopal town of K. stands on gently undulating ground, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. S of Rathlacken, and $132\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Dublin, on the coast. The centre of the town is a flat-headed eminence, crowned with the cathedral and an ancient pillar-tower, and from this three streets diverge. The cathedral is a small, plain structure. The pillar-tower is one of the most conspicuous of its unique class of erections. Though the export and import trade of this little port have greatly declined in favour of Ballina, they are still of importance to so secluded a district as Tyrawley; and during the fishing-season the harbour is much frequented by fishing-boats. Pop. in 1831, 1,125; in 1851, 970. — On Aug. 22, 1798, a French force of 1,100 men, led by General Humbert, debarked at Kilcummin on the W side of Killalla bay, and marched upon the town of K., the garrison, which

consisted of only 50 yeomen and fencibles, after making a vain attempt to oppose the entrance of the French vanguard, were made prisoners. — The three sees of Tuam, K., and Achonry were provisionally consolidated into one by 3° and 4° William IV.; and became actually consolidated in 1833. The gross amount of the episcopal income of K., on an average of three years ending in 1831, was £2,600.

KILLALLA BAY, a spacious marine inlet, between the cos. of Mayo and Sligo, in the Irish prov. of Connaught. It enters between Kilcummin-head on the W, and Kennisharroch-point on the E; penetrates the land southward to the extent of $5\frac{1}{4}$ m.; diminishes in width from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; and is continued 4 m. S to mere river-breadth by the narrow estuary of the Moy, — the bay and the estuary being mutually separated by the island of Bartragh and a series of sand-hills. It is nearly a square of 5 m. each way. The bottom, a broad shallow strand, cut off by a range of sand-hills from an interior lagoon, is mostly dry at low water; but there are two openings across this range of sand-hills, viz. the bars of K. and of the Moy. The former has 4 ft. at ordinary ebb, and on the whole is considered the safest. The Moy, which enters the head of the bay, is navigable to within a mile of Ballina.

KILLALLON, a parish 2 m. SSW of Crossakeel, co. Meath. Area 7,614 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,558.

KILLALOAN, or KILLOLOAN, a parish $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. E by N of Clonmel, partly in co. Tipperary, partly in co. Waterford. Area of the Tipperary section, 1,178 acres; of the Waterford section, 2,029 acres. Pop. in 1851, 681.

KILLALOE, a parish and town of co. Clare. Area 10,707 acres, of which 571 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop. in 1851, 3,496. The W district of the p. is mountainous and pastoral; and sends up two heights to the alt. of, respectively, 1,353 and 1,746 ft. — The episcopal town of K. stands on the r. bank of the Shannon, 12 m. NNE of Limerick, and $85\frac{3}{4}$ m. WSW of Dublin. It has an old and irregular appearance. A bridge of 19 arches connects it with the suburb of Ballina. The long lines of cabins which mainly constitute the town, are disposed partly along the higher slopes of the hill, and partly towards the new pier. The commencement of the Lough Derg and Limerick canal, and the city of Dublin steam company's pier and docks, are situated 700 yds. above the bridge. The rapids of the Shannon occur partly above the bridge, and partly on its site, but chiefly below it, and achieve a fall of 21 ft. within the distance of a mile. The cathedral is a cruciform building, surmounted in the centre by a low massive tower. K. is the connecting-link between the natural navigation of Lough Derg and the Upper Shannon, and the artificial navigation to the tidal and the estuarial Shannon at Limerick. The navigation hence to Limerick includes 29,160 ft. of river, and 45,764 ft. of canal; its trackway is 15 m. in length; and the number of its locks is 8 single and 3 double. — The slate-quarries of K. employ from 350 to 400 men, and annually produce from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of slates, worth £1 10s. per ton. Pop. in 1831, 1,411; in 1851, 2,230.

The diocese of K. comprises part of no fewer than 6 cos., — Clare, Tipperary, King's, Galway, Limerick, and Queen's. The length of the dio. is 100 m.; its breadth varies from 9 to 32 m.; and its area is 691,447 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341,385. Number of parishes, 109. Gross income, £22,366. In 1834, the pop. consisted of 19,149 Churchmen, and 359,585 Roman Catholics.

KILLALOE, or GRANGOOLY, a parish 2 m. N of Callan, co. Kilkenny. Area 5,434 acres. Pop. in 1851, 971.

KILLAMARSH, a parish in Derbyshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Chesterfield, intersected by the Chesterfield canal and North Midland railway. Area 1,646 acres. Pop. in 1831, 774; in 1851, 1,070.

KILLAMERY, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Callan, co. Kilkenny. Area 6,525 acres. Pop. 1,534.

KILLAN, a parish 7 m. W of Enniscorthy. Area 11,424 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,837; in 1851, 2,229. The Blackstairs mountains send up summits on the W border to the alt. of 1,320 and 2,409 ft.

KILLANCOOLY, a parish 3½ m. ENE of Oulart, co. Wexford. Area 4,430 acres. Pop. 1,191.

KILLANE, or **KILLIANE**, a parish 4 m. SW of the town of Kilconnel, co. Galway. Area 7,866 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,317; in 1851, 878.

KILLANEAR, or **KILNANARE**, a parish in co. Kerry. Area 5,138 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,100.

KILLANEY, a village near the E end of the island of Arranmore, co. Galway. Pop. in 1851, 523.

—Also a parish, partly in co. Louth, but chiefly in co. Monaghan, 2½ m. ENE of Carrickmacross. Area 7,127 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,823; in 1851, 3,394.—Also a parish 4 m. W of Saintfield, co. Down. Area 2,859 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,298; in 1851, 1,002.

KILLANIN, a parish 5½ m. NW of Galway, co. Galway. Area 71,463 acres, of which 4,307 acres are in Lough Corrib, and 2,875 acres in small lakes. Pop. in 1831, 8,967; in 1851, 7,976. The surface extends W from Lough Corrib to the Atlantic.

KILLANULLY, or **KILLINGLEY**, a parish 5 m. SSE of Cork. Area 2,056 acres. Pop. in 1851, 433.

KILLANUMERY. See **KILLENUMERY**.

KILLARAGHT, a parish of co. Sligo, stretching along the E side of Lough Garra, 4 m. SW of Boyle. Area 9,331 acres, of which 2,429 acres are in Lough Garra. Pop. in 1831, 1,986; in 1851, 1,834.

KILLARARAN, a parish 2½ m. NE of Ballinamore, co. Galway. Area 12,595 acres. Pop. 3,651.

KILLARD, a parish 5 m. NNE of Kilkee, on the coast of co. Clare. Area 17,022 acres. Pop. 4,557.

KILLARDRY. See **KILLALDRIFF**.

KILLARE, a parish in co. Westmeath, containing part of the town of Ballymore. Area 11,281 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,849; in 1851, 2,437. The present hamlet or decayed village of K. was formerly a place of considerable importance.

KILLARECHT. See **KILLARAGHT**.

KILLARGEY, a parish 4½ m. SSW of Manorbhamilton, co. Leitrim. Area 14,893 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,409; in 1851, 3,673.

KILLARNEY, a parish in co. Kerry, containing the chief part of the town of K. Area 38,151 acres, of which 3,362 acres are water. Pop. in 1831, 11,333; in 1851, 14,155. All the W district is identified with the central and upper parts of the Lower lake of K.; the middle district is variously rich low ground, arable slope, pastoral declivity, and either morass or turbary; the E district is prevalently a portion of the uplands which screen the N side of Glenflesk.

KILLARNEY, the capital of Southern Kerry, and the vestibule to the gorgeous and far-famed scenery of the K. lakes, is situated partly in the p. of Aghadoe, but chiefly in that of K., co. Kerry, on low ground, about 1½ m. E of the Lower lake, 4 m. SE of Milltown, 44 m. W by N of Cork, and 147 m. SW of Dublin.—It consists of two good lines of street, and a number of poor lanes and alleys; and though situated in the midst of a rich tract of low country, and on almost the margin of one of the most magnificent groupings of natural landscape in the empire, it is far from possessing any claims to the picturesque. K. conducts a comparatively extensive trade in dairy produce. Some work is done, yet of trifling amount, in the manufacture of linen and coarse woollen; and there are two breweries, and an extensive flour-mill and stores. The grand support of the town depends on the multitudinous resort of wealthy strangers to visit the scenery of the lakes. In summer and autumn the place has a bustling, prosperous, and even gay appearance. Pop. in 1831, 7,910; in 1851, 5,898.

KILLARNEY (LAKES OF), three richly picturesque and highly

celebrated lakes in co. Kerry, in the Irish prov. of Munster. A line drawn along or through the centre of the lakes, is 6 m. in length, describes the segment of a circle with the convexity facing the E, and commences and terminates respectively 4½ m. SSW, and 2½ m. WNW of the town of K.—The Upper lake extends in the direction of SW by S; measures ½ m. in length; and though connected with the Middle lake only by a circuitous stream, is geographically within 1 m. of that lake, the latter being situated to the NNE.—The Middle lake extends WNW; measures 1 m. 3 furl. in length; and is connected with the Lower lake by a very brief run of stream. The Lower lake may be variously regarded as extending either NNW or in the direction of NW by N; and measures in extreme length and breadth respectively 3½ and 2 m. Its alt. above sea-level is only 50 ft. The natural or geographical basin of the lakes, including ¾ m. of the course of the river Laune, by which they send their superfluous waters to the sea, extends 11 m. W from the water-shed of the Derrynasaggart mountains, 1 m. within the co. of Cork, to the summit of Carran-tual, the monarch-mountain of Ireland [alt. 3,410 ft.], 7½ m. due W of the foot of the Middle lake; and from N to S 8½ m. in a line drawn through the centre of the lakes themselves. See **KERRY**. The only stream of considerable size, which with its affluents drains the basin, is the Fiesk; and the river which is formed by the superfluous waters of the lakes is the Laune, issuing from the NW extremity of the Lower lake, and flowing NW to the S side of the head of Castlemaine harbour. "There is nothing of the sublime about K., but there is all of that kind of beauty which depends upon the combinations of form and colour. The mountain-outlines can scarcely be finer than they are; and in the variety of colour produced by the variety of foliage, from the beautiful bright green of the arbutus to the brown mountain heath, K. is eminently distinguished." [Englis.]

KILLARNEY, a parish 2½ m. S of Bennet's-bridge, co. Kilkenny. Area 155 acres. Pop. 52.

KILLARROW, or **BOWMORE**, a parish in the island of Islay, Argyshire. Area 50,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,781; in 1831, 4,898; in 1851, 3,469.

KILLASCOBE, a parish 4½ m. W of Castle-Blakeney, co. Galway. Area 8,208 acres. Pop. 1,622.

KILLASHEE, a parish and village in co. Longford. Area 14,427 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,134; in 1851, 2,624. The v. is ¾ m. SSE of Tarmoharry.

KILLASHEE, co. Kildare. See **KILLISHEE**.

KILLASNET, a parish in co. Leitrim. Area 26,918 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,743; in 1851, 4,708. It contains the vale and lake of Glenlough, the vale and lake of Glenade, and various scenes of interest to the naturalist and painter. The principal summits in the E and N have an alt. of respectively 1,228 and 1,575 ft.

KILLASPICBROWN, a parish 4½ m. W of Sligo, co. Sligo. Area 5,623 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,729.

KILLASPUGLENANE, a parish 2½ m. NW of Ennistymon, co. Clare. Area 3,547 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,454; in 1851, 1,462.

KILLASSER, a parish 6 m. ENE of Foxford, co. Mayo. Area 19,677 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,852.

KILLATHY, or **KILLATTY**, a parish 3 m. W by N of Fermoy, co. Cork. Area 3,217 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,402; in 1851, 884.

KILLAVALLANE, a village in the p. of Monanymy, 5 m. E by N of Mallow, co. Cork, on the l. bank of the Blackwater. Pop. in 1851, 325.

KILLAYRON, or **CLIE-AERON**, a parish in Cardiganshire, 8 m. NW of Lampeter, on the river Ayron. Pop. in 1831, 344; in 1851, 302.

KILLAWALLA, a village of the Punjab, near the r. bank of the Ravi, on the route from Futehpore to Kott Kumalia, 12 m. WSW of the former place, and 10 m. ENE of the latter.

KILLBUCK, a township of Holmes co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. 80 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 910.

KILLEA, a parish 1½ m. NE of St. Johnstown, co. Donegal. Area 1,869 acres. Pop. in 1831, 928; in 1851, 753.—Also a parish 2 m. NW by N of Templemore, co. Tipperary. Area 4,772 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,491; in 1851, 1,091. Also a parish in co. Waterford. Area 3,953 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,862.

KILLEAD, or **KILLAGH**, a parish 4 m. S of Antrim, co. Antrim. Area 42,886 acres, of which 19,794 acres are in Lough Neagh. Pop. in 1851, 5,489.

KILLEAGH, or **KILLEIGH**, a parish and village in co. Cork. Area 5,854 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,785; in 1851, 2,007. The v. is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Castle-Martyr. Pop. in 1831, 698; in 1851, 668.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE, a parish of Argyleshire, in the district of Kintyre, stretching along the coast of the Atlantic. Area 26,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,866; in 1851, 2,219.

KILLEANY, a parish $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. WNW of Stradbally, Queen's co. Area 945 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1851, 104.—Also a parish 2 m. S of Headford, co. Galway. Area 5,711 acres, of which 1,151 acres are in Lough Corrib. Pop. in 1851, 978.

KILLEARN, a parish in the W division of Stirlingshire, originally belonging to the Lennox, or Dumbartonshire. The main body measures in extreme length from E to W, along the line of the Endrick, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. The hilly district contains several extensive moors and mosses. At a small farm-house on the banks of the Blane, about 1 m. S from the church of K., was born, in 1506, the illustrious George Buchanan.—The v. of K. stands not far from the base of the hilly district, at nearly equal distances from the Blane on the S, and the Endrick on the W and N, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Balforn, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Glasgow. Its pop. in 1769 was 74; in 1851, 388. The manufactures of the p. are connected less with K. than with the v. of Balforn, which stands only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of the Endrick. Pop. of the p. in 1851, 1,176.

KILLEARNAN, a parish in Ross-shire, to the S of Urquhart. Pop. in 1831, 1,479; in 1851, 1,794.

KILLEARY, or **KILLARVEY**, a parish 4 m. SE by S of Nobber, co. Meath. Area 6,205 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,343; in 1851, 1,619.

KILLEBAN, or **KILLABAN**, a parish in Queen's co., containing the villages of Ballylinan, Arles, and Ballickmoyler. Area 25,995 acres. Pop. 8,846.

KILLEDAN, a parish 6 m. S by W of Swineford, co. Mayo. Area 14,515 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,158.

KILEDMDUND, a village in the p. of Kiltennell, co. Carlow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Borris.

KILLEEDY, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Newcastle, co. Limerick. Area 25,456 acres. Pop. 4,373.

KILLEEK, or **KILLESK**, a parish 2 m. W of Swords, co. Dublin. Area 807 acres. Pop. 162.

KILLEEN, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. Area 3,347 acres. Pop. in 1831, 588; in 1851, 444.—Also a continuous bog from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Cashel, co. Tipperary. Area 3,580 acres. Its highest point and its lowest pass lie respectively 418 and 375 ft. above sea-level; its maximum and average depth are respectively 32 and 18 ft.

KILLEEN, or **NEW ARRAN**, a fishing village in co. Galway, at the head of an inlet of Kilcolgan bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Kilcolgan. This place is frequented by the Galway fishermen during the herring season, and with NW winds.

KILLEENADEEMA, or **KILNADEEMA**, a parish 3 m. S by W of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 24,503 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,554; in 1851, 2,134. The two highest summits in the S have alts. of 1,080 and 1,207 ft.

KILLEENASTEENA, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Cashel, co. Tipperary. Area 729 acres. Pop. 141.

KILLEENÉY, or **KILLENHY**, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Gort, co. Galway. Area 6,117 acres. Pop. 772.

KILLEEVAN, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Clones, in co. Monaghan. Area 11,571 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,440.

KILLEGALLY. See **TESSAURAN**.

KILLEGLAND, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Ratoath, co. Meath. Area 716 acres. Pop. in 1851, 281.

KILLEGNEY, a parish about 6 m. SW of Ennis-corthy, co. Wexford. Area 6,685 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,763; in 1851, 1,326.

KILLEHENY, or **KILLAHINY**, a parish $8\frac{1}{2}$ WNW

of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 4,664 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,050; in 1851, 1,973.

KILLEIGH, a village in the p. of Geashill, King's co., $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE of Tullamore. It claims comparatively high antiquity. Pop. in 1851, 182.

KILLEILAGH, a parish $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Ennistymon, co. Clare. Area 12,357 acres. Pop. 2,739.

KILLEINY, or **KILLINY**, a parish 10 m. NE by E of Dingle, co. Kerry. Area 14,966 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,344; in 1851, 2,822. It includes the Seven Hogs and the Magharee islets, and the low, long, narrow peninsula which separates Brandon bay on the W from Tralee bay on the E.

KILLELAGH, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Maghera, co. Londonderry. Area 10,269 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,046; in 1851, 2,597.—Carnochan, on the W boundary, has an alt. of 1,521 ft.

KILLELAN, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Castle-Dermot, co. Kildare. Area 7,378 acres. Pop. 1,266.

KILLELONEHAN, a parish in Coshma, co. Limerick. Area 2,069 acres. Pop. in 1851, 677.

KILLELY, or **KILLYGALLY**, a parish partly in co. Clare, and partly in co. Limerick. Area 6,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,140; in 1851, 3,690.—Also a parish 2 m. SSE of Oulart, co. Wexford. Area 1,811 acres. Pop. in 1831, 677; in 1851, 700.

KILLEMLAGH, or **KILLEMILAGH**, a parish 9 m. S by W of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry. Area 11,857 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,548; in 1851, 2,144.

KILLENAGH, a parish 5 m. S by E of Gorey, co. Wexford. Area 3,232 acres. Pop. in 1851, 586.

KILLENAULE, a parish and market-town in co. Tipperary. Area 7,711 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,467; in 1851, 2,621.—The town is situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Fethard. Pop. in 1831, 1,578; in 1851, 1,253.

KILLENCARE, or **KILLINKERE**, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Baileborough, co. Cavan. Area 15,912 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,503; in 1851, 5,862.

KILLENEMOR, a parish in co. Cork. Area 414 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 122.

KILLENORTY, or **KILLENUGHTY**, a parish in co. Limerick. Area 858 acres. Pop. in 1851, 233.

KILLENTIERNA, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Castle-Island, co. Kerry. Area 10,231 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,106; in 1851, 2,060.

KILLENUMERY, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Dro-mahaire, co. Leitrim. Area 14,086 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,115; in 1851, 3,719.

KILLENVOY, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Athleague, co. Roscommon. Area 6,554 acres, of which 911 acres are in Lough Ree. Pop. in 1851, 1,854.

KILLERERAN, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Tuam, co. Galway. Area 14,534 acres. Pop. 3,111.

KILLERICK, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Carlow, co. Carlow. Area 5,318 acres. Pop. in 1851, 713.

KILLERIES (THE), two bays at the boundary between the cos. of Galway and Mayo, in the Irish prov. of Connaught. The Little K. ramifies from near the entrance of the larger, projects to the extent of about 3 m., and lies all within co. Galway. The larger, usually called K. harbour, separates over its whole length the co. of Galway from that of Mayo, and projects to the extent of about 10 m., first in the direction of SE by E, and next nearly due E. Both bays are narrow, and overhung with mountains, and closely resemble the fiords of Norway and the sea-lochs of the Western Highlands of Scotland. The greater K. varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width; and is throughout an excellent harbour, capable of holding large ships, and having over a great part of its extent a depth of from 10 to 12 fath.

KILLERMUGH, or **KILDERMOY**, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Durrow, Queen's co. Area 2,764 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,078; in 1851, 549.

KILLERSHERDINY, or **KILDRUMSHERDUN**, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Cootehill, co. Cavan, containing the villages of Clementstown and Tullyvin. Area 16,618 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,997; in 1851, 6,459.

KILLESBY, or **KILSBY**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. N by W of Daventry, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Area 3,200 acres.

Pop. in 1831, 690; in 1851, 631. The London and Birmingham railway here passes through a tunnel 2,400 yds. in length, 25 ft. wide, and 28 ft. high. It is ventilated by two large shafts, each 60 ft. in diam.; one 120 ft. deep, the other 90 ft. It penetrates K. hill, the terminus of a ridge of hills running towards Banbury. With the exception of the quicksand, it is cut through a succession of the hardest rocks.

KILLERY, a parish in co. Sligo, 5 m. SSE of the town of Sligo. Area 9,094 acres. Pop. 1,916.

KILLESHANDRA, a parish and town in co. Cavan. Area of p. 22,241 acres. Pop. in 1851, 9,249. —The market and post-town of K. stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Crossdoney. Pop. in 1831, 1,137; in 1851, 932.

KILLESHER, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Swanlinbar, co. Fermanagh. Area 24,936 acres, of which 642 acres are in Lower Lough Macnean. Pop. in 1831, 5,114; in 1851, 3,705. Slieve-Cuileagh, on the S boundary, has an alt. of 2,188 ft.

KILLESHELL, or **KILLISHILL**, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Ballygawley, co. Tyrone. Area 9,839 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,615; in 1851, 3,625.

KILLESBIN, a parish in Queen's co., containing the town of Graigue, and the v. of Sleaty-Graigue. Area 10,905 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,703.

KILLESK, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. Area 4,037 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,036; in 1851, 985. —Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Ballyhack, co. Wexford. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,009; in 1851, 880.

KILLESKY, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Wicklow, co. Wicklow. Area 9,231 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,698.

KILLESTER, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Dublin, co. Dublin. Area 279 acres. Pop. in 1851, 400.

KILLEVALLEY, a village in the parish of Newtown, co. Westmeath, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Tyrrell's-pass. Pop. in 1831, 186; in 1851, 86.

KILLEVEY, or **KILSLEVE**, a parish 3 m. W of Newry, in co. Armagh. Area 28,174 acres. Pop. in 1831, 17,197; in 1851, 17,812.

KILLEYMUR, or **KILLIMER**, a parish 4 m. E by S of Kiltrush, co. Clare. Area 6,302 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,023; in 1851, 2,145.

KILLIAN, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Mount-Bellew, co. Galway. Area 13,564 acres. Pop. 4,045.

KILLIANE, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 1,074 acres. Pop. in 1851, 275.

KILLIECRANKIE, a celebrated mountain-pass in Perthshire, on the river Garry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the point of its confluence with the Tummel, 15 m. N of Dunkeld, and on the W verge of the p. of Moulin, in the district of Athole. The lofty hills which fall precipitously down on both sides of the narrow vale of the Garry, approach here so close that the shadow of the one range throws perpetual gloom over the face of the other. The pass is between 2 and 3 m. in length, and, previous to the era of laying open the Highlands by the construction of military roads, was the most wild and perilous of all the inlets to that vast fortress of mountains, or to any of its interior retreats. On some rough ground on the l. bank of the river, at the NW extremity of this pass, above and around the present mansion-house of Urrard, was fought, on the 27th July 1689, the celebrated battle of K., in which Viscount Dundee defeated General Mackay.

KILLILY, or **KILLEELY**, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Oranmore, co. Galway. Area 6,232 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,443; in 1851, 1,042.

KILLIMORE-BOLLOGE, a parish 5 m. NNW of Portumna, co. Galway. Area 9,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,284; in 1851, 2,939.

KILLIMORE-DALY, a parish 7 m. E of Athenry, co. Galway. Area 10,211 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,582.

KILLIMOUX, a river of the North-West territory, which flows W to the Pacific, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 50'$. Its banks are inhabited by an Indian tribe of the same name.

KILLIN, a parish in the district of Breadalbane, Perthshire, consisting of a main body and two detached portions. The main body of the parish extends, in a stripe averaging about 7 m. in breadth, from the head of Loch-Tay to the boundary of the co. with Argyleshire,—a distance or extreme length of 22 m., and takes its configuration mainly from the course through its centre of the chief head-water of the Tay. This stream bears for 8 m. the name of the Fillan, expands for 3 m. into a series of lochlets which assume the general name of Loch-Dochart, and then runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther under the name of Dochart river. Over a distance of 3 m. above the confluence of the Lochy and the Dochart, just before the united stream enters Loch-Tay, the district includes likewise the glen of the former river. The well-known Benmore—not, of course, the Benmore of Mull—a noble-looking mountain, of a fine conical form, and rising 3,903 ft. above the level of the sea, ascends from the pass between Glendochart and Strathfillan, on the S side of Loch-Dochart. Limestone abounds. Lead is worked in the vicinity of the village of Clifton. The villages are Clifton and K. The latter is beautifully and romantically situated about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the head of Loch-Tay, within the peninsula formed by the confluent Dochart and Lochy, $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Kenmore, $21\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Callander, and 40 m. from Stirling. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 2,048; in 1831, 2,002; in 1851, 1,608.

KILLINAGH, a parish in co. Cavan, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Manor-Hamilton. Area 24,783 acres, of which 806 acres are in Upper Lough Macnean. Pop. in 1831, 5,383; in 1851, 5,086.

KILLINANE, a parish in co. Carlow, on the Barrow, containing the v. of Royal Oak. Area 2,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 899; in 1851, 509. —Also a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 5,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 886; in 1851, 419. —Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry. Area 26,868 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,124; in 1851, 4,521. It extends from Valentia harbour NE along Dingle bay.

KILLINCARRIG, a village in the p. of Delgany, co. Wicklow, on the coast road from Dublin to Wexford, 4 m. S of Bray. Pop. in 1851, 103.

KILLINCHY, a parish and village in co. Down. Area 7,428 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,820; in 1851, 6,097. The v. is 4 m. N by W of Killyleagh. Pop. with the parish.

KILLINCOOLE, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Louth, co. Louth. Area 1,397 acres. Pop. in 1851, 567.

KILLINEEN, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Athenry, co. Galway. Area 4,996 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,014.

KILLINEY, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Kingstown, co. Dublin. Area 1,334 acres. Pop. in 1831, 495; in 1851, 854. K. bay extends from Dalkey to Bray-head, a distance of 5 m. K. village, situated at the head or broadest part of this beautiful bend, consists chiefly of a steep and narrow street at the base of K. hill, and of a number of villas and bathing lodges scattered over the hill's declivities. A panoramic view of singular power and beauty is obtained from K. hill, including, among other objects, the bays of Dublin and K., the islands of Lambay, Ireland's Eye, and Dalkey, the peninsula and hill of Howth, the opulent country around Dublin, and the amphitheatre of mountains from Bray-head to the inland extremity of the co. Dublin highlands. —Also a village in the parish of Kill, co. Dublin. Pop. 182.

KILLINGHALL, a township in the parish of Ripley, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W by N of Knares-

borough, on the S bank of the Nidd. Area 3,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 545; in 1851, 569.

KILLINGHOLME (North and South), a parish in Lincolnshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Great Grimsby, on the Humber. Area of North K. 7,225 acres; of South K. 3,090 acres. Pop. in 1851, 729.

KILLINGLY, a township of Windham co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 47 m. E of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by the Quinneburg river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 3,685.

KILLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland, 7 m. N of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the river Lune. Area 4,875 acres. Pop. in 1831, 302; in 1851, 275.

KILLINGTON PEAK, a summit of the Green mountains, in the S part of Sherburne township, in the state of Vermont, U. S., which has an alt. of 2,924 ft. above sea-level.

KILLINGWORTH, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 49 m. S by E of Hartford, on Long Island sound, in which it has a small harbour. It is hilly in the N, and is watered by Hammonasset and Mennuketesuck rivers. The soil consists of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,130.

KILLINGWORTH, a township in the parish of Long Benton, Northumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1851, 1,651. The Newcastle races were held on Killingworth-moor till 1790, when it was enclosed for cultivation. It was on a railway here, in 1814, that Stephenson made his first experiments on the locomotive engine.

KILLINICK, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Wexford. Area 1,284 acres. Pop. in 1831, 591; in 1851, 572.

KILLINOR, or **KILNINOR**, a parish in co. Wexford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Arklow. Area 6,435 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,319; in 1851, 960.

KILLIS, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 43 m. N of Aleppo, sanj. and 30 m. SW of Aintab, on a small river. It has manufactories of calico, harness, and oil the quality of which is the finest in the E, and carries on an active trade. Its inhabitants, consisting of Mussulmans, Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, amount to about 12,000 in number.

KILLSHEE, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Naas, co. Kildare. Area 4,146 acres. Pop. in 1851, 650.

KILLKARRY, or **KEELCURRY**, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, in the district and 75 m. SE of Madura, and 10 m. S of Ramnad, on a branch of the Yygah, near the gulf of Manaar.

KILLODIERNAN, a parish 5 m. SW by W of Borris-o'-Kane, in co. Tipperary. Area 4,562 acres, of which 1,255 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop. in 1831, 1,348; in 1851, 794.

KILLOE, or **KILLOW**, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Longford, co. Longford. Area of the Granard section, 7,291 acres, of which 259 acres are in Lough Gowna; of the Longford section, 34,221 acres. Pop. in 1831, 16,767; in 1851, 14,179.

KILLOFIN, a parish 7 m. WSW of Kildysert, co. Clare. Area 6,692 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,476.

KILLOGHCONNOGHAN, or **KILLICONIGAN**, a parish $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Trim, co. Meath. Area 11,561 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,329; in 1851, 1,943.

KILLOGILLEEN, a parish 5 m. W of Loughrea, in co. Galway. Area 3,604 acres. Pop. in 1851, 699.

KILLOKENNEDY, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Broadford, co. Clare. Area 11,656 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,586; in 1851, 1,891.

KILLONE, a parish 1 m. SW of Clare, co. Clare. Area 5,718 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,627.

KILLONOGHAN, or **KILLONAHAN**, a parish 9 m. N by W of Ennistymon, co. Clare. Area 7,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,185; in 1851, 719.

KILLORA, a parish in co. Galway. Area 5,372 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,663; in 1851, 1,180.

KILLORAN, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Aughrim, in co. Galway. Area 4,591 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,573; in 1851, 1,134.—Also a parish $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Ballymote, co. Sligo. Area 13,999 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,699; in 1851, 2,638.

KILLORGLIN, or **CASTLE-CONWAY**, a parish and village in co. Kerry. Area 31,188 acres. Pop. in 1851, 7,717. The surface consists of part of the seaboard of Castlemaine harbour on the N.—The village stands on the Lane $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the stream's expansion into the estuary of Castlemaine harbour, 2 m. WSW of Milltown. Pop. in 1831, 896; in 1851, 590.—K. bog has an expanse of ground adjacent to Killorglin village and Castlemaine harbour, co. Kerry. Area 8,570 acres.

KILLOSCULLY, a parish $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area 14,439 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,993; in 1851, 2,318. The E district is occupied with the Keeper mountain, whose summit soars 2,278 ft. above sea-level.

KILLOSKEHANE, a parish 3 m. WSW of Templemore, co. Tipperary. Area 2,542 acres. Pop. in 1831, 601; in 1851, 516.

KILLOSORY, a parish 3 m. NW by N of Swords, co. Dublin. Area 2,731 acres. Pop. in 1851, 295.

KILLOTTERAN, a parish 2 m. W of Waterford. Area 2,493 acres. Pop. in 1831, 504; in 1851, 555.

KILLOUGH, a bay in co. Down, in the Irish prov. of Ulster. It is separated by a small peninsula from Dundrum bay on the W. and by a still smaller one from Ardglass bay on the E. Its mouth, between Ringfad-point and the Castle-point, is 700 fath. across. The tide at high-water flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland, forming two bays, of which that on the N side, or Coney Island bay, is too open for a harbour; the W, between Coney Island and the village of K., is spacious and well-sheltered, though dry at low-water.

KILLOUGH, a village in the parish of Kilnennagh, co. Cork.

KILLOUGH, or **PORT ST. ANNE**, a small seaport in co. Down, at the head of K. bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Ardglass. It has a considerable export trade in corn, and a comparatively extensive trade in the produce of the fisheries. Pop. in 1851, 951.

KILLOWEN, a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the suburb or W section of the town of Coleraine. Area 1,796 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,906; in 1851, 2,358.—Also a small headland and a fishing harbour, on the S coast of co. Down, Ulster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Rosstrevor.—Also a parish in co. Cork, near Bandon. Area 1,264 acres. Pop. in 1851, 286.

KILLOWER, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Tuam, co. Galway. Area 3,597 acres. Pop. in 1851, 528.

KILLPECK, a parish in Herefordshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Hereford, intersected by the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. The church is one of the most singular and perfect ecclesiastical structures in the Norman style, in the kingdom. Area 2,135 acres. Pop. in 1831, 285; in 1851, 231.

KILL-ST.-LAWRENCE, a parish 3 m. SSE of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 308 acres. Pop. in 1831, 64; in 1851, 71.

KILL-ST.-NICHOLAS, a parish in co. Waterford, containing part of the town of Passage-East. Area 2,884 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,571.

KILLUA, or **KILLOAH**, a parish in co. Westmeath, containing the town of Clonmellon. Area 5,259 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,202; in 1851, 1,189.

KILLUCAN, or **RATHWIRE**, a parish and village in co. Westmeath, containing the town of Kinnegad, and the villages of Killucan, Rathwire, and Raharney. Area 35,689 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,748; in 1851, 7,982.—The village is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Kinnegad. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1851, 250.

KILLUKEN, a parish in co. Roscommon, containing the village of Croghan. Area 4,831 acres.

Pop. in 1831, 2,948; in 1851, 2,079.—Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Strokestown, co. Roscommon. Area 5,956 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,498; in 1851, 2,057.

KILLUMOD, a parish 3 m. N by E of Elphin, co. Roscommon. Area 5,159 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,958; in 1851, 1,494.

KILLUNAVARRA, a parish 5 m. N by W of Gort, co. Galway. Area 5,173 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,362; in 1851, 960.

KILLURANE, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Broadford, co. Clare. Area 7,103 acres, of which 293 acres are in Lough Doon. Pop. in 1851, 1,843.

KILLURE, a rivulet and a bog on the E border of co. Galway. The rivulet rises at Doon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Ahascragh; and flows 6 m. SE to the Suck. The bog lies between this rivulet and the Ahascragh rivulet; and comprises an area of 2,371 acres. Its average depth is 23 ft.—Also a parish 3 m. SSE of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 627 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1851, 118.

KILLURIN, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 1,874 acres. Pop. in 1851, 620.

KILLURSA, a parish in co. Galway, containing the larger part of the town of Headford. Area 8,877 acres, of which 2,506 acres are in Lough Corrib. Pop. in 1831, 4,644; in 1851, 3,095. The surface is divided from co. Mayo on the N by the Black river, remarkable as a sinking or subterranean stream.

KILLURY, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Ardfert, co. Kerry, containing the village of Causeway. Area 11,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,974; in 1851, 3,475.

KILLYBEGS, a parish in co. Donegal. Upper K. is wholly in the barony of Bannagh, and contains the town of K. Pop. in 1831, 4,287; in 1851, 4,256. Lower K. lies principally in Bannagh; and contains within that barony the village of Ardara. Pop. in 1831, 2,990; in 1851, 3,338. The highest ground, Crownarad, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Largy, has an alt. of 1,619 ft. K. harbour has a common entrance with Macswine's bay, but soon deflects so as to have an inner entrance of its own. It is at first about 1 m. in breadth, and eventually penetrates the land E of N about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Another bay, that of Fintragh, commences almost immediately W of the common entrance of K. and Macswine's harbour, and indents all the remainder of the seaboard of the parish. The lough or harbour of K. is the safest on this coast; and several hundred sail of vessels have been known to be there at one time, purchasing or curing herrings.—Also a sea-port town, and formerly a parl. borough in the parish of K., on the W side and near the head of K. harbour, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Ardara, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Donegal. Pop. in 1831, 724; in 1851, 819.—Also a parish in co. Kildare, containing the town of Prosperous. Area 2,628 acres. Pop. in 1851, 861.

KILLYGARVAN, a parish 5 m. NE by N of Rathmelton, co. Donegal, containing the village of Rathmullen. Area 9,132 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,643; in 1851, 3,068. The surface is bounded on the E by Lough Swilly, and by its expansion of Rathmelton bay.

KILLYGLEN, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Larne, co. Antrim. Area 2,295 acres. Pop. in 1851, 479.

KILLYGORDON, a village in the parish of Donaghmore, co. Donegal, in the vale of the Finn, 3 m. E of Stranorlar. Pop. in 1851, 184.

KILLYLEAGH, a *quoad sacra* parish and village in co. Armagh. The village is in the p. of Tynan, 2 m. NE of Tynan. Pop. in 1851, 281.—Also a parish in co. Down. Area 11,759 acres.—Also a sea-port town, and formerly a parl. borough, in the parish of K., co. Down, on the W shore of Lough Strangford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Killinchy. Its site is a rising ground, at the head of a creek or arm of Lough Strangford. The cotton manufacture is ex-

tensively carried on here; and a considerable trade exists in the exportation of corn and provisions. Pop. in 1831, 1,147; in 1851, 1,086.

KILLYMAN, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Moy, partly in co. Armagh, but chiefly in co. Tyrone. Area of the Armagh section, 3,154 acres; of the Tyrone section, 7,404 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,579; in 1851, 6,254. The river Blackwater divides the two sections of the parish from each other, or forms the boundary-line between the counties.

KILLYMAR, a rivulet of co. Galway, rising midway between Aughrim and Loughrea, and flowing 7 m. ESE, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S, to a common embouchure with the Ballyshruel rivulet in a bay of Lough Derg.

KILLYMARD, a parish in co. Donegal. Area 28,229 acres, of which 472 acres are in Lough Esk. Pop. in 1831, 4,798; in 1851, 4,047. The mountains of Silverhill and Bluestack, in this p., have an alt. of respectively 1,967 and 2,213 ft.; and Lough Belshade, a little E of Bluestack, has an elevation of 1,035 ft.

KILLYMORE (Lough), an easterly offshoot or ramification of Lough Ree, co. Westmeath. It is connected by only a narrow strait with Lough Ree; measures about 2 m. in length; lies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Athlone. It is studded with islets, and possesses a large amount of beauty.

KILLYON, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Clonard, co. Meath. Area 4,316 acres. Pop. in 1851, 614.

KILMACABEA, a parish 4 m. W by N of Rosscarbery, co. Cork. Area 13,757 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,800; in 1851, 3,160.

KILMACALLANE, a parish 4 m. SE by S of Colooney, co. Sligo. Area 9,928 acres, of which 283 acres are in Lough Arrow. Pop. in 1851, 3,004.

KILMACANOGUE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Bray, co. Wicklow. Area 5,401 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,347; in 1851, 1,740. The Great Sugarloaf mountain is wholly within the limits of this p., and has an alt. of 1,651 ft.

KILMACDONOUGH, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Youghal, co. Cork. Area 6,241 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,455; in 1851, 3,179. The surface forms a peninsula between Castlemartyr river and Youghal harbour on the one side, and Fenis river and Ballycotton bay on the other.

KILMACDUAGH, a parish and nominal seat of a bishopric, 3 m. SSW of Gort, co. Galway. The p. contains the village of Connells, and part of the town of Gort. Area 8,804 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,780; in 1851, 3,635.—A legend affirms the see to have been founded early in the 7th cent. The see of K. was permanently annexed in 1602 to Clonfert; and became united in 1833, to likewise Killaloe and Kilfenora.—The gross amount of episcopal income connected with the see, on the average of 3 years ending in 1831, was £875.

KILMACDUANE, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Kiltrush, co. Clare, containing the village of Cooraclare. Area 16,701 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,920.

KILMACKEVOGUE, a parish in co. Kilkenny. Area 3,231 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,027; in 1851, 916.

KILMACLASSER, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Westport, co. Mayo. Area 6,865 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,444; in 1851, 1,614.

KILMACLEAGUE, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 3,462 acres. Pop. in 1831, 999; in 1851, 761.

KILMACLENAN, or **KILMACLENNY**, a parish 6 m. WSW of Doneraile, co. Cork. Area 1,042 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1851, 198.

KILMACNEVIN, a parish $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Mullingar, co. Westmeath. Area 5,016 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,760; in 1851, 1,208.

KILMACOEN, or **KILMACOWEN**, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Sligo, co. Sligo. Area 3,548 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,276; in 1851, 1,526.

KILMACOMB, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 2,401 acres. Pop. in 1841, 817; in 1851, 668.

KILMACOMOGUE, a parish in co. Cork, containing the town of Bantry. Area 58,835 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,483; in 1851, 12,737. The parish is very nearly identical with the barony of Bantry.

KILMACOW, a parish and village in co. Kilkenny. Area of p. 4,445 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,923; in 1851, 1,986. The v. stands on the Blackwater, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. NNW of Waterford. Pop. in 1841, 187; in 1851, 157.—Also a parish $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow.

KILMACREAN, or **COMMER**, a parish $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSW of Tuam, co. Galway, containing the village of Ballinphuil. Area 9,314 acres, of which 509 acres are in Lough Clonkeen. Pop. in 1851, 1,419.

KILMACREHY, a parish on the coast of co. Clare. It consists of a main body and a detached district. Area 7,403 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,343; in 1851, 3,839. The cliffs of Moher on the coast of this p. are singularly sublime. They raise two summits to the alt. of respectively 909 and 1,009 ft. above sea-level.

KILMACRENAN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Donegal. Area 35,617 acres, of which 782 acres are in fresh-water lakes. Pop. in 1831, 9,301; in 1851, 7,771. Edenacarnan in the S, and Lough Salt in the N, have altitudes of respectively 642 and 1,541 ft. The lake whence the latter has its name is 204 ft. in depth, and lies at an elevation of 815 ft. above sea-level. Lough Keel, 2 m. SE of Lough Salt, has an elevation of 328 ft.—The village stands in the valley of the Leanan, 5 m. N by W of Letterkenny. Pop. in 1851, 208.

KILMACSHALGAN, a parish 5 m. ESE of Easkey, co. Sligo. Area 26,008 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,330; in 1851, 2,804.

KILMACTALWAY, a parish 5 m. SW of Dublin, co. Dublin. Area 2,493 acres. Pop. in 1851, 339.

KILMACTEIGUE, a parish $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Tabbercurry, co. Sligo, containing the v. of Aclare. Area 32,533 acres, of which 170 acres are in Lough Easkey, and 326 acres in Lough Talt and small lakes. Pop. in 1831, 7,620; in 1851, 5,756. The highest ground is in the W, and has an alt. of 1,363 ft. Lough Talt lies wholly in the interior, and has an elevation above sea-level of 455 ft. Lough Easkey lies partly within the N corner, and has an elevation of 607 ft.

KILMACTHOMAS, a market-town in the parishes of Ballylanean and Rossmire, co. Waterford, on the road from Cork to Waterford, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Dungarvan. Pop. in 1831, 982; in 1851, 1,057.

KILMACTRANEY, a parish in co. Sligo, on the E side of Lough Arrow, 6 m. N by E of Boyle. Area 13,447 acres, of which 1,067 acres are in Lough Arrow. Pop. in 1831, 4,008; in 1851, 2,784.

KILMACUD, a parish 4 m. SE by S of Dublin, co. Dublin. Area 286 acres. Pop. in 1851, 99.

KILMACUMSEY, a parish 4 m. NW of Elphin, co. Roscommon. Area 5,454 acres. Pop. 1,616.

KILMADAN, or **KILMODAN**, a parish in Argyleshire, 12 m. long, and not a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, being chiefly a long narrow glen surrounded by high hills. The extent of sea-coast is about 3 m., and the shore is flat and sandy, with sunk rocks. The river Ruel falls into the head of Loch-Ridan. The tide ebbs at the head of this loch above 2 m. Pop. in 1851, 500.

KILMADOCK,—frequently named, after its kirk-town and principal village, Doune,—a parish near the middle of the S verge of Perthshire. Its entire

area is computed to be 64 sq. m. The Forth runs in serpentine folds along the S boundary. The Teith runs diagonally from NW to SE, through nearly its broadest part, 5 m. in a direct line within the boundaries, bisecting the p. into nearly equal parts. From almost every eminence in the p. are seen superb views of the rich valley of the Forth, the varied aspect of a well-cultivated and extensive tract of country, Stirling-castle, and the bold grand encincturing of the Lomond and other hills. The old castle and the v. of Doune are noticed in a separate article. See **DOUNE**. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW of Doune are the continuous hamlets of Buchany and Burn-of-Cambus. Still nearer Doune, but on the opposite bank of the Teith, and communicating with it by a bridge, is Deanston, the seat of extensive cotton-works, which give employment or support to about one-third of the large pop. of the p. Pop. in 1851, 3,659.

KILMAGANNY, a parish and village in co. Kilkenny. Area 7,454 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,017; in 1851, 1,826. The v. stands on the road from Thomastown to Carrick-on-Suir, 7 m. NNE of Carrick. Pop. in 1831, 514; in 1851, 462.

KILMAHON, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Cloyne, co. Cork. Area 2,849 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,334.

KILMAIN, a parish 3 m. SSE of Roscommon, co. Roscommon. Area 8,966 acres, of which 964 acres are in Lough Ree. Pop. in 1831, 2,678; in 1851, 1,774.—Also a village in the p. of Kilmalmore, co. Mayo, on the road from Ballinrobe to Galway, 5 m. SE of Ballinrobe. Pop. in 1851, 331.

KILMAINBEG, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of the v. of Kilmalmain, co. Mayo. Area 3,615 acres. Pop. 895.

KILMAINHAM, a western suburb of the city of Dublin, in the p. of St. James, co. Dublin, situated immediately without the limits of the city, and between the river Liffey and the Grand canal, and strictly continuous with St. James street. Its bulk or importance as a suburb is comparatively trivial; almost its whole interest rests on its antiquity, its royal hospital, and its jail for the co. of Dublin.

KILMAINHAMWOOD, a parish and village in co. Meath. Area 3,716 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,454; in 1851, 1,040. The v. of K. stands 3 m. NW of Nobber. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1851, 80.

KILMAINMORE, a parish 5 m. SE of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo. Area 13,792 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,293.

KILMAKEA, a parish of co. Wexford, 6 m. S by W of New Ross. Area 3,420 acres. Pop. 1,149.

KILMALCOLM, a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the N by Port-Glasgow and the river Clyde. Area 19,800 acres. A great part, particularly on the S and W sides, is moorish land, and very bleak and barren. Pop. in 1831, 1,613; in 1841, 1,616, of whom 377 were in the v. of K., which is 4 m. from Port-Glasgow; in 1851, 1,399.

KILMALEERY, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Newmarket, co. Clare. Area 2,266 acres. Pop. 574.

KILMALIE, a very extensive parish in the cos. of Argyle and Inverness. It is of an irregular figure, and intersected by three arms of the sea. The extreme points from NW to SE are 60 m. distant from each other; and its breadth from NE to SW is not less than 30 m. Its superficies has been estimated at 589 sq. m., or nearly 376,960 acres, measured in straight lines; but adding the surface of hills and valleys, the extent will be at least one-third more. The greater part of the p. consists of high mountains and hills, covered with heath, but affording excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep. Amongst the mountains is Bennevis. In several of the valleys are extensive lakes, of which Loch-Archaig and Loch-Lochy are the chief. From these two lakes issue the rivers Archaig and Lochy, which, with the Nevis, are the principal streams in the p. About 14,000

acres are covered with plantations. Fort-William, and the adjoining v. of Maryburgh, are situated in this p. Pop. in 1831, 5,566; in 1851, 5,204.

KILMALLOCK, a parish and town in co. Limerick. Area 4,074 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,833; in 1851, 3,160. The surface is drained by two of the earliest head-streams of the Maig.—The town, formerly a parl. borough, and a place of note, stands on the rivulet Cammogue, at the junction of the Cashel and Limerick roads to Charleville, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Bruff, and 16 m. S of Limerick. It has been styled the Baalbec of Ireland; and if understood to be an assemblage of mere ruins, once interesting, wholly Irish, and quite destitute of the peculiar magnificence of oriental architecture, it may, within certain limitations, be allowed to bear the name. The ancient houses of the town were built of hewn stone, and apparently on a uniform plan; they were generally of three stories, ornamented with an embattlement and tasteful stone mouldings; and their window-frames, mullions, and large fire-places, were all of boldly and massively carved limestone. The older of two existing ecclesiastical ruins stands on the town-bank of the Cammogue, and within the town-walls; and claims to have been the church of an abbey.—The Dominican abbey, situated on the bank of the Cammogue exterior to the town, was founded in 1291. The church exhibits a sternness and loneliness of appearance more sublime than picturesque.—The only trade or commerce of K., consists in the business of the markets and fairs, and in retail supply to the farmers and peasantry of the neighbourhood. The town of K. is one of the most ancient in Ireland. Pop. in 1831, 1,213; in 1851, 1,074. It may be regarded as having been practically refounded by the Fitzgeralds, and was for a long period the chief scene of their power and splendour. When the earl of Ormond was vested with the military command of Munster, and charged with instructions to crush his powerful opponent, the contest which ensued was conducted "with all the vindictive bitterness of a personal quarrel," and one of its earliest results was the almost total destruction of K., by order of the earl of Ormond's brother.

KILMALOG, a parish 5 m. SE by S of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. Area 4,093 acres. Pop. 1,194.

KILMALOODA, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Bandon, co. Cork. Area 7,347 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,495.

KILMALY, a parish 5 m. WSW of Ennis, co. Clare. Area 23,936 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,141.

KILMANAGH, a parish containing a village of the same name, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Callan, co. Kilkenny. Area 5,620 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,403.

KILMANAGHAN, a parish, partly in co. Westmeath, partly in King's co. Area of the Westmeath section 1,633 acres; of the King's co. section 6,563 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,414; in 1851, 2,794.

KILMANAHEEN, a parish in co. Clare, containing the town of Ennistymon, and part of the v. of Leinch. Area 8,177 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,533.

KILMANIVAIG, a parish in Inverness-shire, about 60 m. in length, and in greatest breadth 25 m. Superficies 300,000 acres. Its surface is much diversified with ranges of lofty mountains, intersected by extensive glens and rapid rivers, most of which empty themselves into the Lochy. In this district is the ancient castle of Inverlochy, and the famous parallel road of Glenroy. Pop. in 1851, 2,583.

KILMANLOE, or **KILBOE**, a parish in co. Cork. Area 919 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,291; in 1851, 701.

KILMANMAN, a parish in Queen's co., containing the v. of Clonaslee. Area 16,848 acres, of which 96 acres are in Lough Annagh. Pop. in 1851, 2,823.

KILMANNAN, a parish 8 m. SW of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 4,251 acres. Pop. 1,144.

KILMANY, a parish in Fifeshire, 5 m. NNE of Cupar. The hamlet of K. is near the parish-church; the other, Rathillet, is farther W. Pop. in 1831, 707; in 1851, 662. The cultivated land in the p. extends to about 3,550 acres.

KILMAOGUE, or **KILMAGUE**, a parish in co. Kildare. Area 10,881 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,010.

KILMARNOCK, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, bounded on the N by Fenwick, on the S by the river Irvine. Area about 5,900 Scottish acres. It is traversed in its western division by K. water. The surface is in general flat, with a gentle declivity to the S. Besides the town of K., this p. has several collier villages and hamlets, containing aggregately a pop. of about 1,000. The K. and Troon railway, which runs off W from the W side of the town, is of great value for the exportation of coal, and the importation of lime, slates, timber, grain, and other commodities. A branch-line to the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr railroad, was opened in March 1843. It joins the main line at the end of the 23d m. from Glasgow, thereby rendering the distance by railroad to the latter city nearly 34 m.—The length of the branch-line is $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. in 1801, 8,079; in 1831, 18,093; in 1851, 21,287.—K. water, over most part of its course, flows in two head-waters, both of which rise in the SE corner of Renfrewshire, and pursue a course respectively of 9 and 10 m., in a direction W of S, till they unite at Dean-castle. The united stream has a course of only 2 m., flows past the town of K., and falls into the Irvine 3 furl. below Riccarton.—The parl. burgh of K. occupies a low site, amidst flat and tame though agriculturally rich scenery, on both sides of K. water immediately above its point of confluence with the Irvine; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Mauchline, and 28 m. from Largs. The town as a whole has a pleasing and airy aspect, and exhibits a fair display of public buildings. About 100 years ago, three or four individuals conducted the principal trade, buying serges and other woollen articles from private manufacturers, and exporting them to Holland. The demand for woollen goods afterwards increasing, a company was formed, and laid the foundation of the modern and hitherto uniformly flourishing productiveness of the place, by the erection of a woollen factory. About the same time was introduced the trade for which K., Ayr, and Irvine continue to be noted,—the making of shoes and boots. Some fifteen years before the close of the cent., spinning-jennies for cotton, and a carding and spinning machine for coarse wool, were erected. Since that date the town has boldly and rapidly advanced in all the ancient departments of its manufacture, and has made very important additions in the articles of printed shawls, gauzes, and muslins of the finest texture, and some small addition likewise in the department of silk fabrics. The carpet-manufacture may, amidst conflicting claims, be regarded as now the staple of K. Three chief classes of carpets are manufactured, all of which are woven with harness,—Brussels carpets, of the kinds called 'points' and 'combers,'—Wilton carpets, woven exactly like the former except that the brass wires are grooved, and that the rib is cut open with a sharp knife after it has been fastened,—and Scotch carpets of three qualities. The annual manufacture of bonnets now exceeds 18,000 dozens in number, and amounts to about £12,000 in value. The manufacture of boots and shoes was estimated, as to the annual worth of the produce, in 1837, at about £50,000. The manufacture of leather in the same year was set down in value at £45,000. K. unites with Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. in 1841, 17,844; in 1851, 19,398. Electors in 1846, 630.

KILMARNOCK, a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 104 m. NE of Augusta, watered by Piscataquis river and a tributary the outlet of Otter Pond. Pop. in 1840, 319.—Also a village of Lancaster co., in the state of Virginia, 90 m. E of Richmond, on Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of a small creek. Pop. about 140.

KILMARONOCK, a parish at the S end of Loch-Lomond, Dumbartonshire, skirted along the NE boundary, 5 m. in a direct line, by the river Endrick. Pop. in 1831, 999; in 1851, 1,033.

KILMARTIN, a parish in Argyleshire, containing 18,000 acres, lying on the W coast, and bounded on the E for 6 m. by Loch-Awe. Pop. in 1851, 1,444.

KILMASTULLA, a parish 3 m. N by E of Newport-Tip, co. Tipperary. Area 4,805 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,834; in 1851, 1,215. A considerable proportion of the surface is mountainous ground within the group of the Keeper mountain; the remainder consists for the most part of middle-rate land.

KILMAURS, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, stretching NE from Irvine water. Area about 5,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,130; in 1851, 3,144.—The village of K. stands on the r. bank of Carmel water, 2 m. from Kilmarnock. Pop. about 1,200.

KILMEADEN, a parish in co. Waterford. Area 9,242 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,382.—The village of K. stands on the road from Waterford to Carrick-on-Suir, 3 m. ESE of Portlaw.

KILMEEDY, a parish and village in co. Limerick. Area 9,037 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,886.—The village is 5 m. ESE of Newcastle. Pop. in 1851, 170.

KILMEEN, a parish 3 m. WSW of Newmarket, partly in co. Kerry, but chiefly in co. Cork, containing the village of Boherboy. Area 36,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,322; in 1851, 7,000.—Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Clonakilty, co. Cork. Area 8,667 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,980; in 1851, 2,216.—Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 3,808 acres. Pop. in 1831, 852; in 1851, 506.

KILMEGAN, a parish in co. Down, containing the town of Castlewellan. Area 7,775 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,921; in 1851, 6,268. The surface lies along the W side of Dundrum bay. The highest ground, Slieve-Roob proper, is situated on the N boundary, and has an alt. of 1,755 ft.

KILMELCHEDOR, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Dingle, co. Kerry. Area 5,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,288; in 1851, 1,354.

KILMENAN, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Ballyragget, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,008 acres. Pop. in 1851, 256.

KILMERSDON, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NW of Frome. Area 3,460 acres. Pop. 2,196.

KILMESSAN, a parish and village 5 m. E of Trim, co. Meath. Area 3,337 acres. Pop. 647.

KILMESTON, a parish in Hants, 4 m. S of New Alresford. Area 1,912 acres. Pop. in 1851, 239.

KILMICHAEL, a parish and hamlet $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Kildysert, co. Clare. Area of p. 18,772 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,794; in 1851, 3,767; of whom in v. 95.—Also a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Macroom, co. Cork. Area 20,869 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,166; in 1851, 3,948.—Also a village in the p. of Kilnamanagh, co. Cork. Pop. 74.—Also a headland in co. Wexford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the mouth of the Ovoca.

KILMICKLIN, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Tipperary, co. Tipperary. Area 588 acres. Pop. in 1851, 160.

KILMINA, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Westport, co. Mayo, containing the village of Knockaunyeveen. Area 10,762 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,103.

KILMINGTON, a parish in Devon, 2 m. W of Axminster. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 540; in 1851, 533.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Bruton. Area 2,746 acres. Pop. 640.

KILMOCAHILL, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of the town of Gowran, co. Kilkenny. Area 4,593 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,391; in 1851, 1,278.

KILMOCAR, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Castle-Comer, co. Kilkenny. Area 4,815 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,362.

KILMOCREE, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 1,112 acres. Pop. in 1851, 175.

KILMODUM, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Castle-Comer, co. Kilkenny. Area 3,425 acres. Pop. in 1851, 819.

KILMODUMOGUE, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Castle-Comer, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,726 acres. Pop. in 1841, 551; in 1851, 518.

KILMOE, a parish in co. Cork, lying between Crookhaven harbour and Dunmanus bay. Area 13,974 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,889; in 1851, 4,189. The surface, exclusive of some unimportant islands, consists of a coarse, mountainous, and comparatively barren peninsula, extending SW from the base of Mount Gabriel.

KILMOILY, a parish 3 m. N by W of Ardfer, co. Kerry. Area 7,750 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,520.

KILMOLARA, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo. Area 3,961 acres. Pop. in 1851, 864.

KILMOLASH, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Cappoquin, co. Waterford. Area 3,689 acres. Pop. in 1851, 961.

KILMOLERAN, a parish in co. Waterford, containing Carrick-on-Suir suburb of Carrickbeg. Area 1,937 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,896; in 1851, 2,436.

KILMONEY, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Carrigaline, co. Cork. Area 1,431 acres. Pop. in 1851, 599.

KILMONOGUE, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Kinsale, co. Cork, containing the village of Balgoly. Area 3,061 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,217; in 1851, 942.

KILMOON, a parish 4 m. NNW of Kilfenora, co. Clare. Pop. in 1831, 1,088; in 1851, 920. Area 6,461 acres. One summit on the W border has an elevation of 1,109 ft. above sea-level; and two adjacent to it, and on the W boundary, have altitudes of respectively 1,004 and 1,134 ft.—Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Ratoath, co. Meath. Area 1,834 acres. Pop. 523.

KILMORACK, a parish of Inverness-shire, comprising the v. of Beaully. Pop. in 1831, 2,709; in 1851, 3,007. It has an extent of 65 m. from E to W. Its breadth varies from 8 to 15 m. The W division of the p. is very wild and alpine in character, and branches into three distinct glens, namely Strathglass, Glenstrathfarrar, and Glencannich, from which respectively the Glass, Farrar, and Cannich descend, to compose the river Beaully. On the mair of Ord, a little to the E of Beaully, is held the most important cattle-fair in the N of Scotland.

KILMORE, a parish in Argyleshire, to which that of Kilbride is united, situated in the district of Lorn, and comprehending the island of Kerera. The form of the continental part is nearly circular, about 64 m. in diam. There are three ferries, viz. Connel-ferry, over Loch-Etive; Port-Kerera, between the mainland and that island; and Mullferry, between the latter and the island of Mull. Pop. in 1851, 3,131.

KILMORE, a parish and village in co. Cavan. Area of p. 16,885 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,295; in 1851, 5,390.—The village of K. stands on the road from Cavan to Crossdoney. Its church, or cathedral, is an ancient and very plain edifice. The vicarages of K. and Ballintemple, and the sinecure rectory of Keadue, constitute the benefice of K.—The diocese of K. is partly in the provs. of Leinster and Connaught, but chiefly in Ulster. Area 648,036 acres. This see was founded in the 13th cent. From 1629 till 1641-2, it was held jointly with Ardagh by the celebrated Bedell, the translator of the Bible into Irish. The act of 1833 permanently annexed K. to Elphin. The average gross income of the see during three years ending in 1831, was £7,477.—Also a parish in co. Armagh, containing the town of Rich-

hill. Area 17,273 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 14,034; in 1851, 11,055.—Also a parish 4 m. E by S of Ballinahinch, co. Down. Area 12,853 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,602; in 1851, 5,251.—Also a parish 3½ m. ESE of Summerhill, co. Meath. Area 6,607 acres. Pop. in 1851, 939.—Also a parish in co. Monaghan, 2½ m. W by N of Monaghan. Area 8,689 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,095; in 1851, 3,446.—Also a parish on the E border of co. Roscommon, lying along the Shannon opposite the towns of Drumsna and Jamestown. Area 9,316 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,086; in 1851, 2,915.—Also a parish 2½ m. NNW of Golden, co. Tipperary. Area 2,004 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,029; in 1851, 582.—Also a parish 4 m. S of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area 13,535 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,717; in 1851, 3,613.—Also a parish and village 5½ m. WSW of Broadway, co. Wexford. Area 4,233 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,749; in 1851, 2,187.—Also a parish 2 m. W of Castle-Cardery, co. Kildare. Area 1,908 acres. Pop. in 1851, 253.

KILMORE-ERRIS, a parish in co. Mayo. Area 29,492 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,159; in 1851, 7,379. The mainland comprises the whole of the peninsula called the Mullet. The insular district comprises most of the islands belonging to the barony of Erris, the chief of which are North and South Inniskea, Devillan, and Innisglora.

KILMOREMOY, a parish partly in co. Mayo, and partly in co. Sligo. Area of the Mayo section 4,338 acres; of the Sligo section, 7,992 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 14,586; in 1851, 10,743.

KILMORGAN, a parish 2½ m. NE of Ballymote, co. Sligo. Area 5,768 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,618.

KILMORY, a parish in the co. of Bute, and isle of Arran, extending 24 m. in length, and comprehending the SW and NW sides of the island. It is separated from Kintyre on the mainland by Kilbrandon sound. Lough-Iorsa, or Earsay, nearly in the centre of the island, is about 1 m. in length. Loch-Tanna is nearly 2 m. in length. There is a small harbour at the Blackwater-foot, whence communication is kept up with Campbellton, by means of a packet-boat. Pop. in 1851, 3,414.

KILMOVEE, a parish 4 m. W by S of Ballaghaderreen, co. Mayo. Area 20,756 acres. Pop. 5,882.

KILMOYLAN, a parish 5½ m. S by E of Tuam, co. Galway. Area 8,567 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,788; in 1851, 1,590.—Also a parish in co. Limerick. Area 15,091 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,625.

KILMUCKRIDGE, a parish 4½ m. ENE of Oulart, co. Wexford, Leinster. Area 3,898 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,380; in 1851, 1,265.

KILMUD, a parish 2½ m. NNW of Killinehy, co. Down. Area 4,634 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,699.

KILMUIR, a parish of Inverness-shire, forming the N extremity of the isle of Skye. It is 16 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth. The inhabited part along the coast is flat with gently rising eminences, but the interior is mountainous, and covered with heath. The extent of sea-coast is upwards of 30 m. Pop. in 1801, 2,555; in 1831, 3,415; in 1851, 3,177.

KILMUIR EASTER, a parish situated partly in the co. of Ross, and partly in that of Cromarty, on the frith of Cromarty. There are three villages in the p., viz. Milntown, Bartarville, and Portlich. Of these Milntown, the principal, has a pop. of about 200. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,551; in 1851, 1,437.

KILMUN, a pleasing little village at the head of the Holy loch, in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire.

KILMURRY, a parish 6 m. SE of Macroom, co. Cork. Area 9,109 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,117.—Also a parish 2½ m. ESE of Limerick, co. Limerick. Area 3,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,803; in 1851, 1,116.—Also a parish 3 m. WNW of Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary. Area 7,275 acres. Pop. 1,758.

KILMURRY-CLONDERALAW, a parish in co. Clare. Area 10,457 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,964. The surface extends along the W of Clonderalaw bay.

KILMURRY-ELY, a parish 1½ m. NNW of Shiinrone, King's co. Area 5,385 acres. Pop. 964.

KILMURRY-IBRICKANE, a parish 2½ m. W by S of Milltown Malbay, co. Clare. Area 25,887 acres, of which 331 acres are in Lough Doo. Pop. in 1831, 8,433; in 1851, 7,172. Slieve-Callan on the E boundary has an alt. of 1,282 ft.

KILMURRY-NEGAUL, a parish and village in co. Clare. Area of p. 2,917 acres. Pop. in 1831, 628; in 1851, 527; of whom 116 were in the v., which is 2½ m. N by W of Six-Mile-Bridge.

KILNABRONOGUE, a parish 2½ m. N of Eyecourt, co. Galway. Area 3,475 acres. Pop. 706.

KILNAGARIFF, a parish 2 m. SE of Castle-Connell, co. Limerick. Area 4,455 acres. Pop. 1,399.

KILNAGLORY, a parish 4½ m. WSW of Cork, in co. Cork. Area 3,942 acres. Pop. 856.

KILNAGROSS, a parish 1½ m. NNE of Clonakilty, co. Cork. Area 3,764 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,008.

KILNALECK, a village in the p. of Kildrumferton, co. Cavan, 3½ m. NW of Mount-Nugent. Pop. in 1841, 327; in 1851, 249.

KILNAMANAGH, a parish 2½ m. NE of French park, co. Roscommon. Area 7,621 acres, of which 746 acres are in Lough Garra. Pop. in 1831, 2,815; in 1851, 2,083.—Also a cluster of bogs in co. Roscommon, lying chiefly S and E of Breecogue bridge. Area 3,792 acres.—Also a parish 9 m. SW of Castletown-Berehaven, co. Cork. Area 13,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,612; in 1851, 4,126.—Also a parish 1½ m. NE of Oulart, co. Wexford. Area 2,678 acres. Pop. in 1831, 759; in 1851, 636.

KILNAMARTRY, a parish 3½ m. SW by W of Macroom, co. Cork. Area 11,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,604; in 1851, 1,805.

KILNANEAVE, or KILLANEAVE, a parish 4½ m. SE by S of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area 6,607 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,126; in 1851, 1,217.

KILNASOOLAGH, a parish ½ m. W of Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare. Area 5,138 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,319; in 1851, 706. The surface forms the E screen of the upper part of the Fergus estuary.

KILNAUGHTEN, a parish in co. Kerry, containing the town of Tarbert. Area 9,164 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,371; in 1851, 4,960.

KILNEBOY, a parish in co. Clare. Area 17,967 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,678; in 1851, 3,071.

KILNEHUE, or LAMOGUE, a parish 3½ m. NW by W of Gorey, co. Wexford. Area 15,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,393; in 1851, 2,662.

KILNEMONA, a parish 3½ m. WNW of Ennis, co. Clare. Area 5,418 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,276.

KILNERATH, a parish 2 m. NW by N of Newport-Tip, co. Tipperary. Area 10,449 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,749; in 1851, 1,777.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE, a parish in Argyleshire, forming a peninsula in the NW extremity of the island of Mull, extending 12 m. in length, and nearly of the same breadth. Pop. in 1851, 3,954.

KILNINVER, a parish in Lorn, in Argyleshire, united with the parish of Kilmelfort, and forming together nearly a square of 12 m. bounded on the W by the sound of Mull. Pop. in 1851, 714.

KILNOE, a parish 3½ m. SW by W of Scariff, co. Clare. Area 10,512 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,101.

KILNSAY, a hamlet in the chapelry of Coniston-with-Kilnsay, p. of Burnsall, W. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. E of Settle.

KILNSEA with SPURN, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 24 m. ESE of Hull, on a projecting point of land between the North Sea and the mouth of the Humber. Area 11,035 acres. Pop. in 1831,

158; in 1851, 157. The promontory of Spurn-head or Spurn-point, the S point of Holderness, is in this parish. On it are two lighthouses, in $53^{\circ} 34' 44''$ N lat., $0^{\circ} 7' E$ long.; relative position NW $\frac{1}{2}$ N, 540 ft. There is also a light vessel off Spurn-point in $53^{\circ} 34' N$ lat., $0^{\circ} 13' E$ long. Several towns formerly stood on this coast, which have all been long ago swallowed up by the sea. The celebrated port of Ravenspur, situated near Spurn-head, has likewise shared the same fate.

KILNWICK, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SSW of Great Driffield. Area 4,355 acres. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1851, 634.

KILNWICK-PERCY, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. ENE of Pocklington. Area 1,561 acres. Pop. in 1831, 49; in 1851, 93.

KILPATRICK (EAST), a parish partly in Dumbartonshire and partly in Stirlingshire. Area 13,440 acres. The Forth and Clyde canal traverses the parish near its S boundary, from Kelvin bridge 4 m. W. The N corner of the p. is occupied by part of the range of heights called the Kilpatrick hills or braes, which run from Strathblane W to Dumbuck, and the loftiest of which here rises about 1,200 ft. above sea-level. The parish contains the large manufacturing village of Milngavie. Of several hamlets, the only noticeable one is New Kirk, or New K., $\frac{5}{8}$ m. NW of Glasgow. Pop. in 1851, 4,286.

KILPATRICK (WEST), a parish in Dumbartonshire, stretching along the Clyde, $7\frac{3}{4}$ m. Superficial area about 18 or 20 sq. m. One-half or rather more of the area from the N boundary downwards, is occupied by the range of the Kilpatrick hills, which terminate in Dumbuck, coming down in a rapid declivity almost to the very edge of the Clyde. The p. is remarkable for the number of its villages, and the extent and variety of its manufactures, existing in the absence of anything which can with propriety be called a town. The villages are: Old K., Duntocher, Faifley, Miltonfield, Hardgate, Yoker, Dalmuir-shore, Dalmuir, Bowling, Little-Mill, Dumbuck, and Milton; and contain, with the exception of a mere fraction, the whole of its large pop. Duntocher, Faifley, Miltonfield, and Hardgate, all situated within the range of a mile on the average, 9 m. W of Glasgow, and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of the E boundary of the parish, contain upwards of 3,000 inhabitants. Some of the other villages are mere hamlets as to pop., yet possess importance as seats of manufacture. Pop. in 1801, 2,344; in 1831, 5,879; in 1851, 5,921.

KILPATRICK, a parish 3 m. SSW of Crosshaven, co. Cork. Pop. in 1831, 1,145; in 1851, 685. —Also a parish 5 m. NNE of Tipperary, co. Tipperary. Area 2,785 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,483; in 1851, 883. —Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Castle-Pollard, co. Westmeath. Area 1,892 acres. Pop. in 1831, 416; in 1851, 351. —Also a parish 4 m. NNW of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 2,739 acres. Pop. in 1831, 852; in 1851, 697. —Also a village in the parish of Brinny, co. Cork. Pop. with the parish. —Also a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Castle-Carbery, co. Kildare. Area 7,076 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,227; in 1851, 805.

KILPEACON, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Limerick, co. Limerick. Area of the Poblebrien section, 1,154 acres. Pop. in 1831, 578; in 1851, 298.

KILPHELAN, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Mitchells-town, co. Cork. Area 524 acres. Pop. in 1851, 162.

KILPIN, a township in the p. of Howden, E. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SE of Howden. Pop. 385.

KILPIPE, a parish 8 m. W of Arklow, partly in co. Wexford, but chiefly in co. Wicklow. Area of the Wexford section, 3,477 acres; of the Wicklow section, 12,153 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,368; in 1851,

2,343. Mount Annagh, on the S boundary, has an alt. of 1,498 ft.

KILPOOLE, a parish on the coast of co. Wicklow. Area 3,028 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,007.

KILQUANE, a parish in co. Clare, 2 m. N of Limerick. Area 3,894 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,028; in 1851, 3,347. —Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 6,858 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,674; in 1851, 1,115. —Also a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Dingle, co. Kerry. Area 9,709 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,674; in 1851, 998.

KILRAGHTIS, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Ennis, co. Clare. Area 5,587 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,136.

KILRANE, a parish 2 m. NE of Broadway, co. Wexford. Area 2,047 acres. Pop. in 1851, 699.

KILRANELAGH, a parish 3 m. E of Baltinglass, co. Wicklow. Area 4,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,831; in 1851, 1,008. The highest ground in the interior has an alt. of 1,252 ft.; Mount Keadeen, on the NE boundary, has an alt. of 2,143 ft.

KILRAUGHTS, a parish 4 m. E by S of Ballymoney, co. Antrim. Area 5,132 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,837; in 1851, 1,271.

KILREE, a parish 3 m. NW of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,947 acres. Pop. in 1831, 652; in 1851, 405. —Also a parish on the east border of co. Londonderry. Area of the Coleraine section, 1,061 acres; of the Loughinsholin section, 5,252 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,262; in 1851, 3,437. —The market-town of K. is 8 m. N by W of Portglenone. Pop. in 1851, 993.

KILRENNY, a parish in co. Kildare, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Castle-Carbery. Area 2,617 acres. Pop. in 1831, 608; in 1851, 535.

KILRENNY, a parish and burgh in Fifeshire, upon the coast of the frith of Forth. Pop. in 1831, 1,705; in 1851, 2,194. —The burgh of K. consists of two villages: Nether-K. or Cellardykes, which is on the sea-coast, divided from Anstruther-Easter only by a small burn, and forming with it and Anstruther-Wester apparently one long town; and Upper K., situated about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland. By the reform bill it was conjoined with Cupar, St. Andrews, Crail, Anstruther-Easter and Wester, and Pittenweem, in sending one member to parl. Constituency in 1840, 51; in 1848, 53. Nether-K., or Cellardykes, is a fishing-station of considerable importance.

KIL-RHEDDYN, a parish partly in Carmarthenshire, and partly in Pembrokeshire, 4 m. SW of Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop. in 1851, 1,063.

KILRICKILL, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 5,947 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,167.

KILROAN, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Kinsale, co. Cork. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 641; in 1851, 408.

KILRONAN, a parish 8 m. N by W of Carrick-on-Shannon, forming the N extremity of co. Roscommon. Area 16,356 acres, of which 1,315 acres are part of Lough Allen, and 313 acres are in Lough Meelagh. Pop. in 1831, 6,940; in 1851, 4,856. The highest ground is on the W border, and has an alt. of 1,098 ft. In addition to coal and metal mining operations in the p., considerable employment exists in the manufacture of sandstone and limestone flags for tombstones. —Also a parish in co. Waterford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Clonmel. Area 16,701 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,914; in 1851, 3,017. —Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 546 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1851, 87.

KILROOT, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim. Area 2,418 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1851, 615.

KILROSS, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Coloony, co. Sligo. Area 3,932 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,072.

KILROSSANTY, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Kilmachthomas, co. Waterford. Area 17,416 acres. Pop.

in 1831, 3,019; in 1851, 2,969. The whole of the N district of the p., and part of the W district, are portions of the Monavoulagh mountains. The two principal summits in the N have alts. of 2,180 and 2,387 ft.; and the two principal on the W of 1,321 and 1,952 ft.; but the loftiest is the monarch-summit, Seafin, on the NW boundary.

KILRUANE, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area of the Lower Ormond section, 1,029 acres; of the Upper Ormond section, 2,881 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,384; in 1851, 791.

KILRUSH, a parish and town on the S coast of co. Clare. Area of p. 15,658 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,732; in 1851, 13,946. The bay of Poolnasherry forms part of the W boundary; and the estuary of the Shannon bounds the whole of the S.—The seaport stands at the head of the creek of K., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Inniscattery, and 27 m. SW of Ennis. The principal parts of the town are a spacious central square, and two spacious streets running parallel with each other. The market-house, in the centre of the square, is a handsome structure. The custom-house is a neat modern building. The bride-well is the largest building of its class in the co. The creek or natural harbour is dry at low water; admits only small craft even with the tide; and is provided with two small quays and a patent slip. The fishing trade of the town, as to both capture and sale, is somewhat extensive. About 20 small hookers, employing about 200 persons, belong strictly to itself; and are engaged in fishing and in dredging for oysters; and numerous fishing-craft have their rendezvous and market at K., and are employed in both the herring and the general fishery. Enormous quantities of turf are sent from K., and from the bay of Poolnasherry, to the city of Limerick, and are supplied from a tract of 24,000 acres of turbary, which commences in the immediate vicinity of the town, and extends to Moore bay and Dunbeg on the Atlantic. It is thought that the value of the turf sent off annually amounts to upwards of £10,000. The facility of conveyance by steam between Limerick and K. has very greatly increased the latter's prosperity.—The manufactures are chiefly for home-consumption, and consist of frieze, flannel, stockings, shoes, nails, strong sheeting, and a narrow and serviceable kind of linen called bandlecloth.—Pop. in 1831, 3,996; in 1851, 4,471.—Also a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Kildare, co. Kildare. Area 4,076 acres. Pop. in 1851, 531.—Also a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Freshford, co. Kilkenny. Pop. in 1831, 752; in 1851 not returned.—Also a parish $\frac{3}{4}$ m. WNW of Dungarvan, co. Waterford. Area 1,522 acres. Pop. in 1831, 724; in 1851, 1,719.—Also a parish $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. E by S of Newtonbarry, co. Wexford. Area 11,385 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,731; in 1851, 2,420.

KILSALLAGHAN, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Swords, co. Dublin. Area 2,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1851, 458.

KILSARAN, a parish 1 m. S of Castle-Bellingham, co. Louth. Area 3,393 acres. Pop. 1,413.

KILSCANLAN, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of New Ross, co. Wexford. Area 1,154 acres. Pop. in 1851, 390.

KILSCANNEL, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Rathkeale, co. Limerick. Area 3,203 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,031; in 1851, 780.

KILSCORAN, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Broadway, co. Wexford. Area 2,151 acres. Pop. in 1831, 616; in 1851, 641.

KILSEILY, a parish in co. Clare. Area 11,102 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,227; in 1851, 2,311. The summit of Knockaplunta, nearly in the centre of the p., has an alt. of 843 ft.; another summit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W of it, has an alt. of 1,018 ft.

KILSHALVEE, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Ballymote,

co. Sligo. Area 5,505 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,034; in 1851, 1,570.

KILSHANE, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Tipperary, co. Tipperary. Area 1,424 acres. Pop. in 1851, 450.

KILSHANIG, a parish 3 m. SW of Mallow, co. Cork. Area 27,595 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,473.

KILSHANNY, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Ennistymon, co. Clare. Area 5,805 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,317.

KILSHARVAN, a parish 3 m. S of Drogheda, co. Meath. Area of the Lower Duleek section 1,528 acres; of the Upper Duleek section 568 acres. Pop. in 1831, 487; in 1851, 410.

KILSHEELAN, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Carrick-on-Suir, partly in co. Tipperary, partly in co. Waterford. Area 8,977 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,570; in 1851, 1,338. The v. of K. stands on the l. bank of the Suir. Pop. in 1831, 290; in 1851, 461.

KILSHINANE, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 13,478 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,848.

KILSHINE, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Nobber, co. Meath. Area 1,543 acres. Pop. in 1851, 336.

KILLSLAGH, a parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Clonakilty, co. Cork. Area 245 acres. Pop. in 1851, 129.

KILSKEERY, a parish in co. Tyrone, containing the town of Trillick. Area 20,438 acres. Pop. 7,343.

KILSKYRE, a parish in co. Meath, containing the town of Crossakeel. Area 11,724 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,537; in 1851, 3,412. The hamlet of K. is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Crossakeel.

KILSPINDIE, a parish in the eastern part of Perthshire. A considerable number of the pop. are linen-weavers, in the employ of the manufacturers of Dundee. About a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the E angle of the p. is the v. of Rait. Pop. in 1831, 760; in 1851, 684.

KILSYTH, a parish in Stirlingshire. Area 24 sq. m., or about 15,000 acres. The S district of the p., or nearly one-half of the whole area, is the highest part of that strath which runs W from the carse of Falkirk, and is traversed by the Forth and Clyde canal. The p. is singularly rich in both the number and the utility of its minerals. Coal is very abundant, stretching in thick seams from 4 to 16 fath. beneath the surface, and probably existing in other and equally rich seams at a greater depth. Limestone, consisting of a conglomeration of small shells of all sizes, from an inch in diam. till they become invisible to the naked eye, and containing the greatest proportion of calcareous earth and the least proportion of sand of probably any limestone in Scotland, is extensively worked, and in great request. Freestone of a beautiful white colour offers an abundant supply to demands at a distance for the materials of ornamental masonry. Iron-stone has, for three-fourths of a century, been worked here by the Carron company, and occurs in a variety of forms. Balls or round masses, uniform in shape, and having the outline of a flat-topped loaf or apple-pudding, were long considered the richest form in which it occurred. A large vein of blackband iron-stone has recently been discovered. A seam of stone, from 20 to 30 ft. in thickness, has furnished an annual supply of many thousand tons for paving the streets of Glasgow. A vein of copper was wrought during last century. Pop. in 1801, 1,762; in 1831, 4,297; in 1851, 5,346.—The town of K. is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N of the Forth and Clyde canal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Cumbernauld, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Glasgow. Pop. in 1841, 4,106; in 1851, 3,949.

KILTALE, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. Area 1,018 acres. Pop. in 1851, 396.

KILTALLA, a parish in co. Kerry, containing the town of Castlemain. Area 4,757 acres. Pop. 882.

KILTAMAGH, a village in the p. of Killeaden, co. Mayo, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Balla. Pop. in 1851, 658.

KILTARLITY, a large and mountainous parish in Inverness-shire, formed by the union of the par-

ishes of K. and Conveth. It is, including the mission of Strathglass, 40 m. in length, and about 8 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 2,715; in 1851, 2,965.

KILTARTAN, a parish in co. Galway, containing part of the town of Gort. Area 5,725 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,930; in 1851, 2,214.

KILTEAL, a parish 2½ m. NW of the town of Stradbally, Queen's co. Area of the Stradbally section 1,561 acres; of the Maryborough section 1,991 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1851, 991.

KILTEARN, a parish in Ross-shire, on the N side of the frith of Cromarty. Benwyvis is in this p. Pop. in 1831, 1,605; in 1851, 1,538.

KILTEEL, or EADESTOWN, a parish and village of co. Kildare, 5½ m. E by N of Naas. Area 3,435 acres. Pop. in 1831, 755; in 1851, 615. The E district contains Cupidstown hill. Alt. above sea-level 1,248 ft. The v. of K. stands on the road from Ballymore-Eustace to Rathcoole, 6½ m. NNE of Ballymore-Eustace. Pop. in 1851, 147.

KILTEELY, or LUSTEELY, a parish 2 m. SW by S of Pallas-Green, co. Limerick. Area of the Coonagh section 1,655 acres; of the Small County section 1,529 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,334.

KILTEEVAN, a parish 3 m. E of Roscommon, co. Roscommon. Area 8,411 acres, of which 959 acres are in Lough Ree. Pop. in 1851, 1,885.

KILTEEVOCK, a parish 5½ m. W by N of Stranorlar, co. Donegal. Area 41,131 acres. Pop. 4,756.

KILTEGAN, a parish 3 m. NW of Hacketstown, partly in co. Carlow, but chiefly in co. Wicklow. Area of the Rathvilly section 815 acres; of the Talbotstown section 10,931 acres; of the Ballinacor section 4,203 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,823; in 1851, 2,639. Ballinabarny Gap, on the E road from Donard to Hacketstown, has an alt. of 1,178 ft.; Slieveragh, on the N boundary, has an alt. of 1,560 ft.; and Carrig, in the interior, has an alt. of 1,845 ft.—Also a parish 1½ m. NW of Clonmel, co. Tipperary. Area 1,069 acres. Pop. in 1831, 190; in 1851, 283.

KILTENNEL, a parish 3½ m. E by N of Borris, co. Carlow. Area 11,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,206; in 1851, 2,454. Mount Leinster, near the NE extremity, has an alt. of 2,610 ft.; Knockroe, on the E border, 1,746 ft.; Tomduff, on the N boundary, 1,308 ft.; the mountain of the Nine Stones, on the N boundary, 1,726 ft.—Also a parish on the coast of co. Wexford, 2½ m. E of Gorey. Area 4,125 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,137; in 1851, 994.

KILTERNAN, a parish 3½ m. SSE of Dundrum, co. Dublin. Area 3,165 acres. Pop. in 1831, 913; in 1851, 917. A mountain on the W border has an alt. of 1,618 ft.; and Prince William's Seat, on the S boundary, has an alt. of 1,825 ft.

KILTESKILL, a parish in co. Galway, 3½ m. SE of Loughrea. Area of the Loughrea section 1,716 acres; of the Leitrim section 2,979 acres. Pop. 598.

KILTESKIN, a parish 2½ m. SSW of Cloyne, co. Cork. Area 1,145 acres. Pop. in 1851, 371.

KILTEYNAN, a parish 2½ m. SE of Fethard, co. Tipperary. Area 5,102 acres. Pop. in 1851, 968.

KILTHOMAS, a parish 3½ m. NE of Gort, co. Galway. Area of the Loughrea section 7,125 acres; of the Kiltartan section 4,584 acres. Pop. 1,903.

KILTOGHART, a parish in co. Leitrim, containing the villages of K., Leitrim, Drumshambo, and Jamestown, and the greater part of the town of Carrick-on-Shannon. Area 30,494 acres, of which 1,717 acres are in Lough Allen. Pop. in 1831, 16,434; in 1851, 12,779. The N district is mountainous and waste, and attains in the summit of Slieve-an-Erin an extreme alt. of 1,922 ft.

KILTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 10½ m. NW by W of Bridgewater, on the Bristol channel. Area 1,691 acres. Pop. in 1831, 141; in 1851, 181.—Also

a township in the p. of Brotton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NE of Guisborough. Pop. in 1851, 83.

KILTONANLEA, or DOONASS, a parish in co. Clare, 3½ m. S by W of O'Brien's Bridge, containing the v. of Cloonlara. Area 7,627 acres. Pop. 2,617.

KILTOOM, a parish 4½ m. NNW of Athlone, co. Roscommon. Area 13,246 acres, of which 2,757 acres are in Lough Ree. Pop. in 1851, 3,177.

KILTOOMY, a parish 8½ m. SW of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 5,866 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,221.

KILTORA, a parish 4½ m. ESE of Tubbercurry, partly in co. Mayo, partly in co. Sligo. Area of the Mayo section 3,645 acres; of the Sligo section 3,233 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,481; in 1851, 1,912.

KILTORAGHT, a parish 2½ m. SE of Killynora, co. Clare. Area 3,091 acres. Pop. in 1851, 666.

KILTORMER, a parish and village 5½ m. NNW of Eyrecourt, co. Galway. Area 6,898 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,133; in 1851, 1,287.

KILTRELLIG, a village in the p. of Killyballyhone, co. Clare, at the head of Kilbaha bay, 3 m. E by N of Loop-head. Pop. in 1851, 126.

KILTRISK, a parish 5 m. NE of Oulart, co. Wexford. Area 3,684 acres. Pop. in 1851, 641.

KILTRUSTAN, a parish in co. Roscommon, containing on its S border a part of the town of Strokes-town. Area 6,339 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,638.

KILTUBRID, a parish 3 m. ESE of Drumshambo, co. Leitrim, containing the v. of Keshcarrigan. Area 15,608 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,508; in 1851, 5,287. Slieve-an-Erin, on the NW border, has an alt. of 1,922 ft.

KILTULLAGH, a parish 4½ m. E by S of Athenry, co. Galway. Area of the Kilconnel section 1,171 acres; of the Athenry section 7,776 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,069; in 1851, 2,009.—Also a parish 5½ m. WSW of the town of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon. Area 24,713 acres, of which 373 acres are in Lough O'Flynn. Pop. in 1831, 7,110; in 1851, 6,203.

KILTURK, a parish 5½ m. WSW of Broadway, co. Wexford. Area 2,206 acres. Pop. in 1851, 869.

KILTYCLOGHER, a village in the p. of Cloonclare, co. Leitrim, 2½ m. NW of the head of Upper Lough Macnean. Pop. in 1851, 321.

KILVARNET, a parish 3½ m. NW of Ballymote, co. Sligo. Area 6,696 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,360; in 1851, 1,345. The principal hamlet is Ballinacarrow.

KILVE, a parish in Somersetshire, 11½ m. NW by W of Bridgewater. Area 1,770 acres. Pop. 256.

KILVEMNON, a parish 7 m. ENE of Fethard, co. Tipperary. Area 10,551 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,530; in 1851, 3,544. The highest ground on the S boundary has an alt. of 1,088 ft. above sea-level.

KILVERSTONE, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. ENE of Thetford, in the vale of the Thet. Area 2,026 acres. Pop. in 1831, 36; in 1851, 36.

KILVINE, a parish and village 6½ m. ESE of Claremorris, co. Mayo. Area 5,426 acres. Pop. 1,697.

KILVINGTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 7 m. S of Newark-upon-Trent. Area 900 acres. Pop. 52.

KILVINGTON (South), a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. NNW of Thirsk. The township of South K. is included within the boundaries of the parl. borough of Thirsk. Area 2,871 acres. Pop. 389.

KILVOLANE, a parish in co. Tipperary, containing the town of Newport-Tip. Area 8,678 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,656; in 1851, 3,129.

KILWATERMOY, a parish 2½ m. NE of Tallow, co. Waterford. Area 6,556 acres. Pop. 1,513.

KILWAUGHTER, a parish 1½ m. WSW of Larne, co. Antrim. Area 9,803 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,016; in 1851, 1,376. Agnew's hill, in the W, a long range of precipitous basalt, has an extreme alt. of 1,556 ft. above sea-level.

KILWEILAGH, a parish $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Castle-town-delvin, co. Westmeath. Area 8,145 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,315; in 1851, 887.

KILWHELAN, a parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Mitchelstown, co. Cork. Area 524 acres. Pop. 162.

KILWINNING, a parish and town in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. Area of p. $17\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. Garnock and Lugton waters intersect the p., the former SE and the latter SW, making a confluence about a mile below Eglinton-castle. Pop. in 1801, 2,700; in 1831, 3,772; in 1851, 6,359.—The town of K. is pleasantly situated on a gentle rising ground on the r. bank of the Garnock, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the nearest part of the frith of Clyde, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Irvine. It consists principally of one street, winged by some lanes, and of some rows of modern houses. With the exception of a few families, the whole pop., not only of the town, but of the landward part of the p., are of the working-classes, principally hand-loom weavers, shopkeepers, labourers, and colliers.

KILWORTH, a parish and town in co. Cork. Area of p. 5,458 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,038; in 1851, 1,943. The town of K. stands on the Dublin and Cork mail-road, near the l. bank of the Funcheon, and at the base of the Kilworth mountains, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Fermoy. It consists principally of one long street, and has some good houses. Pop. 1,185.

KILWORTH, a village in the township of Delaware, in Upper Canada, on the river Thames, 5 m. from Delaware. Pop. 160.

KILWORTH (NORTH), or **KILWORTH-ABBAS**, a parish in Leicestershire, 5 m. E by S of Lutterworth. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 390; in 1851, 414.

KILWORTH (SOUTH), a parish in Leicestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Lutterworth, on the river Avon. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 437; in 1851, 509.

KIL-Y-BEBILL, or **CIL-Y-BERILL** (Lower and Upper), a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. NNW of Neath, on the river Tawe. Pop. in 1851, 982.

KIL-Y-MAENLLWYD, or **CIL-Y-MAENLLWYD**, a parish partly in the co. of Pembroke, but chiefly in the co. of Carmarthen, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 607; in 1851, 588.

KIM, or **KEEM**, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, and district of Baroch. It has its source in the mountains about 20 m. S of Naundode; runs WSW; and after a course of about 75 m. throws itself into the gulf of Cambaye, a little to the S of the mouth of the Nerbudda. Its embouchure is large, but is much impeded by sand-banks.

KIMADO, a town of the island of Celebes, on the W side of Tolo bay.

KIMANIS, a port of Borneo, in Borneo Proper, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 8'$, on a small river, 10 m. from its mouth, at the foot of a beautiful range of hills inhabited by Orang-Idan. It was ceded to the English by the sultan of Sulo, with the country extending from this point to Cape Kaniongan on the straits of Macassar. Cinnamon and cassia are abundantly produced in the vicinity.

KIMBERLEY, a parish and village of Norfolk, 3 m. NW of Wymondham, near the source of the Yare. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1851, 137.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Greasley, Nottinghamshire, 6 m. NW by W of Nottingham. Pop. 1,778.

KIMBERTON, a village of East Pikeland township, Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Harrisburg.

KIMBERWORTH, a township in the p. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Rotherham, W. R. of Yorkshire, in the line of the Sheffield and Rotherham railway. Area 2,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,031; in 1851, 6,952.

KIMBLE, a township of Athens co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 762.

KIMBLE (GREAT and LITTLE), two parishes in Buckinghamshire, distant respectively from Wendover $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 m. WSW. Area of former 2,473 acres. Pop. 501. Area of latter 750 acres. Pop. 184.

KIMBOLTON, a parish of Herefordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Leominster. Area 4,061 acres. Pop. in 1831, 719; in 1851, 702.—Also a parish and market-town 10 m. W by S of Huntingdon, and 63 m. NNW of London, on the Kym. Area 5,061 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,584; in 1851, 1,653.

KIMCOTE, or **KILNCOTE**, a parish in Leicestershire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Lutterworth. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 490; in 1851, 603.

KIMEDY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Northern Circars, dist. and 84 m. SSW of Cangam.

KIMERIDGE, or **KOMMERIDGE**, a parish and village of Dorsetshire, in the island of Purbeck, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Corfe-Castle. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 124; in 1851, 178.

KIMELISZKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 29 m. ENE of Vilna, district and 27 m. SSW of Swieciany.

KIMITO, an island of Russia in Europe, in the Baltic, off the W coast of Finland, in the gov. of Abo, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 24'$, E long. $22^{\circ} 10'$. It is 12 m. in length from N to S, and 9 m. in medium breadth. It is granitic, with superstrata of limestone, and contains some iron. It contains several villages, one of the same name; and, inclusive of the adjacent islets, possesses about 6,500 inhabitants.

KIMMAGE, a hamlet in co. Dublin, 2 m. SW of Dublin castle.

KIMMAR'S PORT, a creek in Ardglass harbour, co. Down.

KIMMOLI. See **ARGENTIERA**.

KIMO, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Kasson, 35 m. SE of Kuniakary, on an affluent of the Senegal.

KIMPINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Lower Wallachia, in the district of Prahova, 23 m. NE of Tergovist, and 51 m. N of Bucharest, on the r. bank of the Rahova. It has several churches, a convent, and a custom-house; and is the entrepot for all the goods from Cronstadt. In the vicinity are extensive salt-mines, which furnish annually 150,000 quintals of that article. Bitumen is also found in large quantities in the locality.

KIMPOLUNG, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, capital of the district of Muscel, 36 m. ENE of Rimnik, in a fine valley, 6 m. S of the pass of Tazburg. Pop. 4,000, chiefly Greeks. It covers a large area, and contains several Greek churches, a Catholic church and convent, two Greek convents, and a district school. It possesses an active trade, and has a large annual fair. It was formerly a place of great manufacturing importance. In the vicinity are the ruins of the Tselatia niagra or Black fortress.

KIMPOLUNG (MOLDAVISCH), a town of Austria in Galicia, in the circle and 60 m. SSW of Tschernowitz, and 32 m. ENE of Suczawa, on the r. bank of the Moldawa. Pop. 2,623.

KIMPTON, a parish in Hertfordshire, 4 m. WNW of Welwyn. Area 3,579 acres. Pop. in 1831, 944; in 1851, 992.—Also a parish in Southampton, 6 m. W by N of Andover. Area 2,753 acres. Pop. 371.

KIMPULNYAK, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Hunyad, to the W of the Vulkan-pass.

KIN, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gulf and near the coast of Livonia, 25 m. SW of Pernau, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 6'$, E long. $43^{\circ} 45'$. It is 8 m. in length, and about 4 m. in breadth.

KIN, a small river in China, in the prov. of Che-Keang, which flows into the inlet in which the town

of Ning-po is situated.—Also a river in the prov. of Kwang-tung, which has its source in the prov. of Kwang-si; runs SW; passes a town of the same name, and after a course of about 90 m. discharges itself into the gulf of Tonquin.

KINABATANGAN, the third most considerable river in Borneo, intersecting the N part of the island, and flowing by several mouths into the Sulo sea. It is said to be navigable to a greater distance than the Banjarmasin.

KINARA, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, 25 m. NE of Shiraz. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Persepolis.

KINARAGHIRD, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 22 m. S by W of Tehran. A tract of arid salt desert, 20 m. in breadth, lies to the S of this place.

KINATSURO, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, prov. of Bitsiu, 135 m. W of Meaco.

KINAWLEY, a parish, partly in co. Cavan, but chiefly in co. Fermanagh. Area of the Cavan section, 15,346 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,384; in 1851, 3,057. The summit of Legavragra in the E of this section has an alt. above sea-level of 1,279 ft.; of Cratty, in the centre, of 1,215 ft.; of Cuilcagh, toward the W, 2,188 ft.—The Fermanagh section has an area of 35,656 acres, of which 2,688 acres are in Upper Lough Erne. Pop. in 1831, 12,741; in 1851, 10,464. The principal islands belonging to K. in Lough Erne, named from the head of the lake downward, are Inisherk, Coney, Trasna, Rockan, Inishcrevan, Aghenish, Inislaght, Inishliroo, Doo-carn, and Creaghmarourk. The hamlet of K. is 6 m. S by W of Enniskillen.

KINBOURN, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, district and 66 m. W of Alechki, on a narrow tongue of land, at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Otchakov. Its peninsular situation renders it a place of considerable strength; but the locality labours under the disadvantage of having no fresh water, and the nearest source of supply is Otchakov, at the distance of 11 m. Below the fortress are several houses occupied by fishermen and Russian peasants. The adjacent anchovy and herring fisheries are highly productive. K. was ceded with the Crimea to Russia; but it has since been repeatedly attacked with success by the Turks. In 1787 it was the scene of one of Suvarov's memorable victories.

KINCARDINE, a parish in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, above 35 m. in length, and from 5 to 20 m. in breadth. It consists of a number of straths or glens, in which run several rivulets, and of mountains covered with fine soft heath, and affording excellent sheep-walks. The coast along the frith of Dornoch, which bounds the p. on the N and E, is flat and sandy. The v. of K. is situated on the coast, with a small harbour, about 14 m. W of Tain. Pop. in 1831, 1,887; in 1851, 1,896.—Also a parish in the district of Menteith, about the middle of the S verge of Perthshire. It consists of two parts, both bounded on the S by the river Forth, and detached from each other, at the average distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., by the S part of the p. of Kilmadock. The surface of the p. consists, over two-thirds of its extent which stretch upwards from the Forth, of carse-lands, and is almost everywhere nearly a dead level. Pop. in 1831, 2,456; in 1851, 1,993.—Also a considerable village and seaport on the N shore of the frith of Forth, in the p. of Tulliallan, in the S detached part of Perthshire, 5 m. E from Alloa. The trade of the port extends to the shores of the Baltic, to those of the Mediterranean, and to the West Indies and America; but it consists chiefly in the exportation of coals to places not far distant, and in the importation of Rus-

sian and Swedish produce. Steam-vessels ply across the frith. Pop. in 1851, 2,697.—Also a decayed village in the p. of Fordoun, in Kincardineshire, anciently the cap. of the co. to which it gives its name.

KINCARDINESHIRE,—usually called the MEARNS,—a county on the NE coast of Scotland; bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, from which in a great measure it is divided by the river Dee; on the E by the German ocean; and on the S and W by Forfarshire, from which it is divided by the N. Esk. The coast-boundary extends south-westward for 32 m., being the greatest length of the co.; and its greatest breadth from E to W is 24 m. Square area 243,444 acres, of which 1,280 are covered with water; 120,000 consist of cultivated land, woodland, improveable moor, &c.; and the remainder of mountains, hills, and general waste.

General divisions.] The co. is locally divided into 4 districts,—the Grampian, the Dee-side, the valley or howe of the Mearns, and the Coast-side. The Grampian or mountain-district consists of the eastern termination of what is popularly called the lower chain of that mighty rampart of ancient independence, the Grampian range, a sterile, rugged, dreary region, stretching from W to E through the whole breadth of the co.—The Dee-side district extends from the sea W along the S bank of the Dee for about 13 m., and then along both banks 9 or 10 m. further, comprehending also the valley of the Fegh. —The Howe district is a low, champaign, and highly cultivated country, constituting the E termination of the great strath or valley of Strathmore, and presenting a square area of about 32,000 acres.

Rivers.] Besides the Dee and the North Esk,—although they can scarcely with propriety be said to belong to this co.,—no streams meriting the name of rivers have their course through K. The principal streams falling into the German ocean are the Cowie, the Carron, and the Bervie. Those falling into the Dee are the Sheecho and the Aven. The only considerable stream falling into the North Esk within this co. is the Luthar.

Minerals and soils.] The mineral treasures of the co. are of no great value. Over the whole Grampian district granite is the prevalent stone. Sandstone is the chief quarry in the Howe district. Part of the granite exported from Aberdeen is taken from the hill of Nigg in this co. At Whistleberry millstones of excellent quality are made from the pudding-rock found on the coast. Native iron has been found. The Scottish topaz, or Cairngorm, is sometimes found amongst the Grampian streams; and some of the caverns on the coast near Stonehouse abound with stalactites.—The soils are very various. The Grampian district may in general be said to be as devoid of soil as of vegetation. N of the Dee the soil consists chiefly of decomposed granite mixed with a portion of moss, and is not naturally very productive.—The average heat on the E coast, in N lat. 56° $58'$, and 150 ft. above sea-level, between the years 1805 and 1816, was 43° $8'$; the average greatest heat 64° $4'$. The average number of fair days in the year was 212.

Agriculture.] Agriculture in this co. has made rapid progress during the present cent. The most approved systems of husbandry are adopted, and the soil is cultivated in a style equal to any in Scotland. The greater part of the arable land produces wheat, barley, bere, oats, pease, beans, clover, turnips, and mangel-wurzel. The stock of cattle some years since was estimated at about 25,000 head, a fourth part of which were milch cows, and nearly as many calves. The sheep, fed principally in the extensive pasturages of the mountain-districts, are generally of the black-faced species.—There are upwards of 80

separate estates in this co.: some of the largest of these have long been in the same families. Two or three of them are valued at a rental of more than £5,000 per annum; nine or ten from £3,000 to £5,000; about twenty from £1,000 to £3,000; twenty-three from £500 to £1,000; and the remainder at less than £500. Cultivated farms are in general about 200 acres in extent, but many are far smaller. On the contrary, pasturage farms in the hilly districts are, as usual, much larger.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of K. are not very extensive. Duck and dowlas linen-weaving is carried on at Bervie for merchants in Aberdeen, Dundee, and Arbroath: there are two flax spinning-mills in Bervie. About 230 hands are employed in the linen manufacture in Benholme; and at Auchinblae flax is spun into yarn, and manufactured into brown linen: about 60 hands are employed at the spinning-mill, and annually turn out 70,000 spindles of spun yarn, value £10,000. At Laurencekirk the well-known snuff-boxes are still manufactured. Kelp is produced on the coast; and in the dairies, butter and cheese are made to a considerable extent beyond what the home supply requires. The principal exports are grain, potatoes, cattle, pork, butter, eggs, whisky, ale, herrings, &c.: imports,—lime, coals, timber, slates, and salt. Foreign produce is principally supplied through Aberdeen, and grain is chiefly exported through Montrose, but also at Stonehaven and Gourdon.

Statistics.] There are 18 parishes, and parts of 3 others, in this co. The number of its parochial schools in 1846 was 22, conducted by 22 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 1,230 scholars; of its non-parochial, 85, conducted by 86 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 2,418 scholars. Pop. in 1801, 26,349; in 1811, 27,439; in 1821, 29,118; in 1831, 31,431; in 1841, 33,075; in 1851, 34,597. There are 7 or 8 small towns in the co., besides a few inland villages, and 13 or 14 fishing-villages, scattered along the coast. The towns are Stonehaven, the co. town, Bervie or Inverbervie, a small borough—the only royalty in the co.—John'shaven, Laurencekirk, Fettercairn, Fordoun, Auchinblae, &c., Drumlithe, Marykirk, and St. Cyrus, are the other principal villages inland. Of the fishing-villages Findon is the most noted.—Previous to the Union this co. returned 2 members to parliament; it now returns 1 member. Constituency in 1840, 922; in 1848, 875. Bervie unites with Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, and Aberbrothwick, in also returning 1 member to parliament.

KINCARDINE-O'NEIL, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the S by the Dee. Area 30 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 1,936; in 1851, 2,098.

KIN-CHENG, a small port of Corea, in the prov. of Keang-guan, 105 m. E of Han-yang, on the Yellow sea.

KINCHI-KAREM, or **BESH**, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 30 m. NE of Kashgar, on one of the head-streams of an affluent of the river of that name.

KINCHIN-JUNGA, or **KUNCHIN-JINGA**, the loftiest known summit in the Himalaya, on the N frontier of Sikhim, in about N lat. 27° 43', E long. 88° 11'. Alt. 28,177 ft. It forms the point of divergence whence a spur of the Himalaya, known as the Singaleh ridge, shoots out to the southward from the main chain, dividing the upper basin of the Rungit, an important affluent of the Tista, on the E, from that of the Tambur, on the W. It is about 30 m. direct distance SE of the Kanglachen pass; and 25 m. SSW of the Lachen pass.

KIN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. and 39 m. WNW of Leen-chu-fu, in N lat. 21° 58', E long. 109°, on the r. bank

of the Kin-keang.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Leao-tung or Shing-king. It is one of the 8 cities of the prov.

KINCLAVEN, a parish of Perthshire, in the district of Stormont, comprising an area $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extreme length, and 3 m. in extreme breadth, circled in upwards of one-half of its entire frontier by the Tay. Pop. in 1831, 890; in 1851, 880.

KINCON, a village in the p. of Kilfian, co. Mayo. Area 5 acres.

KIND, a haerad of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Elfsborg, containing 33 parishes. Ulasioe is one of its chief places.—Also a haerad in the E part of the prefecture of Linköping.

KINDACHA, or **KENDUCHA**, a town of Sudan, in Bornou, 80 m. S of Kouka. Pop. 20,000.

KINDBERG, a town of Styria, in the circle and 12 m. NE of Bruck, on the r. bank of the Mürz. Pop. 650. It has a castle, and possesses numerous iron-works.

KINDELBRUCK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 21 m. N of Erfurt, circle and 5 m. NE of Weissensee, on the r. bank of the Wipper. Pop. in 1837, 1,666. It has a paper-mill and several tanneries.

KINDER, a hamlet in the p. of Glossop, Derbyshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. in 1831, 104; in 1841, 130.—Also a lake in the SE part of the p. of New-Abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the v. of New-Abbey.

KINDERHOOK, a central county in the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 520 sq. m., bounded on the N by Osage river. Its capital is Oregon.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the state of New York, U. S., 19 m. S of Albany. Its surface is diversified, and is drained by a creek of the same name, an affluent of Hudson river. The soil, consisting of sandy loam and clay, is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 3,512. The village is in a plain 5 m. E of Hudson river. Pop. 1,400.

KINDERTON with **HULME**, a township in the p. and 2 m. E of Middlewich, co. of Chester. Area 1,637 acres. Pop. in 1831, 495; in 1851, 450.

KINDING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Ober-Pfalz, presidial and 5 m. SW of Beilngries, and 34 m. W of Ratishon, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, on the l. bank of the Altmühl. Pop. 540.

KINDUR. See **GWYDIR**.

KINEAGH, a parish partly in the co. of Kildare, and partly in that of Carlow, 3 m. W by S of Rathvilly. Area 6,297 acres. Pop. in 1851, 925.

KINE-BALLU, or **KEENEY-BALLO**, a mountain of Borneo, near the N extremity of the island, in a district of the same name, in N lat. 6° 10', and E long. 116° 40'.

KINEL, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, which has its source in the district and 81 m. E of Bogoroslave, runs W past that town, and, after a course of 180 m., enters the gov. of Simbirsk, and joins the Samara, on the r. bank, near Alexieievsk. It is remarkable for the limpidity of its waters.

KINELLAR, a parish in the district of Mar, Aberdeenshire, comprising an area of 4,000 acres, bounded on the N by the Don. Pop. in 1851, 590.

KINESHMA, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district in the gov. and 56 m. ESE of Kostroma, and 40 m. WNW of Iourievetz-Povolskoi, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 2,000. It has 5 churches, and possesses extensive manufactories of fine linen, sail-cloth, paper, &c. A fair is held once a-year.

KINETON, or **KINGTON**, a parish and market-town in Warwickshire, 9 m. SSE of Warwick, and

83 m. NW of London, on the Arrow. Area 3,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,102; in 1851, 1,270.

KINFARE, or **KINVER**, a parish and village in Staffordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Kidderminster, on the Stour, and intersected by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. Area 8,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,831; in 1851, 2,872.

KINFAUNS, a parish at the W extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, 5 m. in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth, bounded on the S and W by the Tay. Pop. in 1831, 732; in 1851, 650.

KING, a township of Upper Canada, in the Home district, intersected by Holland river, and bordered by a considerable extent of swamp. It is to some extent hilly, but possesses some fine farms. Pop. in 1842, 2,625.

KING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Ning-kwo-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, and E long. $118^{\circ} 22'$.—Also a river which has its source in the prov. of Kan-suh, to the W of Ping-leang, runs first E, then SE, enters the prov. of Shen-se, and, after a course of about 210 m., joins the Hoei-ho, or Wei-ho, on the l. bank, 24 m. ENE of Segan-fu. Its principal affluent is the Ma-lien.

KING, a county of New South Wales, bounded on the N by Bathurst co., from which it is separated by the Lachlan river; on the NE by the co. of Georgina, from which it is divided by the rivers Lachlan and Crookwell; on the E it is bounded by the co. of Argyle; and on the S it is separated from the co. of Murray by Gundaroo creek and Yass river; its W boundary is formed by Boyning hill and Boorowa river. It comprises a total area of 1,781 sq. m., or 1,159,840 acres; and had a pop. in 1846 of 1,665 individuals. The Cullarin range runs along its E frontier, and it is intersected by numerous hills, the principal summits of which are Mounts Darling, Narrawa, Dixon, Chatou, and Mundonen. Besides the rivers already mentioned, it is watered by the Narrawa, an affluent of the Lachlan. The stock of the county is estimated at 1,339 horses, 15,792 cattle, 107,509 sheep, and 792 pigs. In conjunction with the counties of Georgina and Murray, K. returns one member to the legislative assembly.—Also an inlet of Australia Felix, in the district of Gipp's Land. It receives Thomson, Riley, and M'Arthur rivers.—Also a river of Van Diemen's Land, which flows W into Macquarie harbour.—Also a river of W. Australia, in the co. of Plantagenet, which flows E into Oyster harbour, King George sound.—Also a river in Australia Felix, in the district of Murray, which has its source in the Australian Alps, runs NW, and joins the Ovens or Burwang river, an affluent of Murray river.—Also a bay of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Glamorgan. It forms a branch of Oyster bay, and opens on the N into Great Swan port.

KING, a mountain of Australia Felix, 20 m. NE of Melbourne.

KING AND QUEEN, a county of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 335 sq. m., between Piankatank river on the NE and Mattaponi river on the SW. Pop. in 1840, 10,862, of whom 5,937 were slaves. Its capital, which bears the same name, is in a plain $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Mattaponi river. Pop. 60.

KINGBORO, a parish in the hundred of Hobart-town, county of Buckingham, Van Diemen's Land, bounded on the E by the river Derwent, and deeply indented in the S by North-West Bay.

KINGARTH, a parish in the co. and island of Bute, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in average breadth, and comprising an area of 8,400 acres. Pop. 1,007.

KING CHARLES' SOUTH LAND. See EASTERN TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

KING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 57 m. S of Hokeñ-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 46' 15''$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 22'$. It contains 3 triumphal arches, 1 pagoda 3 stories in height, and an ancient tower.

KING-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 216 m. ESE of Lan-chu, on the r. bank of the King-ho, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 3'$, and E long. $107^{\circ} 44' 30''$.—Also a division and town in the prov. of Hu-pih. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 148 m. W of Wu-chang-fu, on the l. bank of the Yang-tse-keang, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 26' 40''$, and E long. $112^{\circ} 3' 50''$. It is large and flourishing, and well-built. It is divided into two parts, one of which is occupied by Tartars.

KINGCOMBE (OVER and NETHER), a tything in the p. of Toller Porcurnum, Dorsetshire, 5 m. E by S of Beaminstor. Area 1,120 acres.

KING EDWARD, or **KENEDAR**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, comprising an area of about 28 sq. m., bounded on the NW by Banff, and on the W by Alvah, from which it is partly divided by the Deveron. Pop. in 1831, 1,967; in 1851, 2,749.

KING-FU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Sen-chu-fu.

KINGERBY, a parish and village in the co. of Lincoln, 4 m. NW of Market-Raisen, on a branch of the Ancholme. Area 1,435 acres. Pop. 108.

KINGFIELD, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 59 m. NNW of Augusta, watered by Seven Mile river. Pop. in 1840, 671.

KING GEORGE, a county of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area, generally hilly, of 254 sq. m., bordered on the NE by the Potomac, and on the SW by the Rappahannock. It possesses considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 5,927, of whom 3,382 were slaves. Its capital, which bears the same name, is 82 m. NNE of Richmond. Pop. 60.

KING GEORGE, a saddle-shaped mountain in New South Wales, in Cook co., at the head of Grose river, 55 m. from Sydney, from which it is visible in a WNW direction.—Also a group of rocks off the NE coast of Dorset co., Van Diemen's Land, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 58'$, E long. $148^{\circ} 27' 30''$.

KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, a group of islands, two in number, in the Low archipelago, South Pacific, in S lat. $14^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $146^{\circ} 30'$. They exhibit considerable fertility, and abound with trees, particularly the cocoa-palm. The coasts are covered with coral, and afford pearl-oysters of the largest size. The natives live in low huts covered with branches of the cocoa-palm; and the fruit of that tree forms their chief nutriment. They construct canoes 32 ft. in length, and use sails in navigating them. These islands were discovered by Byron in 1765, and were again visited by Cook in 1773.

KING-GEORGE'S SOUND, an arm of Norfolk bay, Van Diemen's Land, on the W side of Forrester's peninsula. It receives a river of the same name.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, or **PORT OF KING GEORGE THE THIRD**, an extensive inlet on the S coast of Western Australia, in the co. of Plantagenet, extending between Cape Vancouver on the N, and Bald Head on the SW. It is a good roadstead; but, with the exception of that afforded by Michaelmas and Breaksea islands, possesses little shelter towards the E. It contains, however, two harbours, both land-locked, Oyster bay on the N, and Princess Royal bay on the NW. The former receives the Kalagan and King rivers; and its shores are fertile, and to some extent cultivated. The town of Albany is situated on the former, but its environs possess little depth of soil. The soil along the greater extent of the country

around the sound consists of a calcareous crust with a substratum of granite, and except near the sea exhibits little fertility. The trees almost all belong to the eucalyptus. Kangaroos and lizards are common, and the shores abound with fish. The inhabitants resemble in almost every particular those of the E part of the continent.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD (ARCHIPELAGO OF), or **SITKA ISLANDS,** a group of islands in the North Pacific, off the W coast of North America, and towards the SE of Russian America, extending between $56^{\circ} 9'$ and $58^{\circ} 18'$ N lat., and between $134^{\circ} 21'$ and $136^{\circ} 18'$ W long. It is separated from the continent on the N by Cross sound; and by Chatham sound on the E from the Admiralty islands. The islands of which it consists are divided from one another by only narrow channels, and they consequently present but little discontinuity. The principal of the group are Sitka on the N, on which is the Russian establishment of New Archangel and Baranov. Their greatest breadth, which is towards the N, is 54 m. They were first explored by Vancouver, and were named by him after George the Third.

KINGHAM, a river of Lower Canada, an affluent of the Ottawa.

KINGHAM, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. WSW of Chipping-Norton, on the Evenlode, by which it is divided on the W from Gloucestershire. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 504; in 1841, 555.

KINGHORN, a parish in Fifeshire, on the shore of the frith of Forth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from SE to NW. Pop. in 1801, 2,308; in 1831, 2,579; in 1851, 3,030.—The ancient royal burgh of K. occupies the face of a sloping ground directly opposite Leith, 3 m. S of Kirkcaldy. It possesses a small and not very good harbour, and though nominally enjoying the importance of being the seat of a ferry across the frith of Forth to Leith and Newhaven, all boats engaged in this thoroughfare land at Pettycur, a hamlet, with a more accessible port, lying about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W. The trade of K. is chiefly connected with the spinning and preparation of lint for the linen manufacturers of Fifeshire. The town possesses two large lint-mills and spinning establishments. The annual revenue of the burgh is about £670.—The burgh joins with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in electing a member of parliament. Parl. constituency, in 1840, 34; in 1848, 32. Pop. in 1821, 1,500; in 1851, 1,568.

KING-KI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Chang-chu-fu.

KING-KI, or **KING-KI-TAO,** a prov. of the Corea, near the centre of the peninsula. Its capital is Han-yang.

KING-KWEI-JIN, or **KON-KININ,** a town of China, on the W coast of the island of Great Lu-chu, in the archipelago of that name, in the prov. of Shan-pi, and 33 m. NNE of Zienly. Its port is capable of receiving small vessels only.

KINGGLASSIE, a parish in Fifeshire, 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in average breadth, bounded on the N by the Leven. Pop. in 1831, 958; in 1851, 1,186.

KINGMAVAR, or **KUNGAWAR,** a town of Persia, capital of a district in Kurdistan, 60 m. ENE of Kermanshah, on a hill in a fine valley watered by a river of the same name, an affluent of the Kherkah. Pop. 1,200. The houses are built of mud or brick. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Concebar*, and contains the ruins of a magnificent temple dedicated to Diana.

KINGMOOR, an extra-parochial liberty in Cumberland, 2 m. NNW of Carlisle, on the Eden. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 426; in 1851, 502.

KING-MUN-CHU, a division and town of China,

in the prov. of Hu-pih. The div. comprises 2 districts. The town is 138 m. WNW of Wu-chang, on an affluent of the Han-keang, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, and E long. $112^{\circ} 5'$.

KING-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. of Chu-chu-fu, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 40'$.

KINGOLDRUM, a parish in the SE extremity of the Grampian district of Forfarshire. The surface on the N is mountainous, rising in Catlaw, to an alt. of 2,264 ft. above the level of the sea. On Cromby-burn, 4 m. W of Kirriemuir, stands the hamlet of K. Pop. in 1831, 444; in 1851, 429.

KINGROAD, a roadstead on the coast of Somersetshire, below the mouth of the Avon.

KINGS, a county in the state of New York, U. S., in the W extremity of Long Island, comprising an area of 76 sq. m. It is intersected from E to W by a range of hills, and possesses a rich and well-cultivated soil. It is crossed by Long Island railroad, and has, in the S, Gravesend and Jamaica bays. Pop. in 1840, 47,613. Its capital is Brooklyn.

KINGSBARNES, a parish in Fifeshire, comprising an area of about 3,057 Scots acres, bounded on the E by the German ocean. Pop. in 1851, 893.

KINGSBOROUGH, a village of Johnstown township, Fulton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 50 m. NW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 300.

KINGSBRIDGE, a parish and market-town of Devonshire, 33 m. SSW of Exeter, and 208 m. WSW of London. Area of p. 150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,586; in 1851, 1,679. The town is on Salcombe-haven, an inlet of the English channel, navigable for vessels of 70 tons burthen.

KING'S BRIDGE, a village of New York co., in the state of New York, 13 m. N of City Hall, N. Y., at the N end of New York or Manhattan island, near Spuyten-Duyvel creek, which is here crossed by a bridge.

KINGSBURY, a parish in Middlesex, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of London, on the Brent, and on the London and Birmingham railway. Area 1,765 acres. Pop. in 1831, 463; in 1851, 606.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. N by E of Coleshill, on the Tame, and intersected by the Bristol and Derby railway. Area 9,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,314; in 1851, 1,416.

KINGSBURY, a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 227.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of New York, 58 m. N of Albany. It has a generally level surface, bordered on the SW by Hudson river, and drained by a branch of Wood creek. Its soil consists of sandy loam and clay. Pop. 2,773. The village, at the above date, consisted of about 20 dwellings.

KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, or **EAST KINGSBURY,** a parish in Somerset, 6 m. E by S of Langport, on the Carey. Area 3,646 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,856.

KING'S CAPLE, a parish of Herefordshire, 4 m. NW by N of Ross, and nearly encircled by the Wye. Area 1,697 acres. Pop. in 1831, 280; in 1851, 272.

KINGSLERE, a parish and market-town in Hants, 31 m. NNE of Southampton. Area 12,917 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,532; in 1851, 2,885. The town is on the edge of a ridge of hills near the N extremity of the county.

KING'S CLIFFE, a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. NNW of Oundle. Area 4,460 acres. Pop. 1,407.

KINGSCOTE, a parish of Gloucestershire, 5 m. NW by W of Tetbury. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 276; in 1851, 297.

KINGSCOTE, a town of Kangaroo island, South Australia, on a tongue of land between the Bay of Shoals and Seals' bay. It has a good harbour, and

is the principal settlement of the South Australian company.

KING'S COUNTY, an inland county on the W side of the middle division of the Irish prov. of Leinster; bounded on the N by co. Westmeath; on the NE by cos. Meath and Kildare; on the E by co. Kildare; on the S by Queen's co. and co. Tipperary; and on the W by cos. Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon. Its general outline is that of a very slender and compressed oblong, extending from E to W, and of a projection to SSW, which extends 17 m. in a somewhat tapering manner almost to a point. The greatest length of the co., from the most E point of the p. of Monasteris, to the Shannon a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Shannon-bridge, is $35\frac{1}{2}$ m. Its breadth, from the junction point of cos. Meath and Westmeath, and King's co., to the S boundary SSW of Portarlinton, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. Its area comprises 837,256 acres of arable land, 145,836 of uncultivated land, 8,258 of continuous plantations, 902 of towns, and 1,733 of water.—The aggregate surface of King's co. closely resembles that of Kildare. King's co., however, cannot boast any such rich and beautiful valley as that of the Liffey. The W declivities of the Devil-Bit mountains, which extend along the E margin of the S part of the great SSW projection, have a very slender breadth within King's co., and nowhere present a higher summit than that of Knockbane, 555 ft. above sea-level. The W lateral half of the range of the Slievebloom, situated within King's co., extends $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE; with a mean breadth of only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Its principal summits, named in a series from S to N, are one of 757 ft. of alt. above sea-level; one of 1,332 ft.; Farbreague of 1,411 ft.; Arderin 1,733 ft.; Carrole-hill 1,584 ft.; one of 1,691 ft.; one of 1,602 ft.; Black Gap of 1,293 ft.; and Spink of 1,087 ft. The only passages through the Slievebloom range are the Black Gap and the Gap of Glendine. Excepting the small aggregate proportion of the W declivities of the Slievebloom mountains, very nearly the whole of the enormous surface of 145,836 acres of uncultivated land within the co. consists of unreclaimed bogs.

Waters.] The Shannon, over the whole course of its connection with the co., is navigable, and offers valuable facilities of communication N to the great lakes of its upper basin, and S to Limerick and the ocean. The Blackwater drains a district of bogs in the extreme NW, and pursues a WSW course to the Shannon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Shannon-bridge. The Brosna comes in from Westmeath, and runs about 14 m. SW and WSW through King's co. to the Shannon at Shannon harbour. The Clara, the Clodagh, the Silver river, the Little Brosna, the Borris-o'-Kane, are all within the basin of the Shannon in this co. The principal streams of the Boyne district are the Boyne itself on the NE boundary, and its Mengagh and Yellow river affluents; and the principal streams of the Barrow district are the Barrow itself on the S boundary, the Little Barrow chiefly on the E boundary, and the Feagile S through the interior.—The principal lakes within the co. are Lough Boora of 107 acres in area; Lough Annaghmore of 111 acres; Lough Pallas of 82 acres; Lough Fin of 186 acres; Lough Nashade of 16 acres.—The Grand canal traverses the co. W from end to end; comes in from co. Kildare at an elevation of 261 ft. above sea-level, and descends to the Shannon at the embouchure of the Brosna; sends off a small branch to Edenderry, and a longer one toward Kilbeggan; touches the towns of Philipstown and Tullamore; and affords to all the central and N districts of the co. its facilities of communication E to Dublin, and W to the Shannon and to Ballinasloe.

Minerals.] A formation of clay slate and greywacke slate occupies the summit and higher declivi-

ties of the Slievebloom mountains. A formation of yellow sandstone constitutes all the King's co. section of the Devil-Bit mountains, and also all the surface parts of the Slievebloom mountains not occupied by the clay slate. Granular limestone, of the quality of marble, occurs in the p. of Clonmacnoise. Fletzt limestone, part of the vast central fletzt limestone field of Ireland, occupies all the great remainder of the co., forming the substratum of all the bogs, and directly or indirectly constituting both the soil and the subsoil of the cultivated lands.—The prevailing soil of the arable parts of the vast limestone district, is either a shallow gravelly loam or a deep moorish gravel. Bogs reclaimed with the profuse application of limestone gravel are remarkably luxuriant; yet they are two or three weeks later than the other lands in maturing cereal crops.

Climate.] The configuration of surface, and distance from the sea, occasion the climate of this co. to be much less moist than that of many other districts in Ireland. The average narrowness of most of the county from N to S, and the occupancy of much of the broad part with the Slievebloom mountains, prevent any perceptible variation among different districts in seed-time and harvest.

Agriculture.] The baronies of Upper and Lower Philipstown may in most respects be regarded as a fair agricultural specimen of all parts of the co. except the mountains and the SSW low grounds which they flank. The farms of these baronies average about 24 English acres; and pay a rent of from 15s. to £2 2s. per Irish acre. The produce of wheat on the poorest lands which produce it is 7 barrels of 20 stones per Irish acre; on good lands it averages 12 barrels. The small farmers choose to remain quite ignorant of any means of improvement; and many of them never saw any implements of husbandry except the rudest, or heard the name of many useful plants commonly cultivated by good farmers. They keep each from one to six sheep; and the women spin the wool into yarn, and pay 1s. per yard for the manufacturing of it into a kind of frieze which they use for clothing. In 1841, the number of farms of from 1 to 5 acres in extent within the rural districts of the co., was 5,657; of from 5 to 15 acres, 4,502; of from 15 to 30 acres, 1,374; and of upwards of 30 acres, 1,213. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 137,565: viz., wheat, 23,251; oats, 35,646; barley, bere, and rye, 8,273; pease and beans, 891; potatoes, 20,000; turnips, 8,737; mangel-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage, 1,178; flax, 101; meadow and clover, 39,487.—Most of the black cattle are of the Irish long-horned breed; but English or half-bred short-horned bulls are very common. In 1841, the live stock, with their respective estimated value, consisted of 13,165 horses and mules, £105,320; 3,560 asses, £3,560; 33,916 cattle, £220,454; 66,247 sheep, £72,817; 23,374 pigs, £29,218; and 201,295 poultry, £5,032. Total estimated value, £436,455.—In 1841, the continuous woods within the co. consisted of 8,258 acres. The total number of detached trees was equivalent to 2,927 acres.

Trade and manufactures.] The average annual aggregate of sales of grain at the principal market-towns within the co. during the 10 years terminating in 1836, was as follows—counting 26 stones to the barrel of wheat, and 16 to the barrel of barley and of oats:—at Tullamore, 45,000 barrels of wheat, 35,000 of oats, and 20,000 of barley; at Philipstown, 100 of wheat, 9,000 of oats, and 6,000 of barley; at Clara, 16,000 of wheat, and 16,600 of oats; at Ferbane, 60,000 of wheat, 30,000 of oats, and 300 of barley; at Cloghan, 5,800 of wheat, and 300 of oats; at Banagher, 25,000 of wheat, 40,000 of oats, and 1,000 of barley; at Birr, 5,600 of wheat, 15,100 of

oats, and 13,000 of barley; and at Edenderry, 20,000 of wheat, 30,000 of oats, and 25,000 of barley.—In 1841, there were in the county 121 millers, 12 brewers, 11 distillers, 55 pig-jobbers, 283 huxters and provision-dealers, 5 tobacconists, 13 flax-dressers, 68 carders, 927 flax-spinners, 2 cotton-spinners, 105 wool-spinners, 2,619 spinners of unspecified classes, 480 weavers of unspecified classes, 10 tanners, 163 brogue-makers, 780 boot and shoe makers, 17 millwrights, 456 blacksmiths, 10 gunsmiths, 23 coach and car makers, 29 saddlers, 21 chandlers and soap-boilers, and 5 tobacco-pipe makers.—We have already noticed the advantages enjoyed in connection with the transit of the Grand canal from end to end of the co. The co. surveyor had under his charge, in 1842, 729 m. of road.

Statistics. Pop. in 1792, 74,500; in 1813, 113,226; in 1821, 131,088; in 1831, 144,225; in 1841, 146,857; in 1851, 112,875, showing a decrease of 23 per cent. since 1841. The following statistics are all of 1841. Families, 26,683. Houses inhabited, 24,534. Families residing in first-class houses, 757; in second-class houses, 6,083. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 17,582; in manufactures and trade, 4,461; dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,086; on the directing of labour, 8,103; on their own manual labour, 16,738. Clergymen of the Established church, 35; Roman Catholic clergymen, 50. In 1824 the number of schools in the co. was 254; of scholars, 10,139. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in operation within the co. 46 schools, attended by 2,630 male and 2,838 female scholars. In Sept. 1848 there were 67 National schools in operation, attended by 7,558 scholars. The number of persons committed for public offences, in 1842, was 559; in 1848, 1,037. The constabulary force consists of 329 men. There are 3 stipendiary magistrates. The county-gaol is at Tullamore, and a bridewell is at Birr. The assizes are held at Tullamore; quarter-sessions at Tullamore, Birr, and Philipstown. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £241,221.—The only boroughs which ever existed in the co. are Philipstown and Banagher; and both were disfranchised at the Legislative union. The co. sends 2 members to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 1,078; in 1849, 1,130.

Divisions and towns. King's co. is divided into the baronies of Warrenstown, Coolestown, Lower Philipstown, and Upper Philipstown, in the E of the main body; Geashill, Ballyboy, Ballycowan, and Kilcoursey, in the centre and partly in the W of the main body; Garrycastle on the W of the main body; and Eglis, Ballybrit, and Clonlisk, in the SSW projection. These baronies are subdivided into 51 parishes.—The principal towns are Tullamore, Birr or Parsonstown, Banagher, and Portarlinton.—The co. is ecclesiastically divided amongst the dioceses of Kildare, Meath, Killaloe, and Ossory.

History. This county, in the most ancient history of Ireland, was a part of that territory denominated Hy Falgia, in which district the counties of East and West Meath, Dublin, and Kildare were also included. Great tracts of this co. were early in the hands of various proprietors, and at length these several principalities were united into one kingdom, under the title of the kingdom of Ophaly, which included with this a part of the co. of Kildare. It held this title for several centuries after the landing of the English, in the reign of Henry II.; and in the history of the wars which succeeded, between the English and the natives, it is often recognised as such. Ophaly lay on the W borders of the pale, and in 1557 was confiscated to the Crown, under the title of Western Glenmallyry; at the same time was Queen's co. also forfeited, under the title of Eastern Glenmallyry. This country was the scene of wars for a length of time. The O'Connors, who were the ancient chiefs, kept up constant skirmishes with the royal forces, and were very long troublesome neighbours to the English pale. The scenes of the principal and almost only noticeable events during the wars of 1641, and the

Revolution, were Birr and Tullamore. The forfeitures consequent on both wars were very extensive.

KING'S COUNTY, a division of Nova Scotia; bounded on the N by the bay of Fundy; on the E by Mines or Minas bay; on the S by the cos. of Hants and Lunenburg; and on the W by the co. of Annapolis. It comprises 4 townships, and contained in 1837, 10,208 inhabitants. Towards the N it is mountainous, but well-wooded. In other parts, although marshy, it possesses considerable fertility. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Annapolis, an affluent of the bay of Fundy, and the Gaspereaux, which issues from a considerable lake in the SW of the co., and flows NE to Mines bay. Its capital is Cornwallis.—Also a co. of New Brunswick; bounded on the NW by Queen's co.; on the NE by Westmoreland; on the S and SE by St. John's co.; and on the W by Charlotte co. It comprises an area of 1,335 sq. m., and is divided into 7 parishes. It is intersected by the Kennebecasis and other streams, and produces grain in great abundance. It affords also excellent pasturage.—Also a co. of Prince Edward's island; bounded on the N and E by the gulf of St. Lawrence; on the S by Northumberland strait; and on the W by Queen's co., from which it is separated by Hillsboro river. It comprises an area of 412,000 acres, divided into 4 parishes, and containing 21 townships. It is thickly settled, and contains many excellent farms. Its capital is Georgetown.

KINGSCOURT, a market-town of co. Cavan, 5 m. SW of Carrickmacross. Pop. in 1851, 1,143.

KINGSDON, a parish in Somerset, 2 m. SE by S of Somerton. Area 2,064 acres. Pop. in 1851, 523.

KINGSDOWN, a parish in Kent, 7 m. SSE of Dartford. Area 2,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 431; in 1851, 423.—Also a small fishing hamlet in the p. of Ringwold, on the coast of Kent.

KINGSDOWN, or **KINGSTON**, a parish in Kent, 6½ m. WSW of Faversham. Area 695 acres. Pop. in 1831, 94; in 1851, 84.

KINGSESSING, a township of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 7 m. SW of Philadelphia. It has a level surface, bounded on the SE by Delaware river, on the E by Schuylkill river, and on the W by Darby creek. Its soil is chiefly alluvial. Pop. in 1840, 1,339.

KINGSEY, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3 m. E by N of Thame. Area 1,405 acres. Pop. in 1851, 233.

KINGSEY, a township of Lower Canada, co. of Drummond, on the E bank of the St. Francis, and watered by several branches of the Nicolet river. It is partly low and swampy, but contains large quantities of excellent timber. Pop. 306.

KING'S FERRY, a hamlet in the p. of Iwade, Isle of Sheppey, Kent.

KING'S FERRY, a village of Genoa township, Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 173 m. W of Albany, consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.

KINGSFORD, a hamlet in the p. of Wolverley, Worcestershire, 2 m. NNW of Kidderminster.—Also a hamlet, partly in the p. of Church-Bickenhill, and partly in that of Solihull, Warwickshire.

KING'S INCH, an eminence in the neighbourhood of the burgh of Renfrew, sometimes denominated Castlehill. It lies on the Clyde, and was formerly insulated by an arm of that river.

KING'S ISLAND, an island in the W part of Bass's strait, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 39° 50', E long. 139° 40', about 66 m. S of Cape Otway, and 69 m. NW of Maandie point, the NW extremity of Van Diemen's Land. The channel by which it is separated from the former is named Nelson channel. The greatest length

of the island from N to S is 35 m., and its breadth about 13 m. Its N and S extremities have received the appellations of Capes d'Anville and Bonpland; those of the E and W are named Capes Cowper and Palmer. The W coast is lined in almost its entire extent with rocks, and, with the exception of the little afforded on the W coast by Sea Elephant bay and Bay of Seals, is destitute of shelter. The surface of the island is generally low. Towards the N are several sandy hills, but its highest elevation does not exceed 700 ft. It possesses over a granitic base a thick bed of vegetable mould, towards the interior densely covered with wood, and along the shore adorned with ferns and the richest verdure. Rain and mists are of frequent occurrence, and render the climate damp and cold, the temperature rarely rising above 15° Reaum. Springs and streams are abundant, and in the interior is a large lake. The S wind blows often with great violence. The principal mineral productions of the island are porphyry, asbestos, crystal, jasper, iron, and salt. Its more remarkable animals are the kangaroo, of which two kinds have been observed here by Peron, the dasyurus, the wombat, the sea-elephant and the sea-dog. This island was discovered in 1799 by Captain Head, and two years after was visited by Captain Black, from whom it received its present appellation. It is uninhabited.

KING'S ISLAND, or **OKIBEN**, an island in Behring's strait, N. Pacific, in N lat. 64° 55', E long. 168°.

KING'S ISLAND, an island in the archipelago of Mergui or Tanasserim, in the Indian ocean, opposite the mouths of the Tanasserim, in N lat. 12° 45', and E long. 98° 30', separated by a narrow channel from Fig-tree island on the E, and by the distance of about 20 m. from the continent.

KING'S KEYS, a group of islets, in the Caribbean sea, off the coast of Mosquitia, in N lat. 14° 46', and W long. 82° 30'.

KINGSLAND, a parish and village in Herefordshire, 3½ m. WNW of Leominster. Area 4,735 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,074; in 1851, 1,137. The village is neat and well-built. The battle of Mortimer's-cross was fought, in 1461, on Kingsland-field, a level plain near Mortimer's-cross, between K. and Aymestrey.—Also a hamlet partly in the parish of Hackney, and partly in that of Islington, Middlesex, 2½ m. NNE of St. Paul's, intersected by the London and Cambridge railway, and the Regent's canal.

KING'S LANGLEY, a parish in Hertfordshire, 4½ m. NW by N of Watford, intersected by the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway. Area 3,461 acres. Pop. 1,599.

KINGSLEY, or **KINGSBY**, a township in the p. of Frodsham, co.-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. SE by E of Frodsham. Area 2,606 acres. Pop. in 1831, 934; in 1851, 1,067.—Also a parish in Southamptonshire, 4 m. ESE of Alton. Area 1,776 acres. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1851, 387.—Also a parish and village in Staffordshire, 2½ m. N by W of Cheadle, on the river Churnet, and in the line of the Uttoxeter canal, and the Manchester and Derby railway. Area 4,714 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,416; in 1851, 1,565. Coal-mines are wrought in this p.

KING'S LYNN. See **LYNN REGIS**.

KING'S MEABURN, a township in the p. of Morland, Westmoreland, 4 m. WNW of Appleby, on the Lynemut. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1851, 216.

KINGSMILL ISLANDS, a group of 15 islands, of coral-formation, in the Pacific, extending from about 4° N. lat. to 6° S. lat., and from 172° to 178° E long. Some of the smaller islands are bare of trees; but others are covered with thick forests and underbrush. They are densely peopled. Their native names are Maraki, Makin, Apia, Tarawa, Mai-

ana, Apamama, Kuria, Nanuki, Nanuti, Taputeouea, Peru, Nukunua, Arurai, Tamana, and Onutu.

KING'S NORTH, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. SSW of Ashford, on the South-Eastern railway. Area 3,245 acres. Pop. in 1831, 386; in 1851, 424.

KING'S NORTON, a parish of Worcestershire, 5 m. SSW of Birmingham, intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Area 12,132 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,977; in 1851, 7,759.

KING'S PLAINS, a plateau of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, 20 m. SW of the town of that name.

KINGSPORT, a village of Sullivan co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., 273 m. E by N of Nashville, on the point above the junction of the N and S forks of Holston river.

KING'S POSTS, an extensive tract of Lower Canada, extending from Cape Cormoran upwards of 140 leagues along the St. Lawrence, and N to the frontier of the Hudson's bay territory.

KING'S PYON, a parish of Herefordshire, 2½ m. SE by E of Weobly. Area 2,407 acres. Pop. 453.

KING-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Gan-lu-fu, in N lat. 31° 5', E long. 113° 3'.

KING'S SOMBOURN, a parish in Hants, 3 m. S of Stockbridge, intersected by the Andover canal. Area 7,425 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,242.

KING'S TABLE-LAND, an extensive plateau of New South Wales, in the co. of Cook, in the Blue mountains, at an alt. of 2,727 ft. above sea-level.

KINGSTEIGNTON, a parish in the co. of Devon, 2 m. NNE of Newton-Bushel, on the river Teign. Area 4,021 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,288; in 1851, 1,658.

KINGSTHORPE, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 2 m. N by W of Northampton, on a branch of the Nen. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,344; in 1851, 1,586. Here are quarries of considerable extent. The stone is of a soft texture, hardens by exposure to the air, and is of a delicately white tint.

KINGSTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 3½ m. SSE of Caxton. Area 1,807 acres. Pop. in 1831, 293; in 1851, 315.—Also a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. SSW of Modbury, on the English channel, near Bigbury bay. Area 2,373 acres. Pop. in 1831, 504. in 1851, 523.—Also a chapelry in the parish of Canford-Magna, Dorset, 6 m. NE by N of Poole, on the Stour. Area 4,715 acres. Pop. in 1831, 775; in 1851, 918.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. NNW of Taunton. Area 3,477 acres. Pop. in 1831, 902; in 1851, 948.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 1½ m. ESE of Ilminster. Area 830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1851, 298.—Also a parish in the isle of Wight, 5½ m. SSW of Newport. Area 883 acres. Pop. in 1831, 83; in 1851, 65.—Also a parish in Staffordshire, 3 m. SW by S of Uttoxeter. Area 2,009 acres. Pop. in 1831, 368; in 1851, 326.—Also a parish in Sussex, 3½ m. W by S of Worthing, on the English channel. The church was long ago destroyed by the sea, and Kingston is now a constituent of the p. of Ferring, as regards ecclesiastical matters. Area 582 acres. Pop. in 1831, 61; in 1851, 40.—Also a parish in Herefordshire, 6 m. WSW of Hereford. Area 1,991 acres. Pop. in 1831, 492; in 1851, 510.—Also a parish in Kent, 5½ m. SE by S of Canterbury. Area 1,525 acres. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1851, 310.

KINGSTON, a sea-port town, the actual though not the legislative capital of the island of Jamaica, is situated on the S coast of the island, in the co. of Surrey, on the N side of a bay in which vessels of the largest burden may anchor in safety, in N lat. 17° 56' 6", W long. 76° 53' 15", 13 m. E of Spanish-Town, with which it is now connected by a railway. It was founded in 1693, after the destruction of

Port-Royal by an earthquake in the preceding year; was constituted a city in 1802; and has a pop. of about 35,000, of whom 10,000 are whites. The town, according to the original plan, was to be built in the form of a parallelogram, 1 m. in length, by a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth; but it has greatly extended beyond this limit. It is situated on a gentle slope of about 1 m. in length, which is bounded on the S by a spacious basin. The extended inclined plane, on the verge of which K. stands, is enclosed on the N by the beautiful mountain-range termed Liguanea hills, which, forming a semicircle, terminate in the E at the narrow defile of Rock fort; from thence a long neck of land called the palisades stretches far away to Port Royal, forming the S shore of a beautiful haven. The vast harbourage in front of the town, upwards of 25 m. in circumf., having the luxuriant grass-fields of Saltpond hills on the W, and bounded on the E by the Palisades, and on the S by the hills of Healthshire, affords space where the assembled navies of Europe might safely ride. The town is built, after a regular plan, in the form of a parallelogram, with the streets and lanes at right angles, and extends for about a mile either way, having the harbour for its S boundary. Eastward, 2 m., is the romantic spring and reservoir of Rochefort; W, 6 m., is the Ferry morass, famous for its eel and mullet; whilst N, towards the Liguanea mountains, 6 m. distant, extends the beautiful plain of the same name, with the noble barracks called Up-Park camp, the residence of the naval commander-in-chief, called the Admiral's Pen, and country houses, studded all over, commanding the most extensive mountain and sea views. The English and Scotch churches are elegant structures; particularly the former, which is built on a picturesque spot, commanding a splendid view. A theatre, a free-school established in 1729, a poor-house, a public-hospital, and an Athenæum are among the other public buildings. In the lower part of the town is the market-place, which is plentifully supplied with butcher-meat, poultry, fish, fruits, and vegetables. From its situation on a plain, which rises with a gradual ascent to the foot of the Liguanea mountains, a distance of about 6 m., K. enjoys the full benefit of the sea-breezes which blow regularly the greatest part of the year, and temper the heat of the climate during the day; while during the night a land-wind arises to cool the air. The therm. ranges between 96° and 76°.—K. engrosses by far the larger portion of the commerce of the island. See article JAMAICA. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 12 common councilmen, and a recorder; and returns 3 members to the house of assembly.

KINGSTON, the capital of the island of St. Vincent, and the seat of the government, situated at the head of a bay of the same name, on the SW shore of the island, in N lat. 13° 6', W long. 81°. Pop. in 1844, 4,769; in 1848, 6,123. It is a neat and regularly built town.

KINGSTON, a town of Upper Canada, in the Midland district, very advantageously seated on the N side of the river St. Lawrence, or rather at the NE extremity of Lake Ontario, 177 m. ENE of Toronto by road, and 199 m. from Montreal, on ground formerly occupied by Fort Frontenac, an old French post. It was founded in 1784; and in 1846 had a pop. of 6,123. On the union of the two provinces, K. was for a time made the seat of government in 1841. The streets are regularly planned, and 66 ft. in width; and run at right angles with each other. The houses are chiefly built of dark freestone. Along the low shore of the lake, and the bank of the Great Cataraque river, the town presents a front of 1 m. in length. The higher portion of the town is beautifully laid out on a plateau

of rock. The public buildings are a government-house, a court-house, a market-house regarded as the finest and most substantial building in Canada, a jail and hospital, besides the garrison, government-magazines and stores. There are 3 Episcopal, 2 Catholic, 2 Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and an Irvingite chapel. The Presbyterians have a collegiate institution called Queen's college. Five newspapers are published weekly in the town. It is the main entrepot between Montreal and all the settlements along the lakes to the westward. The harbour is well-sheltered and convenient, accessible to ships not requiring more than three fathoms water, with good anchorage close to the north-eastern extremity of the town: the entrance to it is defended by a battery on Mississaga-point, and another on Point Frederick, which, with the shoal stretching from the former, with only 5 ft. of water upon it, are quite sufficient for its protection. K. possesses one of the best harbours on the lake; and is the naval arsenal of Great Britain in this quarter, where ships of war, even of the first rate, have been constructed. It is the rendezvous of the government steamers, and of those employed on the Rideau canal, those from Toronto, and those plying to Prescott, Oswego, and the bay of Quinté. A bridge 600 yds. in length, running across Cataraque bay, or the mouth of the Rideau canal, connects the town with Fort Henry. As a military position, K. is the key of the central St. Lawrence.

KINGSTON, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 33 m. SSE of Concord. The surface is hilly, and is watered by two considerable ponds and their outlets, affluents of the Merrimac. The soil is loamy and fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,032.—Also a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, 34 m. from Boston, on a branch of Plymouth Harbour. The surface is level, but its soil is shallow and unproductive. Pop. 1,440.—Also a village of South Kingston township, Washington co., Rhode island, 22 m. S by W of Providence.—Also a township of Ulster co., in the state of New York, 57 m. S by W of Albany. The surface is hilly, but fertile; and is bordered on the E by Hudson river, on the SE by Rondout creek, and watered by Esopus creek. Pop. 5,824. The village is on Esopus creek, 3 m. W of the Hudson river. Pop. 2,300.—Also a village partly in Middlesex co., in the state of New Jersey, 14 m. NE of Trenton, and partly in Somerset co., on Millstone river, consisting in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.—Also a township of Lucerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 127 m. NE of Harrisburg, bounded on the SE by the Susquehanna. It is hilly, but generally fertile. Pop. 2,004. The village, formerly called Wyoming, contains about 60 dwellings.—Also a village of Greene township, Ross co., in the state of Ohio, 55 m. S of Columbus. Pop. 350.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state. Pop. 657.—Also a village of Roane co., in the state of Tennessee, 143 m. E by S of Nashville, on the point formed by the junction of Clinch and Tennessee rivers. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Adams co., in the state of Massachusetts, 119 m. SW of Jackson.—Also a village of Antanga co., in the state of Alabama, 86 m. from Tuscaloosa, on the W side of Antanga creek.—Also a village of Lenoir co., in the state of North Carolina, 80 m. SE by E of Raleigh, on the N side of Neuse river.

KINGSTON (EAST), a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 36 m. SE of Concord. It is watered by Powow, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 551.

KINGSTON (NORTH), a township of Washington co., in the state of Rhode island, U. S., 21 m. S of Providence, on the W side of Narraganset bay. It

has a hilly surface; but its soil, consisting of gravelly loam, possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 2,909.

KINGSTON (South), a township of the state of Rhode island, U. S., cap. of the co. of Washington, and 30 m. SW of Providence, bounded on the E by Narraganset bay, and on the S by the Atlantic. It is generally hilly, and contains a salt and numerous fresh-water ponds. One of the latter covers an area of nearly 4,000 acres. The soil consists of gravelly loam, and is very productive. Pop. in 1840, 3,717. Near its centre is a village named North Kingston, consisting of about 30 dwellings.

KINGSTON-BAGPUZE, a parish in Berks, 6 m. W of Abingdon. Area 1,097 acres. Pop. in 1831, 306; in 1851, 367.

KINGSTON-DEVERILL, a parish in Wilts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Mere. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. 402.

KINGSTON-LISLE, a chapelry in the p. of Sparsholt, Berks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Wantage, in the line of the Wilts and Berks canal, and of the Great Western railway. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. 263.

KINGSTON-SEYMOUR, a parish in Somerset, 8 m. NNW of Axbridge, on the Bristol channel. Area 3,422 acres. Pop. in 1831, 368; in 1851, 373.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. See **HULL**.

KINGSTON-UPON-RAILWAY, or **NEW KINGSTON**, a town in Surrey, a little to the S of Kingston-upon-Thames, on the line of the South-Western railway, 10 m. SW of London. Nothing in the history of railway improvements has been more extraordinary than the creation of this singular and beautiful town. On the spot where in 1838 a large crop of oats was reaped, now stand rows of handsome houses, terraces, villas, Swiss and other ornamental cottages, assembly, billiard, and coffee-rooms, and other useful and ornamental buildings, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a corn-exchange, cattle and hay market, and a general market for retail goods.

KINGSTON-BY-SEA, or **KINGSTON-BOWSEY**, a parish in Sussex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of New Shoreham. Area 799 acres. Pop. in 1831, 60; in 1851, 53.

KINGSTON-UPON-SOAR, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 9 m. SW of Nottingham, on the river Soar, near its junction with the Trent, and intersected by the Midland Counties railway. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1851, 196.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a parish and market-town in Surrey, 20 m. NE by N of Guildford, and 10 m. by railway WSW of London, on the SE bank of the river Thames, over which there is here a bridge, and on the line of the South-western railway. The parish includes the hamlets of Ham, Ham-with-Hatch, and Hook. Area 4,765 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,798; in 1831, 7,257; in 1851, 12,144. The town extends about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the Thames. The hamlet of Surbiton is continuous with the town on the S, and that of Hampton-wick immediately adjoins it on the opposite bank of the river. The present bridge across the Thames here is a structure of 5 elliptical arches, 382 ft. in length by 27 ft. in width. The principal trade of the town consists in malting. There are also some oil and flax mills. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, the work of different periods, with a square tower rising between the nave and chancel. K. is a polling-place for the co. members.

KINGSTOWN—formerly **DUNLEARY**—a sea-port town, in co. Dublin, on the S shore of Dublin bay, SE of the city of Dublin, respectively $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. by road, and 5 m. by railway. A portion of the town is compact and urban; a portion is regularly dispersed; and a portion alternately straggles and compresses amid the accompaniments of a marketing-

place and a busy port. On the whole, K. appears to be not very strictly a distinct and well-aligned town, but rather the least rural or most proximately urban portion of the long, broad, and continuous belt of human habitations which lines the whole S shore of Dublin bay. The older parts of the town are badly and inconveniently built: in many of the modern parts, however, as also in the streets now in progress, elegance, uniformity, and comfort have been attended to.

Railways. The railway from Dublin to Kingstown has already been fully noticed in our article on the city of DUBLIN. The atmospheric railway, connecting K. with Dalkey, the progenitor of its class,—at once the first example and the model of all atmospheric railways which may exist,—is constructed on an old tram railroad, which was used for conveying stones to K. harbour. The line is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and rises $71\frac{1}{2}$ ft. toward Dalkey, making a gradient of 1 in 115 ft. The main pipe between the rails, which is 15 inches internal diameter, commences at K. station, and is continued to within 500 yds. of Dalkey. Starting from K. for more than half the distance it is a succession of sharp curves, three of which are little more than 500 ft. radius, whilst the ascent to Dalkey in that short distance is $71\frac{1}{2}$ ft. perpendicular—the small portion of this distance, which is unaffected by stopping, or starting, is uniformly passed over at a rate exceeding 40 m. per hour, the inclination being 1 in 115. A train of six carriages, crammed with passengers, has been occasionally permitted to travel at between 50 and 60 m. per hour. It works satisfactorily, and to the advantage of the parent-line; and, although not a direct source of profit, still the increased number of passengers that are in consequence brought over the Dublin and K. railway, has given an ample return for the capital invested. Transverse sleepers, about 12 inches wide, and 6 inches deep, support the air-pipe in the centre, and the longitudinal timbers on each side to which the rails and their chairs are fixed. The permanent road is 12 ft. wide at the bottom, including a small drain on each side of it. The rails, of which there is only a single line, weigh about 48 lbs. to the yd. If the line were level, a second steam-engine would have been required at the other terminus; but as it rises almost the whole way from K. to Dalkey, the latter being 72 ft. higher than the former, atmospheric power is only required for propelling the trains up this ascent, whilst on their way back they return by the force of gravity. The road is remarkably winding. The sharpest curves are one having a radius of 580 ft. bending to the right, about 700 ft. from the K. station, one having a radius of 570 ft., bending to the left soon after, and one having a radius of 700 ft., also bending to the left. In December 1848 a portion of the stationary engine gave way, and after an inspection of the line by one of the government officials, permission was given for the temporary use of locomotives, and atmospheric agency was shortly afterwards resumed.

Harbour. The small original fishery pier of Dunleary is included within the present magnificent works; and together with its former tide-harbour, is now crossed by the Dublin and K. railway. The present harbour, designed by Mr. Rennie, was commenced in 1817, and is now very nearly completed. It consists of two piers, the one commencing at Dunleary, the other about 6 statute furlongs farther E; both extending for about half their length NE, or in the direction of Howth-head; and then making three successive angular deflections toward each other, so as to leave an entrance of 850 ft. in width between their ends, and to enclose an area of 251 statute acres. The E pier is 3,500 ft. in total length; and the W pier is 4,950 ft. The piers are 310 ft. in breadth at the base, and 53 ft. at the summit; and the foundations are laid at the depth of 20 ft. under low-water. A quay, 40 ft. wide, has been carried along the piers; and a wharf 500 ft. in length has been erected along the breast of the harbour opposite the entrance. At the end of the E pier is a revolving light. The depth of water, at the lowest ebb of spring-tides, close to the pier-head, is 24 ft.; so that the harbour will admit, at the lowest ebb, a frigate of 36 guns or an Indiaman of 800 tons, and at two hours' flood, a 74 man-of-war. The cost of the works was estimated, before commencement, at £505,000; but in 1846 it amounted to £652,267, and was estimated at an additional £200,000 to effect the harbour's completion. In the Admiralty charts the entrance to K. harbour is laid down in N lat. $53^{\circ} 18'$, W long. $6^{\circ} 8'$. In 1835 the fishing-craft belonging to the port consisted of only 12 decked vessels, of aggregate 480 tons, and worked by 48 men. K. is the Royal Mail Packet station for communication with Holyhead and Liverpool. From the former of these ports it lies in a WNW direction, 54 m. distant from the buoy of the Outer Platters. Captain Beechey, in a report made to the Admiralty in 1846, describes the harbour in point of size "one of the most splendid artificial ports in the United Kingdom;" but owing to the width and erroneous position of its entrance, the anchorage is so exposed that vessels in E gales cannot hold on, and as a harbour it has disappointed expectation. The income of the port, in 1843, amounted to £3,621, derived chiefly from tonnage and ballast dues, anchorage, and slippage, and a toll on steamers. The expenditure for the same period was £9,328, the excess over the income being provided for by parliamentary grant, and of which £6,316 was laid out in the erection of a commercial wharf wall, and repair of the piers. The num

ber of vessels that entered the harbour during the year 1845 was 2,214, of the aggregate burden of 229,433 tons, exclusive of men-of-war, cruisers, and mail-packets; and of which 1,117 were vessels trading to or from the port of Dublin, waiting for wind or tide.

K. is the landing-place of passengers by merchant-steamers in states of the tide impracticable for sailing up the bay; and serves, in a considerable degree, as an entrepot to Dublin, and may become, in a very brief period, the grand emporium of at once the metropolis and a great extent of circumjacent country. Pop. in 1831, 5,736; in 1851, 10,453.

KINGSTREE, a village of Williamsburg district, in the state of South Carolina, 105 m. ESE of Columbia on Black river.

KINGSVILLE, a township of Ashtabula co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 213 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 1,418.

KING'S WALDEN, a parish in Hertfordshire, 4 m. SSW of Hitchin. Area 4,180 acres. Pop. 1,164.

KINGSWEAR, a parish in Devonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Brixham, on the E side of Dartmouth harbour. Pop. 152 acres. Pop. in 1851, 315.

KINGSWOOD, a hamlet in the p. of Ludgershall and Tetchworth, Buckinghamshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Aylesbury. Area 150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 56; in 1851, 53.—Also a township in the p. of Spotwick, co. of Chester, 6 m. NW by N of Chester, on the Dee. Area 100 acres. Pop. in 1821, 44; in 1851, 109.—Also a township partly in the p. of Lapworth, and partly in that of Rowington, Warwickshire, 5 m. NE by N of Henley in Arden.—Also a liberty in the p. of Ewell, Surrey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Gatton. Area 1,811 acres. Pop. in 1831, 221; in 1851, 268.—Also a parish and village in the co. of Wilts, 1 m. SW of Wotton-under-Edge. Area 2,350 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,321; in 1851, 1,227.

KINGSWOOD, or KINGSWOOD-HILL, a village partly in the p. of St. George, Bristol, and partly in that of Ritton, Gloucestershire, and intersected by the Bristol and Gloucester railway.

KING'S WORTHY, a parish in Hants, 2 m. NNE of Winchester, intersected by the Southampton and London railway. Area 2,216 acres. Pop. 382.

KING-TE-CHING, a city of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, district of Faou-chu-fu, or Yao-chu, 102 m. ENE of Nan-king, on a fine navigable river, an affluent of lake Pho-yang, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, E long. $117^{\circ} 4'$. It consists of a close line of houses extending about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the river, and is enclosed by a lofty semi-circular range of mountains. The number of its inhabitants is estimated at upwards of a million. It is celebrated for its manufacture of china. Five hundred ovens are in constant activity, and give to the locality, by the volumes of flame and smoke which they emit, the appearance during the night of a lake of fire. The porcelain of this town is esteemed the best in China. It is made of two different species of stone, one of which, named Pe-tun-tsze, is of a greenish hue; and the other is white, and is called Kaou-lin. After being pulverised and refined and kneaded into a compact paste, the material passes into the hands of the potter. Previous to colouring, the surface is covered with *pih-yew*, a white mineral oil, for the purpose of enhancing the transparency of the ware.—In the vicinity of the town is a port consisting of a basin 3 m. in circumf., and capable of receiving a large number of vessels. Porcelain forms its chief article of export. Commodities of all kinds are extremely dear, and labour in equal proportion, the locality yielding little of the necessities of life. Wood has to be brought a distance of upwards of 300 m. The police regulations are extremely strict. Foreigners are not allowed to remain on shore during the night.

KINGTON, a parish and market-town in Here-

fordshire, 18 m. NW of Hereford, on the river Arrow. The parish includes the townships of Barton, Bradnor and Rustrick, Chickward, Pembers-Oak, and Lilwal, and Both Hergests. Area 8,313 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,111; in 1851, 2,871.—The town—which is of considerable antiquity—is well-built, and consists of two spacious streets intersecting each other at right angles. Glove-making is carried on here; and there is a large iron-foundry and nail manufactory.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Worcester, on a branch of the Avon. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 153; in 1851, 153.

KINGTON-MAGNA, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. W of Shaftesbury, on the river Cale. Area 1,891 acres. Pop. in 1831, 539; in 1851, 652.

KINGTON-ST.-MICHAEL, originally KINGTON-MONACHORUM, or KINGTON-MOINE, a parish in Wilts, 3 m. NNW of Chippenham, on the line of the Great Western railway. Area 4,136 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,091; in 1851, 1,219. The parish comprises the tythings of Kington-St.-Michael, Langley, and Easton Percy.

KINGTON (WEST), a parish in Wilts, 8 m. NW by W of Chippenham. Area 2,444 acres. Pop. 363.

KING-ITUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. and 135 m. WSW of Yun-nan, on the Papien-Keang, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 30' 40''$, E long. $101^{\circ} 4'$. The inhabitants exhibit resemblance in many of their habits to those of Hindostan, and employ the Burmese method of writing. The surrounding country is mountainous, and is said to contain mines of silver. Rice is extensively cultivated in the environs.

KINGUSSIE, a parish of Inverness-shire, 23 m. ESE of Fort Augustus. Pop. in 1851, 2,201.

KINGWATER, a township in the parish of Lancroost, Cumberland, 14 m. NE by E of Carlisle, on the river Ithing. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 407.

KINGWESTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. NE of Somerton. Area 1,166 acres. Pop. 149.

KING WILLIAM, a county of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 270 sq. m. It lies between Mattaponi river on the NE and Pamunky river on the SW, and is watered by their branches. Pop. in 1840, 9,258, of whom 5,780 were slaves. Its cap., which bears the same name, is 38 m. NE by E of Richmond. Pop. 75.

KING WILLIAM'S CATARACT, a fine fall of one of the head-streams of the Essequibo river, in British Guayana, 5 m. SSE of Murray's cataract, in N lat. $3^{\circ} 14' 35''$, E long. $57^{\circ} 44'$.

KING WILLIAM'S ISLAND, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in Dampier's strait, to the S of the island of Waygion, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $135^{\circ} 50'$.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, a village of co. Cork, in the mountain vale of the Blackwater, 19 m. NE by E of Killarney. It was recently built by government.

KINGWOOD, a township in Hunterdon co., in New Jersey, U. S., 29 m. NW of Trenton. Pop. 2,947.—Also the cap. of Preston co., in Virginia, 284 m. NW of Richmond. Pop. 180.

KING-YANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 234 m. E of Lan-chu-fu, on the Ma-lien, at the confluence of another river, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 3'$, E long. $107^{\circ} 42' 30''$. It is one of the border fortresses, and is strongly defended with bastions and ditches. It carries on an active trade. In the vicinity are two salt marshes.

KING-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang, div. of Chu-chu-fu, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, E long. $119^{\circ} 4'$.—Also a town of the Corea, in the prov. of King-ki, 66 m. E of Han-yang.

KING-YUEN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se. The div. comprises 5 dis-

tricts. The town is 138 m. WSW of Kwei-lin-fu, in N lat. 24° 26' 24", E long. 108° 24' 30", near the Lieu-keang. It is surrounded by steep mountains, inhabited by an independent people.

KING-YUN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-li, div. of Teñ-tsin-fu. It was formerly comprised in the div. of Ho-keñ.

KIN-HEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsi-ning-chu, in N lat. 35° 11', E long. 116° 35'.

KIN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-Keang, div. of Ning-po-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Leaou-Tung or Shing-king, div. of Kin-chu-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Lan-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 55', E long. 101° 48'.

KINHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Trier, circle of Wittlich, on the Moselle. Pop. 708.

KIN-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Fu-chu-fu, in N lat. 27° 52', E long. 116° 53'.

KIN-KE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Wu-chu-fu.

KINLET, a parish in Salop, 8 m. SSW of Bridge-north. Area 6,692 acres. Pop. in 1851, 457.

KINLOSS, a parish in Morayshire, bounded on the N by the Moray frith, and on the W by the bay of Findhorn, at the head of which it is situated. It is about 3½ m. sq. The v. of K. is situated at the SE extremity of the bay or lake formed by the river Findhorn. Pop. in 1831, 1,121; in 1851, 1,370.

KIN-MEN-SO, an island of China, in the prov. of Fo-keñ, 132 m. SSW of Fu-chu, at the mouth of a bay, in N lat. 24° 26' 24", and E long. 118° 38' 10'.

KINNAIL (LOVEN), a lake partly in co. Cavan, but chiefly in the cos. of Westmeath and Longford, formed or traversed by the river Inny. Its length is 3 m.; its breadth 2 m.; its area is 564 acres. Surface elevation above sea-level 212 ft.

KINNAIRD, a parish in the district of Gowrie, Perthshire, about midway between Perth and Dundee. Pop. in 1831, 461; in 1851, 370.

KINNAIRD'S HEAD, a high promontory on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, supposed to be the *Promontorium Taizaium* of Ptolemy. From this point the coast trends due W on the one hand, and on the other curves to the SE, forming the bay of Fraserburgh. On the top of the promontory is the castle of Kinnaird's-head, occupied as a lighthouse, in lat. 57° 42', long. 2° 1' W of London. The lantern is 120 ft. above the level of high water. The light is fixed, and is seen at the distance of 15 nautical m. in clear weather.

KINNARD, a parish 2½ m. ESE of Dingle, co. Kerry. Area 5,002 acres. Pop. in 1851, 709.

KINNEFF, a parish in Kincardineshire, 6 m. S of Stonehaven. Area 6,408 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,006; in 1851, 1,069. The coast is bold and rocky, containing only two small creeks for boats, at the fishing-hamlets of Gaphill and Caterline. The spirited wife of a minister of K., with her servant-girl, succeeded in conveying the regalia of Scotland out of Dunottar-castle while besieged, and hid them under the pulpit in the church of K.

KINNEGAD, a market and post-town in co. Westmeath, on a streamlet called the K. river, 6½ m. ESE of Mullingar. Pop. in 1831, 670; in 1851, 684.

KINNEIGH, a parish and village in co. Cork. Area 15,104 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,421.

KINNEL, a considerable rivulet of Annandale, in Dumfriesshire, which rises between Auldmann-hill and Harestane's-craig, within 3 furl. of the source of one of the highest head-waters of the Daer, or more properly the Clyde, and running S and SE, it joins

the Annan at Broomhill. Its entire length of course is about 19 m.

KINNELL, a parish in the maritime district of Forfarshire. Pop. in 1831, 786; in 1851, 826.

KINNERLEY, a parish in Salop, 6½ m. SE by S of Oswestry. Area 5,891 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,254.

KINNERSLEY, a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. WSW of Weobly. Area 2,199 acres. Pop. in 1831, 351; in 1851, 293.—Also a parish in Salop, 4 m. NNE of Wellington. Area 1,789 acres. Pop. in 1851, 252.

KINNERTON (HIGHER), a township in the p. of Doddleston, Flintshire, 8 m. N of Wrexham. Pop. in 1831, 450; in 1851, 432.

KINNERTON (LOWER), a township in the p. of Doddleston, Chester, 4½ m. SW of Chester. Area 519 acres. Pop. in 1831, 104; in 1851, 94.

KINNESSWOOD, a sequestered village in Kinross-shire, in the p. of Portmoak, 5 m. E of Kinross, containing about 320 inhabitants.

KINETTTLES, a parish on the frontier-line of the Strathmore and the Sidlaw districts of Forfarshire. Douglastown, a stirring little v., stands on the Arity, at the W verge of the p., 3½ m. SW of Forfar. About ½ m. SE of Douglastown stands the neat though small v. of K. Pop. in 1851, 460.

KINNEYSIDE, a township in the p. of St. Bees, Cumberland, 2 m. NW of Egremont. Here is a lead-mine. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1851, 239.

KINNITTY, a parish and town in King's co. Area 13,894 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,567; in 1851, 1,598. The SE boundary is part of the water-shed of the Slievebloom mountains, and contains Glendine-Gap, and two summits of respectively 1,691 and 1,733 ft. Carroll's hill has an alt. of 1,564 ft.; Black Gap of 1,293 ft.; and the isolated Knocknaman of 1,113 ft.

KINNOUL a parish adjacent to the town of Perth, on the l. bank of the river Tay, Perthshire. Close on the bank of the Tay, stretching chiefly along in one street line, diverging at right angles on both sides from the end of Perth bridge, stands the v. of Bridgend, strictly a suburb of Perth, and containing a pop. of about 2,000. Pop. in 1831, 2,957; in 1851, 3,134. K. gives the title of Earl, in the Scottish peerage, to a branch of the ancient and noble family of Hay.

KINNURE, a parish 5 m. ESE of Kinsale, co. Cork. Area 1,988 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,095; in 1851, 693. Oyster haven forms the W boundary.

KINOULTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 8½ m. SE of Nottingham. Area 3,070 acres. Pop. 405.

KIN-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and NE of Le-ping-fu.

KINPIRNIE, one of the Sidlaw-hills, in the extreme E of Forfarshire, 3 m. SE of Meikle. On its summit, which rises 1,151 ft. above the level of the sea, is a tower which serves as a landmark.

KINROSS, a parish and town in the co. of the same name, containing 5,600 acres. The surface is flat, in no quarter rising 100 ft. above the surface-level of Loch-Leven. It is watered by the N. and S. Queich, and the Gairney, which pour their streams into the lake. Pop. of the town and p. in 1801, 2,124; in 1831, 2,927; in 1851, 3,227.—The town of K., the co.-town of the shire, is 16 m. S of Perth, and 27 m. NW of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1831, 2,200; in 1851, 2,590. It is situated at the W end of Loch-Leven, and is intersected throughout its length by the great road from Edinburgh to Perth. The people are mostly employed in weaving cotton goods, such as ginghams, pullicates, checks, and tartan shawls.

KINROSS-SHIRE, the smallest county in Scotland; bounded on the SE, E, and S, by Fifeshire, from which co. it was politically disjoined in 1426;

and on the W and NW by Perthshire. The range of the Ochills separate it from Strathearn on the N; while the Lomond hills, Benarty, and the hills of Cleish, separate it from the surrounding parts of Fifeshire. It is in length, from Auchmure-bridge over the Leven, to Fossaway-kirk near the Devon, 11½ m.; and in breadth 9½ m.; and contains about 45,000 acres. The middle part is occupied by the beautiful expanse of LOCH-LEVEN [which see], the bed of which is about 360 ft. above sea-level. From its banks the ground rises towards the N with a very gentle acclivity; but towards the S the rise is more rapid, though by no means abrupt and rugged. The soil on the low grounds is inclined to clay; on the more elevated parts it is light and sandy; in the hilly district moorish and barren. The face of the country has a rich and cultivated appearance. At least three-fifths of the surface are under the plough, and about 3,000 acres are in wood. Limestone, coal, and ironstone are met with. The hills are mostly composed of coarse whinstone, in some of the fissures of which occur small veins of lead ore. It contains the town of Kinross, which is the co.-town, and the large v. of Milnathort; and is divided into the 4 parishes of Kinross, Portmook, Cleish, and Orwell. Pop. in 1801, 6,725; in 1831, 9,072; in 1841, 8,763; in 1851, 8,924. Clackmannanshire and K. were united into one sheriffdom in 1807. These two shires now unite in returning a member to parliament. Parl. constituency of K. in 1840, 528; in 1848, 408.

KINSALE, a parish and town in co. Cork. Area 379 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 6,897; in 1851, 4,654. —The seaport and parl. borough of K. stands on the river Bandon, at the head of that river's small estuary, 2 m. N of the entrance of Kinsale harbour from the Atlantic, and 10 m. S by W of Cork. The Bandon, varying in breadth from 250 to 1,000 yds., and averaging about 600 or 650, sweeps past the town and its vicinity in so serpentine a course as nearly to return upon its own path, and as to form two peninsulæ, the one of 6 by 5 furl. projecting on the l. bank to the S, and the other of 1,000 by 280 yds. projecting on the r. bank to the ENE; the bend of the river between these peninsulæ sends off to the N a creek or basin, which forms the inner harbour of K. The suburban v. of Scilly, situated within the borough boundaries, occupies a little peninsula between the Bandon and the NE horn of the inner harbour. The old fort of K. is situated 2½ furl. in a straight line S of Scilly. The v. of Cove extends along the l. bank of the Bandon, ¾ m. SE of Scilly, and the battery, barracks, and fortifications of Charles-fort, closely overhang the Bandon, ¼ m. S of Cove. The first appearance of the town is at once unusual and imposing. Its lines and sheets of building are interesting from their peculiar arrangement, and from their curious combinations of slender and prolonged lowness of site with bulkiness and clustering of altitude. Many of the houses are so ancient and peculiar as amply to compensate the curious examiner for the fatigue he must endure in climbing the narrow streets to visit them; a considerable number exhibit the large bay windows, connected in the upper stories by balconies, which indicate the ancient admiration of the Irish for Spain and Spanish manners. The church is a structure of apparently the 14th cent., and may be regarded as a rare and curious yet rude specimen of the architecture of the period. The Roman Catholic chapel is remarkable rather for great spaciousness than for any architectural feature. K. harbour, in the large and popular sense of the word, includes all the estuary of the Bandon from the town down to the Atlantic, and is therefore 2 m. in length, and about 800 yds. in mean breadth. A small offshoot of it at the densest

part of the town is partially quayed, and looks up one of the spacious streets, called the Long quay.—K. was formerly an important naval depot; but its stores were, a number of years ago, transferred to Cork. An excellent beach, a salubrious atmosphere, suitable hot and cold salt-water baths, airy and comfortable lodgings, and the advantageous site of the suburban marine villages of Scilly and Cove, occasion a great influx of summer visitors for sea-bathing, and a consequent succedaneum of some value for productive industry.—The borough sends 1 member to parliament. Constituency in 1836, 270. Pop. of the town in 1831, 7,312; in 1851, 5,506.

[History.] K. has in modern times been often but very improperly written Kingsale. In the 12th cent., De Courcey here defeated MacCarthy More, with great slaughter of the Irish. In 1380, some French and Spanish galleys, which had greatly infested the English coast, were driven for shelter into K. harbour, and were captured with the loss of 400 men. On Sept. 23, 1601, a strong Spanish force, under Don Juan D'Aquila, landed at K., and took possession of the town in name of the Irish or Roman Catholic party, then in rebellion under the earl of Tyrone. On Oct. 17, an English force arrived before the town, closely invested it, and commenced the prosecution of a vigorous siege. But Irish forces under Tyrone and O'Donnel advanced in considerable numbers to the aid of the besieged, and drawing round the besieging army, threatened it with destruction. On Dec. 23, the Spanish commander having prevailed on Tyrone to quit his favourable position, and to hazard an engagement, the united forces of Tyrone and O'Donnel were completely discomfited by the English; and on Dec. 28, the Spanish commander, imagining himself to have been betrayed by his allies, surrendered the town rather through indignation than from necessity. In the war of the Revolution it was seized by the Jacobites, and held for James II. by a combined French and Irish garrison; and towards the end of 1690, it sustained a siege of 24 days from Brigadier-general Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough, and was so stoutly and gallantly defended, that, on surrendering to the besiegers, its garrison of about 1,200 men were allowed to march out with arms and baggage. K. gives the title of Baron, in the peerage of Ireland, to the ancient and noble family of De Courcey. Lord Kinsale is the premier baron of Ireland; and enjoys the hereditary privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence.

KINSALE (OLD HEAD OF), a cape on the coast of co. Cork, situated 4½ m. S by W of the entrance of Kinsale harbour, and 8 m. WNW of the Seven Heads. The peninsula which it terminates runs 2½ m. SSE from the mainland, with a mean breadth of only a ½ m. A lighthouse on the E side of the Old Head exhibits a fixed light.

KINSALEBEG, a parish in co. Waterford. Its S end partly rests on Whiting and Youghal bays, and is partly separated from the town of Youghal and co. Cork by Youghal harbour. Area 5,789 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,780; in 1851, 2,525.

KINSEALY, a parish 1½ m. SSW of Malahide, co. Dublin. Area 2,129 acres. Pop. in 1851, 648.

KIN-SHA-KIANG, the name borne by the great river of China, the Yang-tse-kiang, in the upper part of its course, to its junction with the Min-kiang or Ta-kiang. The K. rises in the western part of Koko-nor or Tsing-hae, near the confines of Tibet. Its sources have not yet been ascertained, but are supposed to be in the W extremity of the Bassa-doung-mountain, in about 35° 30' N lat., and between 89° and 90° E long. For upwards of 400 m. it flows, under the names of Katsi-oulan-mouren, Muh-lu-su or Murus-ussu, the line of separation between the country of the Koko-nor and Tibet. On reaching the lofty range of the Bain-khara-ula, it bends SE into Tibet, and in its course through that country receives the appellation of Bouritchou or Picholiatchou; thence, after running for some distance along the frontier, it enters China in N lat. 26° 40'; crosses the N extremity of the prov. of Yun-nan; and on the confines of Sze-chuen, where it is joined by the Ya-long-kiang, takes the name of Kin-sha, signifying golden sand or dust, probably from the quantity of that metal which is found in its deposits. After describing a considerable curve in the southern part of the prov., it directs its course first N, then ENE, to the confluence of the Yang-keang, at Su-chu, 25 m. below Ma-hu-fu, the first large town on its banks. Proceeding in

the same direction, it is joined, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 48'$, E long. $106^{\circ} 40'$, near Chung-king-fu, by the Kia-ling-kiang or Ta-kiang, and thence assumes the appellation of Yang-tse-kiang, by which it is distinguished throughout the remainder of its course. See YANG-TSE-KIANG.

KINSHAM, a parish in Herefordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Presteign. Area 1,243 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1851, 77.

KIN-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Sung-keang-fu.

KINSMAN, a township in Trumbull co., in Ohio, U. S., 193 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 953.

KINTAIL, a parish on the W coast of Ross-shire; 18 m. long, and in general about 6 m. broad; comprehending the three districts of Croe, Glenelchaig, and Glassletter; and intersected by the two arms of Loch-Alsh called Loch-Loung and Loch-Duich. The principal rivers are the Croe and the Elchaig, flowing through the glens of these names. The fall of the Glomach occurs in this parish. The surface is wild and mountainous. Pop. in 1851, 1,009.

KIN-TANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 52'$, E long. $104^{\circ} 22'$.—Also an island between the islands of Chu-chan and Ning-po-fu, in N lat. 30° , E long. $120^{\circ} 50'$.

KIN-TAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Chin-keang-fu, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 50'$, E long. $119^{\circ} 35'$.

KINTBURY, a parish and village in Berks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Hungerford, on the river Kennet. Area of p. 7,645 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,899.

KIN-TE, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Chu-sin, 150 m. SSW of Han-yang.

KINTEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Heidekrug. Pop. 224.

KIN-THEOU-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the E extremity of the prov. of Sze-Chuen, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 37'$, E long. $109^{\circ} 52'$. It is covered with perpetual snow.

KINTORE, a parish and borough in Aberdeenshire. Area of p. about 7,000 acres, exclusive of the large common between it and Kinellar. Pop. in 1831, 1,184; in 1851, 1,342. The parish is intersected along the course of the Don by the canal between Aberdeen and Inverury, which runs through the town.—The royal burgh of K. is situated near the Don, 12 m. NW of Aberdeen, and 4 m. SE of Inverury. It is a town of small size—containing only 84 houses—but of great antiquity, claiming priority to Aberdeen as a burgh. It unites with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverury, in electing a member of parliament. Constituency, in 1848, 35. The pop. of the town, chiefly agricultural, scarcely exceeds 400. K. gives the title of Earl to the younger branch of the Keith family.

KIN-TSIN-HO, a river of China, which has its source in Shen-se, on the S side of the T-cin-ling mountains; runs ESE; crosses the N extremity of the prov. of Hu-pih, into Ho-nan; bends S; and, re-entering Hu-pih, joins the Han-keang on the l. bank, 50 m. ESE of Yun-yang-fu. Its principal affluent is the Han-ho, which it receives on the confines of Ho-nan.

KINTYRE, the southern division of Argyleshire. It is a peninsula lying between the frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, and joined to Knapdale by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. It extends about 40 m. from N to S, and is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. in average breadth, consisting partly of low and partly of high land; and embraces the parishes of Campbellton, Gigha, Cara, Kilberry, Kilcalmonell, Killeen, Kilchenzie, Saddle, Skipness, and Southend; see these articles. Pop. in 1811, 18,285; in 1831, 20,632; in

1851, 17,916. It contains several villages; but the only town of consequence is the burgh of Campbellton. This district has, singularly enough, up to the 17th cent., been reckoned among the South isles; and its history is mixed up with theirs: see article HEBRIDES. The origin of this was a stratagem of Magnus Barefoot, king of Norway, who, having conquered the Isles, made an agreement with Malcolm Canmore, by which the latter was to leave Magnus and his successors in peaceable possession of all the isles which could be circumnavigated. Magnus had himself drawn across the narrow isthmus between K. and Knapdale in a galley by which, it was allowed in these simple times, he had succeeded in adding K. to the possessions accorded him by the treaty.

KINTYRE (MULL OF), the SW point of the peninsula of Kintyre, in N lat. $55^{\circ} 19'$, W long. $5^{\circ} 40'$. It has a lighthouse, elevated 297 ft. above high water, situated on the rocks called the Merchants. The light is fixed, and is seen at 22 m. distance in clear weather. The point of Corsewall bears SSE from this, 26 m.; Portpatrick light, S by E 37 m.; the Maiden rocks, S by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W, distant 20 m.; Copeland light, S by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W, distant 28 m.

KINTZHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. W of Schelestadt. Pop. 1,120.

KINVARRA, a bay on the coast of co. Galway, opening from the head of Galway bay, nearly opposite to Elanecddy, and penetrating the land $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. in the direction of S by E. Its width at the entrance is only a $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but it speedily expands to 2 m.—Also a sea-port town, in the p. of Duras-Kinvarra, co. Galway, at the head of K. bay, $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW of Gort. Pop. in 1831, 824; in 1851, 1,102.

KINWARTON, a parish in Warwickshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Alcester. Area 480 acres. Pop. in 1851, 79.

KIN-WEI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Chang-chu-fu.

KIN-WHA-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is 84 m. S of Hang-chu-fu, on an affluent of the Tcheng-tang-chiang, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 10' 48''$, E long. $119^{\circ} 50' 57''$. It is populous, and has an extensive trade in hams, prunes, brandy, and rice. This town was formerly extremely flourishing, but suffered much, after a gallant resistance, from the Manchus.

KIN-WHA-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang, div. of Kin-wha-fu.

KIN-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, div. of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $108^{\circ} 45'$.

KINYTAKOURO, a town of Senegambia, 45 m. WSW of Kamalia.

KINZENBACH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Witzlar. Pop. 393.

KINZIG, a river of Germany, which rises in the Black forest, in the W part of Württemberg, 3 m. SSE of Freudenstadt; runs SW; enters the duchy of Baden, and flows through it in a W and NW course; and falls into the Rhine opposite Strasburg, after a course of 50 m.—It gave name to an administrative division now comprised in the circle of the Middle Rhine.

KINZUA, a village in Warren co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 223 m. NW of Harrisburg. Pop. 237.

KIOG-TEPE, or GHOK-TEPE ('Green Hill'), a summit of Khiva, in the country of the Yamuts, near the shore of the Caspian sea, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$.

KIOGE, a town of Denmark, in the diocese and on the E coast of the island of Sieland, bail. and 24 m. SW of Copenhagen, on a bay and at the mouth of a small river of the same name, in N lat. $55^{\circ} 27' 22''$, and E long. $12^{\circ} 13' 19''$. Pop. 2,300. It has a church, an hospital, and a large market-place. Agriculture, navigation, and the manufacture of carpets, form the chief branches of local industry. The port

is small, but the roadstead is good and commodious. The latter is noted as the scene of the signal victory gained by Riels Juel over the Swedish fleet in 1677. The bay of K. forms an embrasure 21 m. in breadth, and 15 m. in depth.

KIÖLEN, or **KJÖLEN**. See **DOVRE-FIELD**.

KIONG, a parish of Denmark, in the island of Finen, to the E of Assens. Pop. 1,000.

KIOSTEBEK, or **KESTEBEK**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sultan-Oghi, near the source of the Bolade, an affluent of the Sakaria, and 40 m. ENE of Shughut.

KIOUKTALUM, a town of Burmah, in the district of Mramma, 25 m. W of Ava, on the l. bank of the Irawadi. It is finely situated, and possesses a magnificent temple, dedicated to Godama.

KIOU-LONG-KEANG, a name by which the Meinam-kong, or Mekon, is distinguished in its passage through the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan.

KIOUMIS, a tribe of Indians, in Russian North America, who inhabit the peninsula between the gulf of Kotzebue on the N, and the bays of Chactoele and Norton on the S.

KIOUNSAY, or **KYAONSAIK**, a town of Burmah, in the district of Talain, 69 m. WNW of Pegu, on the r. bank of the Irawadi. It is well and substantially built on piles, and contains several fine temples. It possesses several cotton-factories and extensive indigo-works.

KIOU-SIOU, or **XIMO**, an island of Japan, extending between 31° and 34° N lat., and between 129° 20' and 132° E long. It is separated from the island of Nifon, on the N, by a strait about 1½ m. in breadth; and from that of Sitkokf by the Boungo channel. On the NW it is bathed by the strait of Corea, and on other sides by the ocean. Its length, from N to S, is about 240 m., and its medium breadth 60 m., comprising a total superficies of about 9,000 m. Numerous islands are scattered around its coasts; of these, on the W, the principal are Firando, Timoura, Golto, and Amakousa, and, on the S, Tanega-Sima, from which it is divided by Dieman strait. The shores are studded with rocks, and extremely sinuous in their outline. On the E are Capes Cochrane, D'Anville, and Nagaev; on the S, forming the S extremity of the island, is Cape Tchichagov; on the W, Kankosima, Salsouma, Simabara, and Oomoura bays; and at the S extremity of the peninsula of Oomoura, Cape Nomo. The island presents a generally mountainous surface, and contains several volcanoes. It is watered by numerous streams, the largest of which is the Kusnaja; and abounds in mineral springs. The soil is fertile, and exhibits, even to the highest summits, the most luxuriant cultivation. Earthquakes are of occasional occurrence. The last took place in 1826, and was followed by an eruption of the volcano of Iiigigama, by which a large number of persons were destroyed. The island of K. is divided into 9 provinces, viz. Tsikouzen, Bousen, Boungo, Fionga, Ousoumi, Satsouma, Figo, Tsikovgo, and Fisen. Its capital, Nagasaki, is the only port open to foreigners.

KIPCHAK, a village of Independent Tartary, in the khanate and 85 m. NE of Khiva, at some distance from the l. bank of the Oxus. It contains about 200 houses, and is surrounded by a wall, now much dilapidated.—Also a people of Turkish origin, who inhabit the SE part of Independent Tartary.

KIPFENBERG, a town of Bavaria, capital of a seignory of the same name, in the circle of Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 33 m. W of Ratisbon. Pop. 729. It contains 2 churches and a school, and the remains of a Roman fort, and has a distillery of brandy, several large breweries, and a brick-kiln. Pop. of seignory 7,066.

KIPLIN, a township in the p. and 3 m. E by S of Catterick, N. R. of Yorkshire, on the Swale, and on the Great North of England railway. Area 993 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1851, 117.

KIPOKIPO, a bay on the NW coast of the island of Mâoui, in the group of the Sandwich islands. It is safe and commodious.

KIPPAX, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. E by S of Leeds, and 18 m. SSW of York. Area 3,344 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,339.

KIPPEN, a parish partly in Perthshire, and partly in Stirlingshire, on the S side of the Forth, comprising a superficial area of about 21 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 2,085; in 1851, 1,892. It contains a village of the same name, 9½ m. W of Stirling. Pop. in 1831, 600; in 1851, 397.

KIPPENHEIM, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 4 m. N of Ettenheim, and 11 m. SSE of Strasburg. Pop. 1,917. It contains 2 churches, a Catholic and a Lutheran, and a synagogue. It has 2 annual fairs and a weekly market. The environs afford good wine, and large quantities of fruit.

KIPPURE, a mountain on the confines of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, 11 m. SSW of Dublin. It rises to the height of 2,473 ft. above sea-level.

KIRALY (SZABAD ST.), a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Baranga, 18 m. NW of Siklos, and 54 m. NNE of Pösega.

KIRALY-DAROCZ, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. SSW of Szathmar, on the Kraszna. Its inhabitants are chiefly Hungarians and Wallachians.

KIRALY-HEGY. See **KÖNIGSBERG**.

KIRALY-HELYMECZ, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 8 m. E of Templin. It has 2 churches, a Catholic and a Reformed.

KIRATAS, **KIRAUTS**, or **KICHACKS**, a people of Hindostan, in Nepal, who inhabit the valleys of the Himalaya mountains to the N and NE of Nepal properly so called. They claim a Rajput descent, but their features distinctly mark them as of Tartarian origin. They live in huts, and bestow some attention upon agriculture. Polygamy is common amongst them. The Nagari character is used by the K. in writing, but they are said to have once had a character of their own. Large numbers of this people are found scattered over the N parts of Bengal and Bahar, pursuing the nomadic habits and vocations of gypsies. They appear to have always been a warlike people, and to have formerly extended their conquests into the plains of Kamrup and Matsya, now composing the Bengal districts of Dinajpur and Rungpur. They adhere to Buddhism.

KIRATZA, a town of Abyssinia, on the E side of the lake of Dembea, containing about 1,500 inhabitants. Its houses, each enclosed in its own thorn fence, exhibit a neatness little known in other parts of Abyssinia. Cotton is manufactured to a considerable extent here; its smiths produce iron ploughshares, knives, razors, and sword-blades, all of superior quality; and shields, book-covers, and other articles in leather, are elegantly made.

KIRAUEA. See **KILAUAEA**.

KIRBERG, a town of the duchy and 15 m. E of Nassau, bail. and 8 m. SE of Limburg. Pop. 1,100.

KIRBY, a township of Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 36 m. NE of Montpelier. It is generally mountainous, and is crossed in the S by Moose river. Pop. in 1840, 520.

KIRBY, a parish in Essex, 10 m. SE of Manningtree, on an inlet of the North sea, opposite Horsey island. Area 4,757 acres. Pop. in 1851, 932.

KIRBY. See **KIRKBY**.

KIRBY (COLD), a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. ENE of Thirsk. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 185; in 1851, 179.

KIRBY (MONKS), a parish in the co. of Warwick, 7 m. NNW of Rugby, in the line of the Midland counties railway. The p. includes the hamlets of

Copston-Magna, Easenhall, Paitten, and Stretton-under-Foss, with Newbold-Revel. Area 9,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,637; in 1851, 1,899. The church is an ancient Gothic building.

KIRBY-BEDON, a parish and village in Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Norwich. The v. is situated on an acclivity overlooking the vale of the Wentsum. Area 625 acres. Pop. in 1831, 245; in 1851, 296.

KIRBY-CANE, a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Beccles. Area 1,475 acres. Pop. in 1851, 455.

KIRBY-GRINDALYTH, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. ESE of New Malton. The p. includes the townships of Duggleby, K., and Thirkleby. Area 7,979 acres. Pop. in 1851, 554.

KIRBY-KNOWLE, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE by N of Thirsk. The p. includes the chapelry of Bagby, and the townships of Balk and K. Area 4,101 acres. Pop. 553.

KIRBY-UNDERDALE, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Pocklington. Area 5,049 acres. Pop. in 1831, 293; in 1851, 335.

KIRBY-WHARFE. See KIRKBY-WHARFE.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 29 m. SSW of Coblenz, circle and 6 m. WSW of Simmern. Pop. 1,523. It has a castle, and 2 churches,—a Catholic and a Reformed. Linen forms the chief article of local manufacture.—Also a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Zwickau, bail. and 2 m. SW of Wiesenburg. Pop. 4,149. It has manufactories of hosiery, lace, woollen fabrics, and paper.—Also a village of Nassau, SE of Mensfelden.—Also a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 4 m. SE of Gerabronn, and 21 m. N of Ellwangen, on the l. bank of the Jaxt, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, and at an alt. of 1,102 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 1,250. It is well-built, and has a castle belonging to the prince of Hohenlohe-Kirchberg.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, district and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Aargau, near the l. bank of the Aar. See also KILCHBERG.

KIRCHBERG (OBER), a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, on the Iller, S of Ulm. Pop. 520.

KIRCHBERG-AM-WAGRAM, a town of Austria, in the country below the Ens, circle of Korneuburg. Pop. 407.

KIRCHBERG-AM-WALDE, a town of Austria, in the country below the Ens, 48 m. SSW of Vienna, on the Wechsel. Pop. 791. It has a manufactory of chemical substances.

KIRCHBERG-AM-WECHSEL, a town of Austria, in the country below the Ens, circle of Vienna, on the Otterbach. Pop. 570.

KIRCHBROMBACH, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, 10 m. from Breuberg. Pop. 904. It has a manufactory of cloth.

KIRCHBUHEL, a village of the Tyrol, on the Inn, SW of Kufstein.

KIRCHDITMOLD, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and near Cassel, on the Habichtswald. Pop. 732.

KIRCHDORF, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the circle of the Traun, 18 m. SW of Steier, on the r. bank of the Krems.—Also a town of Hanover, in the co. of Hoya, 6 m. NNW of Uchte. Pop. 360.—Also a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 3 m. WNW of Baden, near the r. bank of the Limmat. Pop. 1,357.—Also a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse, NE of Geisen. Pop. 1,240.

KIRCHDRAUF, or SZEPES-VARALLYA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 6 m. ESE of Leutschau. Pop. 2,800, of whom about 800 are Lutherans.

KIRCHEIB, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of

the Rhine, and reg. of Coblenz, NW of Altenkirchen. Pop. 210.

KIRCHEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the See, SE of Donaueschingen.—Also a village in the circle of the Upper Rhine, NW of Lorrach. Pop. 815.

KIRCHENKIRNBERG, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, NW of Gschwend. Pop. 300.

KIRCHHAIN, a circle and town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Upper Hesse. The circle or administrative subdivision consists of three detached portions of territory, comprising a total area of 140 sq. m., of which nearly one-half are arable or covered with wood. Pop. in 1840, 34,289, of whom 700 were Jews. Agriculture forms the chief branch of local industry. Grain is raised in large quantities, and lint for local consumption. The number of domestic animals reared in the locality averages 1,800 horses, 2,000 oxen, 9,600 cows, 27,700 sheep, 4,600 pigs, and 1,500 goats. The circle is divided into 4 justiz-amt, and contains 7 towns and 38 villages.—The capital, which bears the same name, is 9 m. E of Marburg, and 45 m. SW of Cassel, at the confluence of the Ohm and Wohra. Pop. 1,850. It is enclosed by walls.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. and 66 m. SE of Frankfurt, circle and 14 m. SSW of Luckau, on the Little Elster. Pop. 2,135. It has several manufactories of woollen fabrics.

KIRCHHAUSEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 4 m. NW of Heilbronn, and 27 m. N of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,100.

KIRCHHEILINGEN, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, reg. of Erfurt, circle of Langensalza, N of Tennstadt. Pop. 685.

KIRCHHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in Suabia, 25 m. SW of Augsburg, on the Mindel. Pop. 700. It has a castle.—Also an oberamt or bailiarge and town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 12 m. WSW of Goppingen, and 33 m. NW of Ulm, in a fine valley, on the Lauter. Pop. 5,256. It is well-built, and is surrounded by boulevards planted with rows of trees. It has a castle, built by the duke Ulrich in 1538, and two churches. It possesses manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics, ribbons, flannel, thread, sealing-wax, turnery, and musical instruments; and carries on an active trade in cattle and wool. Pop. of bail. 23,754.—Also a village in the circle of the Neckar, on the river of that name, bail. and 4 m. NW of Heilbronn, and 27 m. N of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,630. Wine is cultivated in the environs.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Köln, circle of Rheinbach. Pop. 742.—Also a village in the reg. and circle of Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. 518.

KIRCHHEIM-BOLAND, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Pfalz, district and 18 m. NE of Kaiserslautern, and 33 m. NW of Spire, near the Donnersberg. Pop. 3,120. It has a castle, a church containing the mausoleum of the dukes of Nassau, a custom-house, and a classical school. It possesses a large salt-magazine, and several manufactories of musical instruments. In the vicinity are mines of iron, copper, mercury, and cinnabar.

KIRCHHELLEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Munster, circle of Recklinhausen. Pop. 400.

KIRCHHOLM, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, district and 15 m. SSE of Riga, on the r. bank of the Drina. It has a castle and a church. The date of its foundation is carried back to the year 1167.

KIRCHHORDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnberg, circle of Dortmund. Pop. 282.

KIRCHHOVEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 21 m. N of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle and 2 m. NW of Heinsburg. Pop. 205. Weav-

ing, brewing, and distillation from the potato, form the chief branches of local industry.

KIRCHHUNDEM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnberg, circle of Olpe. Pop. 272.

KIRCHIEHANSKAIA, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, district and 66 m. ENE of Krasno-Oufimsk, built in the reign of Elizabeth to repress the incursions of the Bachkirs. In the vicinity are several villages.

KIRCHLAMITZ, or **KIRCHENLAMITZ**, a landgericht-bezirk or presidial, and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 26 m. NE of Bayreuth, on the r. bank of the Lamitz. Pop. 1,400. It has manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics, and of machinery. Pop. of presidial 12,716.

KIRCHLAUTER, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, NW of Bamberg. Pop. 354.

KIRCHLEERAN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, district and 6 m. E of Zofingen, and 9 m. S of Aargau. Pop. of parish 961.

KIRCHSCHEIDUNG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Querfurt. Pop. 385.

KIRCHSCHLAG, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the country below the Ens, and lower circle of the Wienerwalde, 23 m. S of Neustadt, and 56 m. S of Vienna, on a mountain near the Gunz. Pop. 650. It has a castle.—Also a village in the circle of the Muhl, W of Neumarkt.

KIRCHVEISCHEDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arensburg, circle of Olpe. Pop. 310.

KIRCHWARDER, a parish in the territory of the Vier-Lande, depending upon the towns of Hamburg and Lubeck, in an island of the Elbe, 11 m. SE of Hamburg. Pop. 2,700. An important custom-house stands near its S extremity.

KIRCHWEILER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Trier, circle of Daun. Pop. 259.

KIRCHWORBIS, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and reg. of Erfurt, S of Bleicherode. Pop. 800.

KIRCHZARTEN, a town of the duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 4 m. ESE of Freyburg, in a valley of the same name, at the foot of the Schwartzenberg. Pop. 640.

KIRDFORD, a parish in Sussex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Petworth, on a branch of the Arun. Area, including Hasfold, Shipburn, and Pallingham, 12,275 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,653; in 1851, 1,955. Here are excellent quarries of the Sussex or Petworth marble. This limestone is of various shades of bluish grey, mottled with green, and ochraceous yellow, and is composed of the remains of fresh-water univalves, formed by a calcareous cement into a beautiful compact marble. It bears a high polish, and is elegantly marked by the sections of the shells which it contains. There is historical proof of its having been known to the Romans; and in the early Norman centuries it was much sought after, and—as the Purbeck marble was—cut into small insulated shafts of pillars which were placed in the triforia or upper arcades of cathedral churches, as at Canterbury and Chichester.

KIRENGHA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, which has its source 180 m. NE of Irkutsk; runs N; and joins the Lena, on the r. bank, a little below Kirensk, and after a course of upwards of 800 m.

KIRENSK, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk. The district occupies the N part of the gov., and is in some parts marshy, but is to a great extent covered with wood. The goitre is common amongst its inhabitants. The town is 465 m. NNE of Irkutsk, on the Lena, a little above the confluence of the Kirengha, in a plain surrounded with rocks. It contains 3 churches, and a large as-

semblage of houses. Hunting and the fur trade form the chief employments of the inhabitants. The surrounding district is fertile, and, notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, is very productive. The sturgeons and sterlets fished in the streams here are considered the best in Russia. The town of K. was founded in 1655.

KIRGHIZ-KAZAKS (STEEPES OF THE), or **NORTH-EAST TURKESTAN**, an extensive tract of Western Asia; bounded by the N part of the Caspian sea, and the Ural or Yaik river on the W; the Ural-Tau on the W and NW; the Ula-Tau and the Algydim-Shalo range on the N and NE; by Sungaria or the country of the Eluths on the E; and the Aral-Nor, the lower course of the Syr, and the dominions of the khan of Khokan on the S. Beyond the Algydim-Shalo mountains, the steppe of Issim, a barren region watered by the Issim and Irtysh, is usually included in the K. territory, the boundaries of which may be more generally described as consisting of Asiatic Russia on the NW, N, and NE, from the river Ural to the Irtysh; Chinese Tartary on the SE; Turkestan, Khiva, Bokhara, and the Turkoman hordes on the S; and the Caspian on the W.—The K. are divided into three hordes,—the Little, the Middle, and the Great. The first occupies the steppe between the Yaik, the sea of Aral, and the S frontiers of the Russian gov. of Orenburg; the second wanders amongst the N side of the Aral-Nor as far as the Sarasu on the SE, and over the Issim steppe beyond the Algydim-Shalo; the third has been nominally at least subjected to the authority of the khan of Khokan, and occupies the N part of that khanat. In addition to these hordes, Mr. Eversman, in 1828, visited another horde, called the Bucaic, from the name of its khan Buki, a chief, it would seem, of the Little horde, who, after the departure of the Torgaut Eluths for Sungaria, obtained permission from the Russian government to occupy the steppe between the Wolga and the Yaik. About the commencement of the present cent., Buki arrived with a great number of K. from beyond the Yaik, and submitted himself entirely to the Russian authority. This horde is at present in a very prosperous state, and contains 12,000 *kibükis* or tents; and the pop. of these is estimated at 60,000 males. Supposing the females to be equally numerous, this would give 10 to a kibitka on an average. The wealth of this horde consists, like that of other pastoral tribes, in cattle; and amounted, Eversman was told, to 4,000,000 sheep, 1,000,000 horses, 500,000 camels, and 200,000 horned cattle. There was probably considerable exaggeration, however, in this estimate. According to Dr. Bolshoi's account—who spent 18 months amongst the K. of the Middle horde, as a prisoner and a slave, in 1803 and 1804—these people, at least that portion of them who dwell at the mouth of the Syr, are poor, ignorant, cruel, and frequently subjected to great misery for want of food in their inhospitable deserts. The khan of the tribe with whom he sojourned had only 8 ewes, 2 cows, 4 camels, and 1 horse; and Bolshoi himself was reduced to such a degree of hunger amongst them that he would often tear a piece of horse-flesh from a dog, as they gave him no other food than bran and water or sour milk, and sometimes chaff and water. The country to the N of the Syr is called the desert of Barsuk; and contains nothing but saline plants and salt ponds. From the Syr N to the large and bitter lake of Szor-Bulak, the whole country is called Shiyek-Kum, or 'Border of the desert'; and beyond this is the Portshakum, abounding in plants bearing small juicy berries. Beyond this is the desert of Karakum or 'Black sand.' In the W part of this desert are many lakes containing salt; and to the E is the large lake of Aksulbarbii.—The Great K.

horde, which is more powerful and possesses more pastures than all the other hordes put together, possesses all the tract E of the Sarasu, which divides them from the Middle horde, to the frontiers of Sun-garia and Khashghar. They not only possess the whole W face of the great buttress of Central Asia to the N of the Jasper mountains, with their lateral ranges and intermediate valleys, but they also pasture their flocks on both sides of the lofty Kynder-Tau, from its W termination to where it joins the Kichuk-Tagh and the Alakula; whilst to the S of Khokan the slopes of the Jasper mountains are pastured also by the same horde; and to the E of the same khanat, beyond Ush and Uzkend, their flocks, tents, and camps are to be found all the way up the N and S branches of the Syr, to their remotest sources in the crest of the Belur or Tsungling, and even beyond it, to within three days' journey of Khashghar. Whilst the E parts of this extensive pastoral region are abundantly supplied with wood, grass, and water, except toward the crest of the great range which is beyond the limit of vegetation, the western part is as sterile and desert as that to the W of the Sarasu. To the E of the Sarasu is the desert of Jity-Kongur, so called from the sandy hillocks thrown up by the wind. This desert extends 8 caravan journeys E to the Tehni, a river which issues from the W angle of the great lake of Issi-Kul, denominated by the Eluths Temsurtu-Nor, or 'the Lake of iron.' It directs its course first to the NW; and receives a considerable number of small streams. In this direction it runs as far as 46° N lat., when it turns to the W, forming a succession of lakes, and ends by discharging its waters into the Kaban-Kulak, also called Khoki-Kol, or Beile-Kol. The upper part of the Tehni, as given in many modern maps, is not that river, but the Adji-Bak-Bulan, or Khar-Khaitui. From the Tehni to the district of Turkestan there is only a succession of dry and sandy deserts. Farther E, towards the mountains, fertile lands and excellent meadows, dense forests and wooded hills, present themselves; but as this extensive region has never been explored by European travellers, we cannot pretend to describe it. Whilst the Little and Middle hordes are now to be regarded as dependent on Russia, or mainly under Russian influence, the Great horde has been usually regarded as tributary to China ever since the conquest of the Eluths in 1759; but the khan of Khokan is, as we have said, their most influential neighbour, if not their ruler. Izzet Oollah says, that all the K. to the E of Khokan and towards Khashghar are subject to the khan of Khokan. It is known that the K. tribes, amongst whom the rebel chief of Khashghar took refuge in 1827, after his defeat by the Chinese troops, were compelled to deliver him up to the Chinese government.

Respecting the name, origin, and history of this erratic nation little can be said; nomadic tribes have no annals. The K. in the time of Jenghis-khan dwelt far to the E of their present seats, for they then wandered on the banks of the Jenisei. They belong to the great Turkish race, and speak a dialect of their language; but have become mingled more or less with Mongolian blood. They have black hair, a dark sun-burnt complexion, and small lively eyes between strongly-projecting lids. Though they are commonly called Kirghiz or Kirghissians in our modern works, and are so called by Abulghazi, yet they denominate themselves Kazaks, i. e. 'robbers,' and Sara-Kaisaks, i. e. 'Robbers of the desert.' The Usbees, to distinguish them from the Cossacks of the Yaik and Wolga, call these latter Kuzzak Urus, or 'Russian Kuzzaks;' yet modern writers make the Kazaks, Kaisaks, or Kuzzaks a different tribe or

horde from the Kirghiz, and the Buruts, who dwell farther E. In old maps they are denominated *Kosacci Horda*, and *Kasatschai Horda*, and sometimes simply *Kassats*; but their more modern name is Kirghiz Kaisaks. According to Klaproth they are called Kanak by the Chinese, in the great geographical work of the Dai-syn-y-tundshi, whilst he himself calls them Buruts. That work divides them into two great divisions; 'the Kanak of the right,' or the Eastern Buruts, who inhabit the mountains of the Kynder-Tau to the NE of the Syr; and 'the Kanak of the left,' or the Western Buruts, who inhabit the mountains of the Khashghar-Divan, or the Jasper mountains to the S of Khokan. Like the other K. the Great horde are Mahomedans, but they have neither korans, mollahs, nor mosques. Respecting the numbers of the Great horde, we have no information; but considering the great range of mountain-pasture they possess, extending eight degrees from N to S, and at least as many from E to W, including level steppes, it must be numerous for a nation of nomades. For 350 m. of his road from Khashghar to Ush, the frontier of Khokan, Izzet Oollah continually met K. encampments. On these grounds, and considering that their pasture-grounds are much better and far more extensive than those of the other two hordes put together, their numbers cannot be less than 1,000,000. M. Levchine carries their numbers to even 2,000,000, or 400,000 tents each containing 5 or 6 individuals: assigning 75,000 tents to the Great horde; 165,000 to the Middle; and 160,000 to the Little horde. The three hordes are connected together only by affinity of race, language, and the intermarriages of their chiefs: their political and social ties are very feeble. They pay but a precarious submission even to their own chiefs; and their characters are described by M. Levchine as crafty, fickle, cruel, and selfish. They are the chief slave-catchers of the steppes, and supply Bokhara, Khiva, and other Turkoman states, with almost all their Russian slaves. Sometimes the eldest son, on the death of the father, gets rid in this way of his sisters, the support of whom would otherwise devolve upon him. The dignity of khan was abolished among all the hordes, as far as Russian influence could abolish it, several years ago; but they have hitherto defeated all efforts of the Russian government to fix them in towns, or teach them the arts of civilized life.

KIRLA, or **KERRIA**, a town of Chinese Turkestan, in N lat. 37°, E long. 82° 54', 180 m. ESE of Khotan, on the W bank of a small river of the same name. It carries on an active trade with Yarkand in gold dust from mines in the vicinity, silk, and raisins; and imports from the Russian frontier, cloth, brocades, furs, and steel, in exchange for tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac. The river descends from the Kowenloun mountains on the N confines of Tibet, and after a NE course of about 70 m. falls into the Yechil-Kul or Green lake 30 m. NE of Kiria.

KIRIAKI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and S of Jamna.

KIRICALTA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and NE of Scutari.

KIRIKOAS, a people of New Grenada, who inhabit the district between the rivers Meta and Vichada.

KIRIKOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. WNW of Kharkov, district and 11 m. NE of Akhtirka.

KIRILOV, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district in the gov. and 285 m. ENE of Novgorod, and 27 m. ESE of Bielozerk, on a small river, and in the vicinity of three lakes. Pop. 2,163. It has a cathedral, numerous churches, a library, and a convent founded in 1398 by the Kiril, and from which

the town takes its name. The manufacture of images for the Greek church forms the chief branch of local industry. In the vicinity is a canal recently constructed for the junction of the navigation of the Volga and North Dvina.

KIRIN, a district of Mantshuria, bounded on the N by the Sagalien; on the E and SE by the sea of Japan; on the S by the province of Leau-tung and the Corea; and on the W by Mongolia. It presents a generally flat surface, in some parts densely covered with wood and presenting but little to benefit the agriculturist. It is intersected by the Ousouri and Songari, both navigable rivers, and by numerous smaller streams, all of which discharge themselves into the sea of Japan. A considerable sheet of water, named Kin-ka or Hin-ka lake, forms one of the chief sources of the Ousouri. The principal summits are the Sihata mountains near the coast, the Amba-Chanyan-Alin range on the frontier of the Corea, and Chan-yen mountain to the NE of the capital. Ginseng forms its chief production. The pop., which is estimated at 307,781, is of the most miserable description. The towns, which are only three in number, consist of a few ill-built dwellings enclosed by a mud wall. The principal of these, Kirin-ula-hotun is on the l. bank of the Songari, in N lat. 43° 46', and 10° 24' E long. of Peking. It is the residence of a Mantchoo general or viceroy, and is venerated as the ancient burying-place of the imperial family of China. Its inhabitants are chiefly exiles.

KIRINA, a village of Central Africa, between Somu and Congalia. It contains a pop. of between 500 and 600, who are chiefly supported by making ropes of hemp, of the bark of trees, and of the leaves of a plant called ronnier, which they sell to caravans passing to Jenné.

KIRINJI, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on an island formed by one of the branches of the Lena. It contains about 200 houses, with 4 churches, and a monastery. Immense quantities of potatoes, cabbages, carrots, onions, beet-root, and other vegetables, are sent down the Lena, in boat-loads, from this place, as far as Yakutsk, a distance of 1,500 versts.

KIRJATCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 66 m. W of Vladimir, district and 23 m. NW of Pokrov, on the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 800. It has 5 annual fairs. This place formerly bore the name of Selivanova-gora. It was erected into a town in 1788.—The river K. has its source in the district of Alexandrov, runs S, passes the town of the same name, and joins the Kliazma, on the l. bank, 6 m. SW of Pokrov, and after a course of about 60 m.

KIRKAGATCH, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in the sanjak of Sarukhan, 21 m. NW of Ak-hissar, and 55 m. NE of Smyrna, near the l. bank of the Grimakli. It is large and populous; and carries on an active trade in cotton, chiefly of local produce. Besides its cotton, the district is famous for its honey, which is of the consistence of butter, and is largely exported packed up in drums like figs. The Greeks, who form nearly a half of the pop., have a richly ornamented church here.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-EDEN, a parish in Cumberland, 3½ m. WNW of Carlisle, on the river Eden, and intersected by the canal from the Solway to Carlisle. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 131.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, a parish and township in Cumberland, 2½ m. NNE of Longtown. Here are two stone-bridges across the Sark; also a cast-iron one at Garristown across the Esk. In this p. is Solway-moss. Area 17,246 acres. Pop. 1,798.

KIRK-ANDREWS (MIDDLE), a township in the

p. of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, Cumberland. Pop. in 1831, 491; in 1851, 403.

KIRK-ANDREWS (NETHER), a township in the p. of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, Cumberland. Pop. in 1831, 485; in 1851, 452.

KIRK-ARBORY, a parish in the Isle of Man, 2½ m. NW of Castletown. Pop. in 1851, 1,593.

KIRKBEAN, a parish at the SE extremity of the stewartry of Kirkcudbrightshire, occupying a peninsular place between the estuary of the Nith and the body of the Solway frith. The tides flow here 5 hours, and ebb 7; and, owing to their rapidity, occasionally upset vessels. The coast is low and sleazy, and slowly gains accessions of excellent salt pasture from the recession of the sea. On Southernness-point, the most southerly land, running ½ m. into the sea, stands a tower, erected as a landmark for vessels. Carse or Carsethorn bay, near the N extremity of the parish, and 11 m. S of Dumfries, is a safe anchoring place. On the N boundary of the p. rises the imposing form of the far-seen Criffel, sending its summit 1,895 ft. above the level of the sea, at a distance of 1½ m. from the margin of the Nith, the SE termination of a ridge which runs 10 m. inland, and the monarch-mountain of all the country lying S of the southern highlands. Pop. 982.

KIRKBOST, an island of the Hebrides, about 1 m. long, and very narrow, lying off the W coast of N. Uist. It is insulated only at high water. It was at one time a tract of considerable value; but being composed of fine sand, a great part has been literally blown away.

KIRK-BRIDE, a parish in Cumberland, 5½ m. NNW of Wigton, on the river Wampool. Area 1,654 acres. Pop. in 1831, 383; in 1851, 346.

KIRK-BRIDE. See **BRIDE'S-KIRK**.

KIRK-BURN, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SW of Great Driffield. The church exhibits one of the most perfect specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture in the kingdom. Area 6,002 acres. Pop. in 1831, 489; in 1851, 550.

KIRK-BURTON, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SE of Huddersfield. The p. includes the townships of Cartworth, Cumberworth-Half, Foulston, Hepworth, K. Shelley, Shepley, Thurstonland, Wooldale, and the chapelry of Holmfirth. The woollen manufacture is extensively carried on in these townships. Area 15,992 acres. Pop. in 1831, 15,731; in 1851, 20,371.

KIRKBY, a chapelry in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire, 4½ m. NW by N of Prescott. Area 3,920 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,460.

KIRKBY-WITH-NETHERBY, a township in the p. of Kirkby-Overblows, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. WNW of Wetherby. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. 226.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4½ m. SW of Mansfield, intersected by the Mansfield and Pinxton railway. Area 5,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,032; in 1851, 2,363.

KIRKBY-ON-BAIN, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 4½ m. SSW of Horncastle, on the river Bain. Area 5,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 596; in 1851, 734.

KIRKBY-BELLARS, a parish in Leicestershire, 2½ m. WSW of Melton-Mowbray, on the river Wreak, and intersected by the Melton canal. Area 2,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1851, 226.

KIRKBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. SSE of Stokesley. It includes the townships of Great and Little Broughton and K. Area 4,716 acres. Pop. 723.

KIRKBY (EAST), a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. WSW of Spilsby. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. 481.

KIRKBY-FLEETHAM, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SE by S of Catterick on the river Swale. Area 2,974 acres. Pop. in 1851, 605.

KIRKBY-GREEN, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. N of Sleaford. Area 437 acres. Pop. in 1851, 134.

KIRKBY-ON-THE-HILL, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Ravensworth, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NNW of Richmond. Area 1,164 acres. Pop. in 1831, 118; in 1851, 96.

KIRKBY-IRELETH, a parish in Lancashire, 4½ m. NW of Ulverstone, on the river Duddon. It includes the townships of Dunnerdale, Low-Quarter, Middle-Quarter, and Woodland and Heathwaite, and the chapelries of Broughton and Leathwaite. Area 26,990 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,398. Here are extensive quarries of excellent dark blue slate.

KIRKBY-KENDAL. See KENDAL.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE, a parish and market-town in Westmoreland, 11 m. SE of Kirkby-Kendal, on the river Lune, over which there is here a stone-bridge of great antiquity, consisting of three ribbed arches. The p. includes the townships of Casterton, K., and Lupton, and the chapelries of Barbon, Firbank, Hutton-Roof, Killington, Mansergh, and Middleton. Area 35,569 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,949; in 1851, 4,184. The church is a noble structure, with a square tower.—The town of K. is situated in a beautiful valley, watered by the Lune; and consists of several handsome streets, with numerous cross streets, running chiefly E and W from the principal one, through which the high road from Settle to Kendal passes. The houses are built of polished freestone, and have a neat appearance. The pop. in 1851 was 1,675. The manufacture of knit stockings, for which this place was formerly noted, has greatly declined. The weaving of carpets and blankets is now carried on; and several mills for grinding bark and grain are driven by water-power derived from the Lune. The family of Lowther derive the title of earl from this place. K. is one of the polling places for the election of the county-members.

KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALÉ, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. ESE of Settle, at the source of the Aire. The p. includes the townships of Airtton, Calton, Hanlith, K., Malham, Malham-moor, Otterburn, and Scotthorpe. Area of p. 22,040 acres. Pop. in 1851, 884.

KIRKBY-MALLORY, a parish in Leicestershire, 4½ m. NNW of Hinckley, on a branch of the Soar. It includes the chapelry of Earl Shilton. Area 3,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,261; in 1851, 2,625.

KIRKBY-MALZEARD, a parish and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. WNW of Ripon. The p. includes the townships of Cozenley, Fountain's Earth, Gravelthorpe, K., Laverton, Stonebeck Upper and Lower, and the chapelries of Middlemoor, and Hartwith-with-Winsley. Area 57,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,707; in 1851, 4,956.

KIRKBY-MISPERTON, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. SSW of Pickering. It includes the townships of Barugh-Ambe, Great and Little Habton, K., and Rytton. Area of the p. 7,544 acres. Pop. in 1831, 864; in 1851, 993.

KIRKBY-ON-THE-MOOR, or KIRBY, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. NNW of Boroughbridge, on the river Ouse. The p. includes the townships of Humberton-with-Milby, Langthorp, and K. Area of p. 1,956 acres. Pop. 637.

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, a parish and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 24 m. N by E of York. The parish includes the townships of Fadmore, Farnedale, Low-Quarter, Gillimoor, and K. Area 21,681 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,324; in 1851, 2,611.—The town contains some good houses, but is irregularly built. A considerable quantity of malt is made here, and there are several corn-mills, and in the vicinity limestone and freestone quarries and coal-mines.

KIRKBY-MUXLOE, a chapelry in the parish of Glenfield, Leicestershire, 4½ m. W of Leicester. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1851, 335.

KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. W by N of Wetherby. The parish includes the townships of Kirkby-with-Netherby, K., Rigton, Sicklinghall, part of Swindon, and the chapelry of Stainburn. Area 10,704 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,528; in 1851, 1,598.

KIRKBY-RAVENSORTH, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. NW of Richmond, on a branch of the Swale. The parish includes the townships of Dalton, Gayles, Kirkby-on-the-Hill, New Forest, Newsham, Ravensworth and Whash-ton. Area 15,911 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,406.

KIRKBY (South), a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. S of Pontefract. The parish includes the townships of N. and S. Elmsall, K., and the chapelry of Shelbrooke. Area 7,248 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,478; in 1851, 1,420.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN, a parish and market-town in Westmoreland, 22 m. SE of Penrith, on the river Eden. The p. includes the townships of Hartley, Kaber, K., Nateby, Smardale, Waitby, Wharton, and Winton, and the chapelries of Mallerstang and Soulby. Area 27,921 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,798; in 1851, 2,753. The town is pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Eden, at the foot of Ash-Fell. It consists chiefly of one street. The woollen manufacture is carried on here, and many of the inhabitants are employed in stocking-knitting. A silk factory has also been established. The p. contains mines of lead, copper, and coal. K. is one of the polling-places for the election of the county members.

KIRKBY-THORE, a parish and township in Westmoreland, 4½ m. NNW of Appleby, on the rivers Eden and Troutbeck. The p. includes the township of K., and the chapelries of Milburn with Milburn-Grange, and Temple Sowerby. Area 11,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,231; in 1851, 1,104.

KIRKBY-LE-THORPE, or KIRKBY-LAYTHORPE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. E by N of Sleaford. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1851, 235.

KIRKBY-UNDERWOOD, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NNW of Bourne. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1851, 185.

KIRKBY-WHARFE, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SSE of Tadcaster, on the river Wharfe, and intersected by the North Midland railway. The parish includes the townships of Grimston, K. with Milford, and Ulleskelf. Area 3,139 acres. Pop. in 1831, 492; in 1851, 702.

KIRKBY-WISK, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W by N of Thirsk. The p. includes the townships of K., Maunby, Newby-Wisk, and Newsham with Breckenbrough. Area 5,853 acres. Pop. in 1831, 872; in 1851, 1,079.

KIRKCALDY, a parish and town of Fifeshire, situated on the shore of a bay of the frith of Forth, 18 m. SW of Cupar, and 10 m. directly N of Edinburgh. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 3,248; in 1831, 5,034; in 1851, 5,719. The town is a populous and thriving sea-port, and also a royal burgh. Pop. in 1851, 5,797. It consists chiefly of one street running on the low ground near the sea-shore, about 1 m. in length; and several cross streets and lanes, partly running from it towards the sea, and partly ascending the high bank to the N. where there is another street running parallel to the principal one. The principal public building in the town is the town-house and jail, a building in the Norman style, having the townhall and public offices in front, and the jail behind.—The harbour of K. is situated near the E end of the burgh. It is large, and has good stone-piers; but has the disadvantage

of being dry at low-water, even at the ebb of neap-tides, so that large vessels can only enter at or near the stream. It enjoys a considerable coasting trade; and also a trade with the Continent and the Baltic. The gross receipts of the custom-house, in 1840, were £4,207; in 1850, £9,179. In 1831, K., with its immediate creeks, possessed 95 vessels, measuring 10,610 tons; in 1850, 70 = 9,805 tons. The manufactures of K. consist almost exclusively of coarse linen, and coarse cotton goods; chiefly ticks, dowlas, checks, and sailcloth. These are woven partly by power-looms, and partly by hand-loom. The spinning and preparation of flax is also a considerable branch of manufacture. The income of the burgh, in 1838-9, amounted to £1,942 sterling. Previous to the Union, K. sent a member to the Scottish parliament; and K., in conjunction with the neighbouring burghs of Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, sends a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 298; in 1848, 476. It is also one of the polling-places for the county.

KIRK-CHRIST, a parish in the Isle of Man, 2 m. WSW of Ramsey. Pop. in 1851, 3,256.

KIRKCOLM, a parish occupying the N extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtownshire. Area 11,650 acres. The only village is Stewarton. Pop. in 1831, 1,896; in 1851, 2,018.

KIRKCONNEL, a parish at the NW extremity of Dumfries-shire, occupying the N corner of the district of Nithsdale. Area about 26,500 acres. Two-thirds of the whole area is hill-pasture; about 6,100 acres are arable; and about 180 acres are under wood. On Crawick water, near its confluence with the Nith, stands the small v. of Whitehill, compact with that of Crawick-Mill, in the p. of Sanquhar. On the l. bank of the Nith, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW of Sanquhar, stands the pleasant v. of Kirkconnel. Pop. in 1851, 1,245.

KIRKOWAN, a parish in Wigtownshire, bounded on the N by Ayrshire, and on the S by Kirkcinner and Mochram. Its area is computed to be about 31,600 acres. The surface is naturally a series of bleak moors. On the Tarf, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the Dumfries and Portpatrick turnpike, stands the village of K. Pop. in 1831, 1,374; in 1851, 1,541.

KIRKCOBBIN, a small town in the p. of Inishargy, co. Down, on the E shore of Lough Strangford, 3 m. S by E of Grey-Abbey. Pop. in 1831, 537; in 1851, 621.

KIRKCOUBRIGHT, a parish and town at the middle of the S extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire. Area about 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. The surface is, for the most part, hilly. Pop. in 1831, 3,511; in 1851, 3,555. The sea-port and royal burgh of K., the county-town of Kirkcudbrightshire, is pleasantly seated on the l. bank of the Dee, 6 m. N of the point where the river becomes lost in the sea, and 28 m. from Dumfries. It is a regular, neat, clean town, and contains a large proportion of recently built houses. The harbour is much the best on the S coast of Scotland; though, owing to the almost complete recess of the peculiar tide of the Solway, it is fully suitable for such vessels only as can take the ground. The rise of the tide being 20 ft., vessels of 200 tons have facility for sailing 2 m. beyond the town to Tongue-land, where a natural barrier terminates the navigation. K. unites with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1832, 111; in 1848, 90. Pop. in 1831, 2,690; in 1841, 2,588; in 1851, 2,774.

KIRKCOUBRIGHTSHIRE,—prescriptively called a stewartry, but, in every practical point of view, a sheriffdom, shire, or county,—in the W division of the S border of Scotland, constituting the E part, and very nearly two-thirds of the whole extent of the prov. of Galloway. It is bounded on the NW

and N by Ayrshire; on the NE and E by Dumfries-shire; on the S by the Solway frith and the Irish sea; and on the W by Wigtownshire. Its outline is irregular, but approaches the figure of a trapezoid. It lies between 54° 44' 55" and 55° 19' N lat.; and between 3° 33' and 4° 35' W long.; and measures in extreme length, from NW to SE, 44 m.; in extreme breadth 31 m., and in superficial area 855 sq. m., or 547,200 statute acres. These are the measurements given in Chalmers' *Caledonia*; but those brought out in a survey by Mr. Ainslie, and adopted in the Rev. Samuel Smith's *Agricultural View of Galloway*, assign to it a somewhat larger area, comprehending 882-57 sq. m., or 449,313 Scottish acres.

Surface.] The highland or NW district comprehends about two-thirds of the whole area, and is, for the most part, mountainous. Blacklurg, at the point where the stewartry meets with Dumfries-shire, ascends to the height of 2,890 ft. above sea-level; and it is nearly equalled by numerous other summits. The heights, all along the boundary, and for some way into the interior on the N, are part of what is often termed the southern highlands, or that broad alpine belt which stretches across the middle of the Scottish lowlands. They ascend, in the aggregate, to elevations little inferior to those of any other part of that great belt; and, extending themselves down to the sea on the W, and parallel to Dumfries-shire on the E, form, in their highest summits, a vast semicircle, whence broad and lessening spurs run off into the interior. The straths spread out by the streams of the region, as they recede from the higher grounds, and accumulate into rivers, form an inconsiderable proportion, probably not one-tenth of the whole district. The SE is a comparatively champaign division of the county. So gentle is its ascent from the sea, that the Dee, a long way up the strath, on the highland side of the dividing line, is only 150 ft. above the level of the sea. Yet about one-fourth of its whole area is either roughly hilly, or, in a secondary sense, mountainous. On the SE the conspicuous Criffel rises up almost from the margin of the Nith to a height of 1,895 ft. above sea-level, and sends off a ridge 8 or 9 m. W, and a second low ridge SW. In the neighbourhood of Dumfries, and the strath of Nithsdale, stretches a smooth and level tract, possessing facilities of cultivation and improvement beyond any other part of the co. A large part of the Glenkens exhibits highland scenery in such green garb as characteristically distinguishes Tweeddale. But with these exceptions, the far-stretching district is in general carpeted with heath and 'flows,' and presents a weary and almost desolate waste.

Waters and coasts.] K. sends out a few very trivial rills as head-waters of the Ayrshire or Carrick rivers, and receives some equally unimportant contributions in return; but, with these exceptions, it is a continuation of the great basin of Dumfries-shire. What Eskdale is to Dumfries-shire on the E, K., in the sweep of its mountain-chain to near the coast beyond the Dee, is on the W; all the vast intervening territory is a semicircular area, with an arc of highland ridges sweeping round it from one end to nearly the other of the N side of its chord, and pouring down all its waters to the S. Apart from the Nith, the Cairn and the Cree, which belong only to its boundaries, its chief streams are the Urr, the Ken, the Dee, and the Fleet, each of which is separately described in the present work. Lakes are very numerous; but, excepting Doon on the boundary, and Ken and Kinder in the interior, are individually inconsiderable in size. The Solway frith, becoming identified on the W with the Irish sea, sweeps round, from the head of the estuary of the Nith to the head of Wigtown-bay, in an ample semi-

circular coast-line of 50 m., exclusive of sinuosities. The coast on the E is flat; but elsewhere it is, in general, bold and rocky. Along the whole a permanent recession of the sea has taken place. Considerable natural harbours run up into the country in the form of bays or small estuaries. The principal are Rough frith, at the mouth of the Urr; Heston bay, and Auchencairn bay, at the mouth of rivulets a little to the E; Kirkcudbright bay, at the mouth of the Dee; and Fleet bay, at the mouth of the Fleet.

Geology.] The most prevalent rock is what Dr. Hutton calls schistus, including schistus proper and greywacke. Much of the mountainous part consists entirely of granite. Limestone, sandstone, and other secondary strata, occasionally intermixed with plum-pudding-stone, appear E of Kirkcudbright, but do not extend far into the country. The district in the neighbourhood of Dumfries lies on sandstone. Shell-marl of the finest quality has been everywhere found at intervals, in lakes and mosses, within 12 m. of the sea. Ironstone seems to abound in Kells, Urr, Carsphairn, Buittle, Rerwick, and Colvend. A stratum of lead-ore runs through the country from Minigaff on the Cree, in a NE direction, to Wanlockhead and Leadhills. A vein of lead exists also in the p. of Anworth.

Agriculture.] In early times the stewardry appears to have been covered with woods; even at a comparatively recent period it had several extensive forests; but it retains only scanty portions of its natural woodlands, and these chiefly along the banks of the rivers. Modern agricultural improvement commenced early in the 18th cent. Farms, in the highland district, usually vary in size from 6 to 12 sq. m.; in the arable or cultivated grounds, they sometimes extend to 500 or 600 acres, but probably average about 200. The breeding and rearing of cattle has long been a favourite object of the farmers. The entire stock of K. in 1814 was estimated at 50,000.—In the moor and mountainous districts, sheep-husbandry has long been sedulously plied. The number of sheep in the stewardry, in 1814, was estimated at 178,000. Great attention here, as in Dumfries-shire, is paid to the produce of pork, chiefly for the Dumfries market. Bees are much attended to in Twynholm, Borge, Tongueand, and Kirkcudbright. Few districts in Scotland, except the Highlands, are more abundant than K., both in number and variety of game.

Manufactures.] The manufactures and commerce of the stewardry are very inconsiderable. Soap, leather, and paper, are manufactured to aggregately a small amount. The woollen manufacture, though seriously attempted, never had success. Commerce is almost wholly confined to the exportation of grain, wool, sheep, and black cattle, and the importation of coals, lime, wood, groceries, and soft goods.—K., considering the highland complexion of the greater part of its surface, is not behind any part of Scotland in the important accommodation of roads.

Towns, &c.] K. has two royal boroughs, Kirkcudbright and New Galloway, and several considerable villages.—Maxwelltown, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Creetown, Dalbeattie, Castle-Douglas, and Dalry. It sends 1 member to parliament. Constituency in 1830, 1,331; in 1848, 1,291. Annual value of the real property as assessed in 1815, £213,308; in 1842-3, £193,801. Pop. in 1801, 29,211; in 1811, 33,684; in 1821, 38,903; in 1831, 40,590; in 1841, 41,119; in 1851, 43,310, being an increase per cent. of '79 within 50 years from 1801 to 1851.

History.] The civil history of K. is rapidly sketched in the article Galloway. In 1455, when on the forfeiture of the Douglasses the lordship of Galloway reverted to the Crown, the steward of

K. became again the steward of the king. Though for a long time the territory continued to be nominally viewed as in some respects comprehended in Dumfries-shire, the steward was quite as independent as the sheriff, and within his own territory regularly executed in discharge of his office the writs of the king and the ordinances of parliament. Before the commencement of the civil wars under Charles I., all trace of jurisdictional connection in any form whatever with Dumfries-shire had disappeared. But from 1488 till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747, the stewardry was enthralled by the imposition of a baronial or feudal character upon its supreme office.

KIRKDALE, a township in the p. of Walton-on-the-Hill, co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. N of the exchange, Liverpool, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill. Area 1,132 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,591; in 1851, 9,893. The county-jail and house-of-correction is situated in this township, on an elevated spot, within a quarter of a mile of the Mersey. The area of the prison, which is laid out as a garden, with fish-pond and shrubbery, is nearly a square, containing 5 acres, 3 roods, and 27 poles. The prison-buildings consist of two detached wings of semi-circular form, with square projections at each angle, and comprise 400 cells, 21 wards, 84 day and work-rooms, and 10 tread-wheel houses. The governor's house is on the N; and a handsome sessions-house, built of stone, in the Ionic order, fronts the S.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SW of Kirby-Moorside, on the river Dove. It includes the townships of Beadlam, Bransdale W side, Muscoates with E. Ness, Nawton, N. Holme, Skiplaw, Welburn, and Wombledon. Area 12,554 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,107; in 1851, 1,036. In the summer of 1820, a remarkable cavern, which had been discovered here in a bank about 60 ft. above the bottom of a small valley, was explored by Professor Buckland, whose papers on the subject attracted the attention of the whole scientific world.

KIRKDEN, a parish in the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire. Area about 4,000 acres. Manufactures, in connexion with Dundee, and in the linen staple, engage a large part of the pop. Their chief local seat is the modern v. of Frickheim, situated in the NE corner of the p., on the bank of the Lunan, and near the Arbroath and Forfar railway. Pop. 1,763.

KIRKERSVILLE, a village of Harrison township, Licking co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 22 m. E of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, about 179.

KIRK-GERMAN, a parish in the isle of Man, 2 m. E of Peel-town. Pop. in 1851, 2,168.

KIRKGUNZEON, a parish in the SE division of Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. in 1851, 734.

KIRKHAM, a parish and market-town in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 20 m. SSW of Lancaster, intersected by the Preston and Wyre railway. The p. includes the townships of Brynning-with-Kellasergh, Clifton-with-Salwick, Eccleston-with-Larbrick, Freckleton, Newsham, Greenalgh-with-Thistleton, K., Medlar-with-Plumpton, and Whittingham, and the chapelries of Goosnargh, Hambleton, Ribby-with-Wrea, Singleton, and Warton. Area 48,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,630; in 1851, 10,926.—K. is a small but well-built town, and is regarded as the capital of a surrounding district called the Fylde country. The pop. in 1831 was 2,469; in 1851, 2,799. The principal manufactures carried on in it are sail-cloth, sack-ing, and cordage. The cotton manufacture has also been introduced, and gives employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Baltic produce has been brought up the Wyre, and landed at Wardless, on the NE bank of the river, where the principal manufacturers of K. erected large warehouses; but the establishment of the new port and town of Fleetwood-on-Wyre, and the opening of the Preston and Wyre railway, afford greater facilities for the transport of the K. traffic.

KIRKHAMMERTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. SE by E of Aldborough. Area 2,018 acres. Pop. in 1831, 382; in 1851, 373.

KIRKHAUGH, a parish in Northumberland, 18 m. WSW of Hexham. Area 6,665 acres. Pop. 285.

KIRK-HEATON, a chapelry in the p. of Kirk-Harle, Northumberland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Hexham. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. in 1851, 153.

KIRKHILL, a parish in Inverness-shire, stretching along the Moray frith. Pop. in 1831, 1,715; in 1851, 1,730.—Also a village in the p. of Penicuik, Edinburghshire, on the l. bank of the N. Esk, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Penicuik, inhabited chiefly by paper-makers and weavers. Pop. in 1851, 315.

KIRKI, a town of Bokhara, 120 m. SSE of Bokhara, on the l. bank of the Amu.

KIRKINJE, a considerable Greek village of 300 houses, in Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Ismir, near Ephesus.

KIRKINNER, a parish in the SE of Wigtonshire, skirted on the E by Wigton bay, which divides it from Kirkmabreck in Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. in 1831, 1,514; in 1851, 1,914.

KIRKINRIOLA, a parish in co. Antrim, containing on its S border the town of Ballymena. Area 6,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,358; in 1851, 9,265.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a parish in Dumbartonshire, forming the W half of the detached part of that co., and lying $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of the nearest point of its main body. It is bounded on the N by Stirlingshire; on the S and W by Lanarkshire; and contains an area of about 10,700 acres. The Forth and Clyde canal extends through it from E to W, a little inward from the N boundary. The Monkland and K. railway comes in from the S to the canal near the town; and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway runs through the whole length of the p., and sends off a short branch to the town of K. Pop. in 1801, 3,210; in 1831, 5,888; in 1851, 8,426.—The town of K. stands on Luggie-water, immediately above its confluence with the Kelvin, 3 m. SE of Campsie, and 7 m. N of Glasgow. Two distilleries, a silk hat-manufactory, an iron-foundry, a calico printfield, and a variety of handicrafts, common to every town, employ a considerable number of the inhabitants; but the weaving of cotton fabrics, principally lappets, affords the chief employment. The number of hand-loom was, in 1838, 1,963. Pop. in 1851, 6,342.

KIRK-KILISSIA, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Europe, in the E part of Rumelia. The sanj., which lies between $41^{\circ} 20'$ and $42^{\circ} 36'$ N lat., and between $26^{\circ} 35'$ and $28^{\circ} 8'$ E long., is bounded on the N by the sanj. of Silistria; on the E by the Black sea; on the S by the sanjaks of Gallipoli and Viza; and on the W by the sanj. of Tchirmen and the territory of Adrianople. Its length, from NE to SW, is about 90 m., and its medium breadth, from NW to SE, 39 m. The Stanches-dagh, or Kutchuk-Balkan, runs through it in a SE direction, and divides it into two distinct regions. That to the E towards the Black sea is watered by the Fakih, Kanara-dere, and Ala-Paoli. The other side, belonging to the basin of the archipelago, has the Maritza-Erkene, Sals-dere, and the Teke-dere. The coast presents a series of indentations and lofty promontories. Of the former, the principal are the gulf of Burgas and Port Anada. The mountains are covered to the summit with forests in which the pine, oak, chestnut, and cypress are found of the largest size. The rearing of sheep and cattle form the chief objects of rural industry, little attention being paid to the culture of the soil. The town is 33 m. ENE of Adrianople, and 117 m. NW of Constantinople, on the S side of a branch of the Stanches-dagh, and between the Cavacti-dere and Buñuk-dere. The pop., consisting

of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, is variously estimated at from 16,000 to 28,000. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a fortress, numerous mosques, several public baths, a bazaar, and a large khan. The streets are narrow, and the houses low and built of wood. It has some manufactories. Butter, cheese, corn, and wine, form its only articles of trade. The surrounding district possesses a stony soil, but produces considerable quantities of fruit, vegetables, and wine. The castle of K. was taken by Amurath II. in 1436.

KIRKLAND, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Wemyss, 1 m. W of Leven. Here is an extensive flax spinning-mill.—Also a village in the p. of Lesmahagow, 1 m. W of the town of Lanark.—Also a parish and township in Cumberland, 9 m. E by N of Penrith, including the chapelry of Culgaith, and the townships of K. and Skirwith. Area 12,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 765; in 1851, 839.—Also a township in the p. of Garstang, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 1 m. SW of Garstang, on the W bank of the Wyre. Area 894 acres. Pop. in 1831, 458; in 1851, 429.—Also a township in the p. of Kendal, in Westmoreland, adjoining the town of Kendal. Pop. in 1831, 1,250; in 1851, 1,139.

KIRKLAND, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 84 m. NE of Augusta, watered by affluents of Pushaw lake. Pop. in 1840, 351.—Also a township of Oneida co., in the state of New York, 100 m. WNW of Albany. It has a diversified surface, and is watered by Oriskany creek. The soil, consisting of calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 2,984.

KIRK-LEATHAM, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Guisborough, at the N extremity of the county, between the North sea and the mouth of the Tees. The parish includes the township of K. and the chapelry of Wilton. Area 12,407 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,307.

KIRKLEY, a township in the p. of Ponteland, Northumberland, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the river Blyth. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1851, 171.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. SW of Lowestoft, on the coast of the North sea. Area 579 acres. Pop. in 1831, 374; in 1851, 799.

KIRKLINGTON, a parish in the co. of Nottingham, 3 m. NNW of Southwell, on the river Great. Area 1,976 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1851, 276.—Also a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Bedale. Area 3,807 acres. Pop. in 1841, 486; in 1851, 553.

KIRK-LINTON, or **KIRK-LEVINGTON**, a parish in Cumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Longtown. It includes the townships of Hethersgill, Middle Quarter, and West Linton. Area 7,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,892; in 1851, 1,869.

KIRKLY, an island in Spencer's gulf, in S. Australia, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 32'$, E long. $136^{\circ} 11'$.

KIRKMABRECK, a parish at the SW extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire, bounded on the SW by Wigton bay, or more properly the estuary of the Cree. On Wigton bay stands the little burgh of Creetown. Pop. in 1831, 1,779; in 1851, 2,266.—The parish is famous for a beautiful granite, with which it abounds; and it contains small veins of coarse limestone, and some lead ore.

KIRKMAHOE, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. Area 9,545 Scottish acres. The village of K. is a small place, 4 m. N of Dumfries. Quarrelwood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N, was once of some note in the surrounding country as the cradle of Cameronianism. Pop. in 1831, 1,601; in 1851, 1,553.

KIRKMAIDEN, a parish occupying the S part of the Rhinns of Galloway, in Wigtonshire, and terminating in the Mull of Galloway. Area between

23 and 24 sq. m. The bays of East Tarbet and West Tarbet are mutually opposite, and narrow the connection of the Mull of Galloway with the body of the p. to an isthmus $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl. broad. Portnessock and Clanyard bay, each running 1 m. inward from the general coast-line, both on the W side, the former $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and the latter $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. at its head or centre from the N boundary, are the deepest indentations made by the sea. The coast, particularly toward the Mull, is rocky and bold; and along the W, it is curiously perforated with caves and caverns, and rent and contorted with fissures. Two-thirds of the surface consist partly of a broad but not high mountainous belt, extending from sea to sea, and partly of congeries of heights, many of which, though not lofty, are bleak and wild, while others are slightly tufted with plantation. About one-eighth of the whole area is rocky or mossy moorland; and between a fourth and a third of the whole is arable. Two villages—Drummore with 300 inhabitants, and Port-Logan with 180—stand at the heads respectively of the bays of Drummore and Portnessock. Pop. in 1831, 2,051; in 1851, 2,681.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish and village in Carrick, Ayrshire. Area of p. 36 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 2,758; in 1851, 3,262.—The village of K. straggles picturesquely along both sides of the Girvan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Maybole. Crosshill is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the SW. Both vs. are chiefly inhabited by hand-loom weavers. The fabrics woven are mulls and jaconets, pulicates, and imitation Thibets. The pop. of Kirkmichael, in 1836, was 570; and of Crosshill 989.—Also a parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Area 13,323 Scottish acres. A little more than one-third of the whole area is arable. Pop. in 1831, 1,226; in 1851, 1,124.—Also a parish at the NE extremity of Perthshire. Area about 100 sq. m. Its SW division consists of the greater part of Strathardle, watered by the Arde, and screened on both sides by mountain ranges. Its N and central division, considerably the larger district, consists of the whole of Glenshee, watered by the Shee, with its broad belts of mountain screens, and the smaller glens which converge into it on the N. Pop. in 1831, 1,568; in 1851, 1,280.—Also a large parish in Banffshire, occupying the whole of the inland or SW extremity of the co. Area 29,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,741; in 1851, 1,558. The parish consists chiefly of the great wild strath or vale of the Aven, which intersects it from its source in Loch-Aven, near Cairngorm, to its confluence with the Spey.—Also a parish and village in the Isle of Man, 8 m. NNE of Peel. Bishop's-court, the residence of the bishop of Sodor and Man, is about 1 m. distant. The bishop has here an extensive domain of 600 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,416.

KIRKMICHAEL, or **RESOLIS**, a parish in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, stretching along the S coast of the frith of Cromarty. Pop. in 1851, 1,551.

KIRK-NEWTON, a parish and township in Northumberland, 5 m. WNW of Wooler, on the river Glen. Area 37,976 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,674; in 1851, 1,732.

KIRKNEWTON, a parish in the W part of Edinburghshire, bordering on the NW on Linlithgowshire. The village of K. stands 11 m. W of Edinburgh; but the principal v. is East Calder. Pop. in 1851, 1,630.

KIRKOSWALD, a parish in Carrick, Ayrshire, stretching along the coast 6 m. Area 11,000 acres.—The village of K. is 4 m. SW of Maybole. Pop. of the p. in 1831, 1,951; in 1851, 2,242. On the coast 3 m. S of Colzean castle, are vestiges of the ancient castle of Turnberry; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of the village of K., are the stately ruins of Crossraguel Abbey.—Also a parish and market-town in Cumberland, 8 m. NNE of Penrith. Area 10,472 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,033; in 1851, 925. The town is pleasantly situated in the

vale of the Eden. About 3 m. from Kirk-Oswald is the famous Druidical circle, called 'Long Meg and her daughters.'

KIRK-PATRICK, a parish in the Isle of Man, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Peel. Pop. in 1831, 2,195; in 1851, 2,925.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. Area about 38 sq. m. The village of K., with a pop. in 1836, of 512, stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of the Bridge of Urr. It is altogether modern, having been commenced only about the year 1785. Pop. of the p. in 1831, 1,487; in 1851, 1,508.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING, a parish in the district intermediate between Annandale and Eskdale, in Dumfries-shire. The p. has no village, yet counts among its pop. between 100 and 200 cotton-weavers, employed by manufacturers in Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 1,666; in 1851, 1,829.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, a parish in the NE of Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 m. WNW of Dumfries. Pop. in 1831, 912; in 1851, 918.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, a parish in the north of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Area 15,430 Scottish acres. A belt of land lying along the bank of the Annan is the most valuable district of the p. A broad range of mountains occupies all the area westward, and sends up the towering summit of Queensberry, 2,140 ft. above the level of the sea. One-third of the whole parish is in tillage; two-thirds are pastoral or waste. Pop. in 1851, 1,097.

KIRK-ST.-ANNE, a parish in the Isle of Man, 5 m. NE of Castletown. Pop. in 1831, 798; in 1851, 714.

KIRKSTALL, a hamlet in the parish of St. Peter, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. WNW of Leeds, on the river Aire. The village of K. possesses large cloth manufactories, employing numerous hands, and is rapidly advancing in pop. and importance. There is here a handsome church erected in 1829; and in the vicinity are the beautiful ruins of a noble abbey founded in 1152.

KIRKSTEAD, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. SW by S of Horncastle, on the river Witham. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 175.

KIRKTON, or **KIRTON**, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 3 m. NE by E of Ollerton. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 247; in 1851, 195.

KIRKTOUN, a parish in Roxburghshire, 3 m. ESE of Hawick. Pop. in 1831, 294; in 1851, 282.

KIRKURD, a parish in Peebles-shire, 8 m. WNW of Peebles. Area 6,620 acres. A chain of heights stretches along the whole of the S and SW frontier, and sends up, among other summits, that of Pyked-Stane or Hell's Cleuch, 2,100 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1851, 326.

KIRKVILLE, a village of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 130 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 150.

KIRKWALL-AND-ST.-OLA, two united parishes on the mainland of Orkney. The tract of land which stretches around Kirkwall, and which forms the country-parish, under the name of St. Ola, was in all probability a parish before the town was built, and derived that name from Olaus or Olave, a saint and also king of Norway. The mean length and breadth of the p. is about 5 m. Pop. in 1801, 2,621; in 1831, 3,721; in 1851, 3,920. Near the centre of the parish stands the ancient burgh of Kirkwall, built in a narrow strath which extends from the harbour of K. on the N to the bay of Scalpa on the S, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 50' 2''$, W long. $2^{\circ} 57' 2''$. It is washed on its N extremity by the sea, which here forms the deep bay of K.; and on the W side by a pleasant inlet of the sea, called the Onyce or Piery sea, which flows by the back of the gardens at high-water. It is nearly 1 m. in length from N to S; but its breadth is very inconsiderable; and it has only

one principal street. Pop. of the burgh in 1831, 3,056; in 1841, 2,206; in 1851, 3,331. Many of the houses bear marks of old age; the doors and windows are small, the walls thick, and the apartments narrow, gloomy, and irregular. To this form, however, there are also many exceptions. The cathedral of St. Magnus, the King's castle, and the Bishop's and Earl's palaces, are the only buildings here that are in anywise remarkable. The length of this stately fabric, on the outside, is 226 ft.; its breadth 56 ft.; height of the main roof, 71 ft. The roof is supported by a row of 14 pillars on each side. The choir is kept with much care.—Opposite to the cathedral, on the W side of the street, stood the King's castle. Time and the ravages of war have long since laid it in ruins. This fortress seems to have been a place of no inconsiderable strength in the days of Patrick Stewart, son of Robert Stewart, natural son of James V., who, in 1581, was created Earl of Orkney. The same earl built an extensive and elegant mansion on the east side of the town, known by the name of the Earl's palace.—Almost adjoining to this, stands the ruin denominated the Bishop's palace, of much greater antiquity.—The commerce of this place, though it can by no means be called flourishing, is rather in an improving condition. The principal articles exported are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-skins, rabbit-skins, salt fish, oil, feathers, linen yarn, and coarse linen cloth, kelp, and, in years of fruitfulness, corn in considerable quantity. The manufacture of linen-yarn was introduced in 1747. The manufacture of kelp was for a long series of years more fortunate than that of linen-yarn. This manufacture, however, has been extinguished here, as elsewhere, by the introduction of foreign barilla. The amount of customs duty on imports in 1850 was £652. The revenue of the burgh is about £100. It joins with Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, in electing a member of parliament. Registered electors in 1848, 111.

KIRK-WHELPINGTON, a parish in Northumberland, 14 m. WSW of Morpeth. Area 13,351 acres. Pop. in 1831, 789; in 1851, 679.

KIRKWOOD, a township of Belmont co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,279.

KIRK-YETHOLM, a village on the r. bank of Beadmont water, opposite the village of Town-Yetholm, near the centre of Yetholm parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the English border, and 8 m. SE of Kelso, in Roxburghshire.

KIRLIBABA, a village of Austria, in the circle of Czernowitz, on the Bistriza. In the vicinity is a rich mine of argentiferous lead.

KIRMAN, or **KERMAN**, a province of Persia, bounded by Khorassan on the N; by Sistan and by Beluchistan on the E; by the Indian ocean on the S; and by Laristan and Fars on the W; and comprised between the parallels of $25^{\circ} 20'$ and $31^{\circ} 20' N$, and the meridians of $54^{\circ} 20'$ and $60^{\circ} 22' E$. Its general outline is triangular, having its base resting on the S desert-frontier of Khorassan, and its apex on the Persian gulf. Its length from N to S, measured along the meridian of 58° , is about 335 m.; its breadth, along the parallel of 30° , is 290 m. Its square area may be taken at 65,000 sq. m. Little is known of the interior, with the exception of the district traversed by the route from Shiraz E to Kirman, the central city and cap. of the prov.; and thence ESE to Bampur in Beluchistan. It is, however, generally represented as a mountainous tract towards the S of the city of K., intersected by the *Jebel Abad*, which runs across it from E to W, and sends off numerous ramifications southwards towards the coast; while a second range takes a WNW direction, from the frontiers of Beluchistan, passes the

city of K., and enters the prov. of Fars. To the N of this chain, the face of the country is a dreary waste, intersected by two routes, one leading from K. directly N to Yazd; and the other NNE to Khubbes. The extreme S point of the prov. is called the *Mogosthan*, and presents much rich cultivation. The chief towns in this quarter are Bunder Abbas, Minab, Serik, and Jask. The coast of K. and of the adjoining gulfs of Lar is lined with a chain of rocky precipitous islets, apparently of volcanic origin; and, with the exception of that of Kenn, all strikingly arid and barren. The E extremity of this chain is the once flourishing *Ormuz* or *Ormuz*.—The *Rud-Shuir*, or *Div-Rud* is the only large river. It rises to the S of the district of *Nurmansher*, on the W skirts of the desert of *Bampur*, in *Beluchistan*; runs in a SSW direction through the S part of the prov.; and falls into the Persian gulf opposite the large island of *Kishm*. The *Minnow*, a small stream, intersects the narrow prolongation of the *Mogosthan*, in a SSW course.—The climate is unhealthy. The elevated districts are extremely cold, even in summer; while the long narrow valleys which wind among the mountains are oppressively hot.—Wheat, maize, barley, cotton, tobacco, saffron, madder, and silk, are the principal agricultural productions. Dates, oranges, lemons, grapes, almonds, and pistachios, with all the fruits of Southern Europe, are abundantly grown; and the produce of *assafetida*, *galbanum*, *sandarc*, *traganth*, and other gum-bearing plants, is very considerable.—The breed of sheep, kept in this prov. in considerable numbers, is small and short-legged, with a long bushy tail, and fine wool. Camels and goats are likewise reared in considerable numbers; but oxen and horses are not numerous. Wild cats and bears are numerous in the forests.—Iron, copper, sulphur, and rock-salt are wrought.—The principal manufactures are fine woollen fabrics, carpets, shawls of goats' and camels' hair, coarse linens, cutlery and matchlocks.—The pop. has been estimated at 600,000 Persians, Arabs, and Beluchis.—The gov. is vested in a *beglerbeg*; and the prov. is administratively divided into 9 districts, each of which is under a *hakim*.—The richest and most fertile part of the prov., the coast-district and *Mogosthan*, pays tribute to the imam of *Muscat*.—This prov. was the *Carmania* of the ancients. Its S portion, embracing *Laristan*, formed the chief part of the *Homyaritic* kingdom of *Ormuz*.

KIRMAN, the capital of the above prov., is situated on the W side of a spacious plain, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 56'$, E long. 56° ; 230 m. E of Shiraz, and 340 m. SE of Ispahan. It is surrounded by a high mud wall, pierced with 4 gates, and defended by 19 towers and bastions, and flanked outside by a dry ditch, 20 yds. wide, and 10 yds. deep. On the S side of the town is a citadel. Its bazaar is extensive, and well-supplied with shawls, musnuds, carpets, wool, gums, fruits, and matchlocks; besides silk, tea, coffee, furs, copper utensils, and other articles, imported chiefly from *Bokhara*. The shawls of K. are of coarser quality than those of *Cashmere*; but generally resemble them in appearance. Immense quantities of a common kind, about 2 yds. square, and very low in price, are exported to Turkey, and worn by all classes in W. Asia. *Pottinger* estimated the pop. of K. at 30,000. Domestic and foreign wars have long since put an end to its prosperity, and it is not likely ever to attain its former commercial importance.

KIRMANSHAW, or **KERMANSHAH**, a city of Persia, of comparatively recent growth, the cap. of *Kurdistan*, situated on the r. bank of the *Kerkha* or *Karasu*, near the SW extremity of a fine plain, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 26'$, E long. $47^{\circ} 15'$, on the line of the great

caravan route from Bagdad to Central Persia. It is surrounded by a substantial brick wall, nearly 3 m. in extent, and a deep ditch; and has a strong citadel. Its streets are narrow, but are well-diversified with gardens, mosques, and bazaars. Its principal manufactures are carpets, swords, and cutlery. The pop. has been estimated at 30,000. The surrounding tract of country is picturesque, and bounded by a range of rugged limestone mountains.

KIRMINGTON, a parish and village of Lincolnshire, 6 m. NNW of Caistor. Area 1,815 acres. Pop. in 1831, 310; in 1851, 379.

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. NE by E of Market-Raisin. Area 1,051 acres. Pop. in 1831, 74; in 1851, 62.

KIRN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 42 m. S of Coblenz, circle and 21 m. W of Kreutznach, on the l. bank of the Nahe, at the confluence of the Stahrebachs. Pop. 1,750. It has 2 churches, a Catholic and a Lutheran. Its fortifications are in ruins, as well as the fortress by which it is commanded. It possesses an alum-refinery, a paper and an oil-mill, and several tanneries. In the environs are mines of copper, coal, and alum.

KIRNBACH, or **KURNBACH**, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the confines of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, 23 m. ENE of Carlsruhe, and at an equal distance NW of Louisburg. Pop. 500.

KIRONG. See **KHERON**.

KIRPEH, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, on the shore of the Black sea, 39 m. NNE of Izmid, at the mouth of a small river, the ancient *Calpe*, and to the SE of a cape of the same name. The Argonauts are said to have here effected their landing. Cape Kirpeh, the ancient *Calpe*, is in N lat. $41^{\circ} 13' 36''$, E long. $30^{\circ} 15' 50''$.

KIRPILI, a river of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of the Caucasus. It has its source in the steppes in the E part of the district of Stavropol; enters the country of the Cossacks of the Black sea; and loses itself in a marshy lake near the sea of Azof, after a course, in a generally WNW direction, of about 120 m.

KIRRIEMUIR, a parish, borough of barony, and town of Forfarshire. The p. consists of two detached parts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. asunder, in the Grampians and Strathmore. Total area 18,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,425; in 1851, 7,617. The town is 5 m. NW of Forfar, and 58 m. from Edinburgh. Pop. 3,518.

KIRSANOV, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tambov. The district lies in the E part of the gov., and is traversed longitudinally by the Vorona. The town is 45 m. E of Tambov, near the r. bank of the Vorona, and on a small affluent of that river. Pop. 3,000, chiefly agriculturists. It is surrounded by steppes.

KIRSCHENTHEUER, a village of Austria, in Illyria, in the circle and S of Klagenfurt, on the Drave.

KIRSCHKAU, a village of the principality of Reuss, to the E of Schleiz. It has a castle.

KIR-SHEHR, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, in the N part of Caramania. The sanj. is bounded on the N by the pash. of Sivas; on the E by the sanj. of Kasaria; on the SE by that of Nigdeh; on the SW by the sanj. of Ak-shehr; and on the NW by Anatolia. It comprises an area, generally fertile and well-cultivated, 90 m. in length from NW to SE, and 60 m. in breadth. It is traversed from S to N by the Kizil-Irmak. Greeks form a large proportion of its inhabitants. This sanj. comprises portions of the ancient provs. of Galatia, Cappadocia, and Phrygia.—The town is 90 m. NW of Kasaria, and 129 m. ENE of Konia, in a plain near the r. bank of the

Kizil-Irmak. Pop. about 4,000. It is surrounded by gardens, the culture of which forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. It is the ancient *Andrapa*. In the vicinity are several saline springs.

KIRSTEAD, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. NNW of Bungay. Area 1,011 acres. Pop. in 1851, 259.

KIRTA, one of the smaller Hebrides, near the W coast of Lewis.

KIRTHIPUR, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, 6 m. SW of Kathmandu, in the valley of the Bogmotty. It was formerly the capital of an independent principality. In 1768 it was taken by and suffered much from the cruelties perpetrated by the rajah of Nepal. Since that period it has much declined in importance, and at present does not contain more than 6,000 inhabitants.

KIRTLE, a stream in Dumfries-shire, which has its source on the N. confines of the p. of Middlebie, and enters the Solway frith at Kirtle-foot, in the p. of Gretna.

KIRTLING, a parish in Cambridgeshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Newmarket. Area 3,016 acres. Pop. 909.

KIRTLINGTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. ENE of Woodstock, on the Cherwell. Area 2,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 687; in 1851, 716.

KIRTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. SSW of Boston. Area 5,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,147; in 1851, 2,299.—Also a parish in Suffolk, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Ipswich, on the Deben. Area 1,898 acres. Pop. in 1831, 624; in 1851, 546.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, a parish and market-town in Lincolnshire, 7 m. SW by S of Glandford-Brigg, and 17 m. N by W of Lincoln. Area 4,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,542; in 1851, 1,948.

KIRTORF, a landraths-bezirk or bailliage and town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Upper Hesse. The town is 27 m. NE of Geissen, and 19 m. ESE of Marburg, in a plain, on the Kleinbach. Pop. 1,276, of whom about 50 are Jews.

KIRUCHA, or **KRUCHA**, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, which has its source in a branch of Mount Zubov; flows SE; and joins the Western Morava 15 m. E of the frontier of Bosnia.

KIRWANNY, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Dentilla, 10 m. W of Baniseraile. The environs present considerable cultivation.

KIRWEILER, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 13 m. WSW of Spire, cant. and 4 m. S of Neustadt. Pop. 1,500. It possesses the ancient castle of Marienburg. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

KIRZAWET, or **REDONDO**, the smallest of the Kuria-Muria group, bearing $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Hullaniyah. It is composed of 4 rocks of red granite, and rises 290 ft. above sea-level.

KIS, a Hungarian word, signifying little. Names of which it is a prefix, not found amongst the following, are to be sought for under their respective letters.

KISAMOS, a district, town, and port of the island of Candia. The district occupies the NW extremity of the island, and is very fertile, producing oil, wine, cotton, and fruit in great abundance. It affords also excellent pasturage, and has a quarry of gypsum. The town is in the sanj. and 20 m. W of Canea, at the head of a bay of the same name, on the N coast. It is the capital of a small district, and the residence of a Greek bishop. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a fortress. To the E of the town are the ruins of the ancient *Cysamus*.—The gulf of K. is between Capes Buso and Spada. It is about 12 m. in depth.

KI-SAN, or **QUE-SAN**, a small group of islands in the Eastern sea, off the coast of the Chinese prov. of

Chi-keang, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, E long. 122° . The largest is about 9 m. in circumf.

KISANLY, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, SE of Hirsowa.

KI-SAN-SU, a bay of China, formed by the Yellow sea, on the NE coast of the prov. of Shan-tung, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 35'$, E long. $121^{\circ} 28'$. It is about 18 m. in breadth, and 15 m. in depth, and affords good anchorage. Its shores are sandy on the W and S, but to the N steep and rocky.

KISARIAH, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 30 m. SSW of Acre, 57 m. NW of Jerusalem, on the Mediterranean. It is the *Cesarea* of antiquity, and still contains extensive remains, many in a good state of preservation, of its ancient magnificence; but it is now almost entirely abandoned. It received its name in honour of Augustus, B.C. 22, and after the junction of Palestine to the Roman empire, became the capital of the prov. It was ruined during the crusades.

KIS-BER, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 20 m. NNE of Komorn, and 32 m. NNE of Wesprim. Pop. 1,684. It has manufactories of earthenware and linen.

KISBI, a town of the Sahara, in the country of the Tibbus, on the road from Fezzan to Bornu, 50 m. N of Bilma, in the Wady-Kawas. It is the residence of a sultan, who exacts transit-money from all merchants and caravans.

KIS-CZEG, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat and 36 m. E of Klausenburg. It has a mineral spring.

KISELIAC, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, and sanj. of Trawniki, between the town of that name and Bosna-serai, on an affluent of the Bosna. It has a mineral spring.

KISHAN, a village of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Sarawan, 18 m. NE of Kelat, on the road thence to Beehee-Nanee. Pop. about 100.

KISHENAGUR, or **KRISHNA-NAGARA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, and district of Nuddea, on the l. bank of the Jellinghy, 62 m. NE of Calcutta. Cotton fabrics are extensively manufactured here.

KISHENGHUR, or **KRISHNA-NAGARA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, about 19 m. NNE of the town of that name. It is surrounded by substantial walls, and has on a lofty eminence a castle with gardens fenced with the prickly pear. It is the capital of a small Rajput state, and is the residence of the rajah, whose palace is a large rudely built fort. The state yields an annual revenue of about 400,000 rupees. Its inhabitants are for the most part Jats, and find their chief employment in the cultivation of the soil. It was admitted into alliance with the British in 1818.

KISHENGHUR, or **KISSENGHUR**, a small town and pass of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 83 m. SE of Chatterpur.

KISHENPUR, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 110 m. NNE of Lahore.—Also a town in the prov. of Malwa, 130 m. WSW of Ougein.

KISHENGUNGA, or **HASORA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district and 39 m. NE of Purneah, near the Sidanny. Pop. 2,500.—Also a river in the Punjab, which has its source in the mountains to the N of Cashmere; sweeps along the N frontier of that valley; and, after a total course of 120 m., joins the Jelum, a little below Muzeffarabad, where it was formerly crossed by a bridge of ropes.

KISHLAUGH, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, district of Khaur, 20 m. E of Eywanekaif. The surrounding territory is well-cultivated.

KISHM, **KICHMICH**, **KISHMEE**, or **DJESSEN**, an

island at the entrance of the Persian gulf, separated from the gulf by a channel varying from 5 to 15 m. in breadth. Pop. 15,000. It is about 73 m. in length from NE to SW, and 12 m. in medium breadth, and is surrounded by coral reefs. Its soil is extremely fertile, and produces corn, dhourra, dates, and other fruit, vegetables, and cotton, in great abundance. It is particularly noted for its grapes, which are without stones. The island is destitute of springs, but is supplied with water by means of cisterns. Sheep and cattle are reared in great numbers in its pastures. On the coasts, abounding with fish, are several pearl-fisheries. Cotton fabrics, the productions of the soil, and fish, form its chief articles of trade. The island is governed by a sheik, under the imaum of Muscat, who pays a tribute of 1,000 tomans to the governor of Shiraz.—The chief town, named also Kishm, is at the E extremity of the island. It is open to the N, but enclosed on the S by a wall. Pop., chiefly Arabs, 4,000. The houses—some of which are very neat—are built of stone and mud, and surmounted with terraces. Water is obtained by means of conduits from 2 cisterns $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile distant. It has well-stocked markets, and carries on an active coasting-trade. The harbour is well-sheltered, but possesses little depth. It is defended by a square fort of European structure.

KISHMIR-DAGH, a range of mountains in Turkey in Asia, in the S part of the pash. of Erzerum, in the angle formed by the North and South branches of the Euphrates.

KISHON, or **KISON**, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, which has its source on the SE frontier of the pash. of Acre; flows NW through the plain of Esdraelon; and enters the Mediterranean to the N of Mount Carmel, and 6 m. SSW of Acre.

KISHPUR, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Simbirsk, district and 6 m. S of Syzran, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 1,200. It has 3 churches, and the remains of several towers and bastions.

KISHTAWAR, a small town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 129 m. NE of Lahore, in a plain on the S slope of the Himalayas, near the l. bank of the Chenab, and at an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level. It has a small bazaar and fort. The houses are flat-roofed and ill-built; and the people, who have suffered much from the oppression of the Sikhs, extremely poor. Surrounding it is a small territory of the same name.

KISIA, or **KSIA**, a river of Asia, in Georgia, which rises in the mountains of Kodian, and flows ESE through the circle of Tiflis, to the Kur, which it joins on the r. bank opposite Kiskala.

KISIELICE. See **FREYSTADT**.

KISIELIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 23 m. ESE of Vladimir.

KIS-IKLÖD, a village of Transylvania, in the S part of the comitat of Doboka.

KISILSKAJA, a small fortress on the borders of European and Asiatic Russia, 150 m. NE of Orenburg, on the Ural river, opposite the mouth of the Kisilsk, a small stream flowing W to the l. bank of the Ural.

KISKA, one of the principal islands in the Andreev group, North Pacific, in N lat. $52^{\circ} 20'$, and E long. $176^{\circ} 50'$. It is covered with lofty mountains, especially towards the W. It is but thinly populated.

KISKIMINETAS, a township of Armstrong co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 187 m. WNW of Harrisburg, bordered on the SW by Conemangh or K. river, and intersected by the Pennsylvania canal. Pop. in 1840, 2,287.

KISKILIES, a small island in the Archipelago, near the SW coast of Asia Minor, to the S of the island of Smy, and NW of Rhodes. It is about 3 m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth.

KIS-KUNSAG. See KUMANIA.

KISLEG, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 8 m. NE of Wangen, and 45 m. S of Ulm, at an alt. of 2,030 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 421. It contains the castles of the princes of Waldburg-Waldsee and of Waldburg-Wurzach.

KISLINGBURY, a parish in the co. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Northampton. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. 690.

KISLOVODSK, or **KISLAVODSKY**, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the N part of Western Circassia, on the confines of the prov. of Caucasus, 18 m. SW of Constantinogorsk, and 90 m. SSW of Stavropol, in a secluded valley on the r. bank of the Elkuchan. It was erected for the defence of the invalids by whom the local mineral baths are frequented.

KIS-MARTON. See EISENSTADT.

KISSER, or **MAKISSER**, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sunda islands, to the NE of the island of Timor, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $127^{\circ} 5'$. It is about 18 m. in circumf., and is composed of a number of hills of from 300 to 800 ft. in height. Its principal productions are rice, sago, sandal-wood, wax, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, and edible birds'-nests. The inhabitants, between 7,000 and 8,000 in number, seem to be an intermediate race between the Malays and Papous. They are a well-made race, and speak a dialect of the Malay language. They are governed by several petty chiefs, under a rajah. About 1,700 of the inhabitants are Christians of the Dutch Protestant creed, and have their own rajah.

KISSI, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Sierra Leone coast, 60 m. NE of Freetown, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1,000.—Also a district of Central Africa, 9 days' journey S of Kankan. Its surface is diversified with mountains, and its soil is reputed to be fertile.

KISSING, a village of Bavaria, 6 m. SE of Augsburg. Pop. 520.

KISSINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the l. bank of the Saale, 32 m. N of Würzburg. Pop. 1,200. It is celebrated for its saline springs and baths, and great Artesian salt-spring. The valley in which K. is seated has an elevation of 650 ft. above the level of the Baltic. The boring implements first went through 1,240 ft. of variegated sandstone; then through 350 ft. of sandstone of the Vosges formation; next through 150 ft. of magnesian limestone; and lastly through $138\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of rock salt; thus reaching a total depth of $1,878\frac{1}{2}$ ft. In the latter or rock salt stratum—which is presumed to be 1,000 ft. thick—a pure saline source is formed by solution of the rock salt in water. This solution has been found to hold not less than $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of salt, and as there is little likelihood that it will be possible to penetrate into the rock beyond 30 ft. deeper, to that extent the perforation is to be pushed, and the well completed. At present the supply of water is at the rate of 100 cubic ft. per minute; and the force with which this quantity is ejected to the height of 58 ft. is due to a source of almost entirely pure carbonic acid gas, which having been met with at the depth of 1,680 ft. from the surface, (at the junction of the gypsum and zechstein,) escaped with prodigious force into the Artesian borehole, propelling the superincumbent column of water into the air. In the course of the boring operations two distinct salt wells were gone through, at 222 and 1,240 ft. depths, with the respective temps. of 50° and 66° , and $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of salt. It was under both these wells, at

the depth of 1,680 ft., that the great carbonic acid gas stratum was first tapped. This stratum of gas would seem to be equally spread under and throughout the breadth of the valley, imparting its peculiarly piquant and pleasant character to the several mineral springs of this spa. When the entire work shall have been completed, $3\frac{3}{4}$ cubic ft. of brine per minute, free from iron and all other impurities, capable of yielding 50 lbs. of crystallized salt, will, it is anticipated, be conveyed to the boiling-house for crystallization, carrying with it a temp. of 92° , which it will bring up from a depth of 1,900 ft. It is, however, intended to limit the whole annual produce of salt from this source to 6,000,000 lbs., which, at the current market price, will add to the revenue of the Crown of Bavaria 300,000 florins after deducting 60,000 fl. for yearly expenses of work, fuel, and management. The whole cost of this great work, from first to last, will amount to 80,000 fl. or £6,666, including all the requisite pumps, pipes, and pavilion to be erected. It was begun in the shaft of an old well called the Schönbörn, in 1832, from which time, and during a period of 11 years, 800 ft. only were bored through the rocks, the operation being often interrupted, and even suspended. But in 1843 the government resumed operations, which have never since then been interrupted, and are now about to be completed.

KISSLAU, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, NE of Bruchsal. It has a castle, now used as a state prison.

KISSOVA, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, in the sanj. of Trikali, 17 m. NE of Larissa. It is the ancient *Ossa*. To the E of this mountain, projecting into the mouth of the gulf of Salonica, is a cape of the same name.

KISSUNA, a town of Japan, on the E side of the island of Kiou-siou, and prov. of Fizen, 60 m. N of Nagasaki.

KIS-SZEBEN. See ZEBEN.

KIST, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, SW of Würzburg. Pop. 550.

KISTAGNE, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle and 27 m. E of Zara, and 18 m. WSW of Knin. In the environs are three remarkable natural arches of large size.

KISTIMITZIS, a people of Russia in Europe, who inhabit the SW part of Eastern Circassia. Their principal village is Khambol.

KISTNAGHERRY, or **KRISHNA-GIRI**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and district of Barramahall, 11 m. N of Caverypatam, and 114 m. E of Seringapatam, on a rock 700 ft. in perpendicular height. In 1791 the British forces were repulsed from it with great loss, but the following year it was ceded to England with the rest of the province. Its fortifications have since been destroyed.

KISTNAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Carnatic, and district of Nellore, on the gulf of Bengal, at the mouth of the Candelaire, and 99 m. N of Madras. It has a roadstead and possesses some trade.

KISTNARAJPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, on the l. bank of the Cavery, 18 m. WNW of Seringapatam.

KISTRAND, a village of Norway, in Finmark, on the W coast of the Parsanger-Fiord.

KISZETEN, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Temes, and E of Temeswar.

KISZKOWO, **KISZOKOWO**, or **KISCHKOWO**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Posen, circle and 15 m. ENE of Gnesen. Pop. 400. It has 2 Catholic churches.

KISZUCZA, a river of Hungary, in the comitat of Treuttschin, which has its source at the junction of the E and W branches of the Carpathian chain

runs first ENE, then SE and SSW, and joins the Waag, on the r. bank, opposite Zsolna, after a course of about 42 m. Its principal affluent is the Bisztricza, which it receives on the l. Csacza and Ober-Neustädtl are the chief towns on its banks.

KITAIGOROD, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 29 m. E of Lipowiec and 12 m. NNE of Gaisin.

KITCHIGHINA, a village and fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 38 m. NW of Troitzk, on the l. bank of the Onvelka. It contains about 100 houses, inhabited chiefly by Cosacks and old soldiers.

KITCHORU (POINT), a rocky point on the W coast of Africa, 1½ m. E of the mouth of the river Apam.

KITGONES, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the NW part of Russian America, to the N of the gulf of Kotzebue, and along the shores of the Arctic ocean.

KITID, a village of Transylvania, in the NE part of the comitat of Hunyad.

KITLEY, a township of Upper Canada, in the Johnstown district. Pop. in 1842, 2,964, chiefly Britons.

KITOVICHKI (Novo), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 24 m. WNW of Vilna, district and 12 m. W of Novo-Troki.

KITRIAL, or **CYTRIAE**, a village of Greece, in the Morea, nomarchy of Laconia, on a bay of the gulf of Coron, in a fertile valley 23 m. NNW of Aripolis. It contains about 500 houses.

KITRO (CAPE), a headland of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Trikali, 15 m. NE of Kitrin, on the W side of the gulf of Salonica.

KITSEKY, a small island of Japan, near the W coast of the island of Kiou-siou, and to the N of the island of Fernando. It is well-cultivated.

KITSIK, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Khodavenkiar, near Brusa. The environs are noted for their ruins of Alcyonium.

KITSIK-KARATCHA, a chain of mountains in Independent Tartary, in the NW part of the country of the Kirghiz, between the basins of the Tobol and Ural rivers. It has a total length of about 210 m., and attaches itself on the NW to the Ural mountains.

KITSIK-URLU, or **KETSIBURLU**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Hamid-ile, 21 m. N of Hamid, and 45 m. SSE of Afium-Karahissar. The manufacture of a species of cloth, locally known as bogassins, forms the chief branch of local industry.

KITSIN, a river of Independent Tartary, in the Khanate of Khiva, to the NW of the steppe of Manguchlak. It has a total course, in a WSW direction, of about 105 m., and discharges itself into the gulf of Alexander, on the E side of the Caspian sea.

KITTAM, a district of Senegambia, on the Sierra Leone coast, between Gallinas river on the E and Sherboro river. Its S part is intersected by a considerable river of the same name.

KITTAN, an island of the Indian ocean, in the group of the Lacadive islands, in N lat. 11° 25', and E long. 73° 32'.

KITTANING, a township of Armstrong co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 182 m. WNW of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, but its soil, consisting of gravelly loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,323. The town is on the Alleghany river. Pop. about 600.

KITTATINNY MOUNTAINS, a branch of the Alleghany chain, extending through the N part of the state of New Jersey, across the Delaware river, and through the state of Pennsylvania and the W part of Maryland, into Virginia.

KITTERY, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, 100 m. SW of Augusta, on the NE bank of Piscataqua river, and bounded on the E and S by the Atlantic. Pop. in 1840, 2,435. It has a small but good harbour.

KITTESFORD, a parish in Somerset, 3½ m. WNW of Wellington. Area 952 acres. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1851, 155.

KITT'S (SAINT). See **CHRISTOPHER'S (SAINT)**.

KITTSEE, or **KÖPOSENY**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Weiselsburg, 2 m. SSW of Presburg, and 35 m. ESE of Vienna, in a fine locality. Pop. 3,100, of whom about 789 are Jews. It contains a castle, belonging to the princes of Esterhazy, a Catholic church, and a synagogue.

KITTUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 108 m. SW of Bejapur and district of Gunduk. The environs are extremely fertile.

KITZBICHL, or **KITZBUHEL**, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, l.dgb. and 50 m. ENE of Innsbruck and circle of Schwatz, on the r. bank of the Great Achen. Pop. 1,334. In the environs are mines of iron, copper, and silver.

KITZINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 11 m. ESE of Würzburg, on the r. bank of the Main, which is here crossed by a bridge 1,000 ft. in length, and by which it is united with its suburb, Etwashausen. Pop. 5,170. It is enclosed with walls flanked with towers and with ditches, and is well-built. It has three public squares, a town-house, a Lutheran, and an Ursuline convent, a gymnasium, two infirmaries, and an hospital. It possesses calico printing-works, and distilleries of brandy and of vinegar; and has an active trade in the wine grown in its environs.

KIVALUR, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Tanjore, in the Carnatic, 5 m. W of Negapatam.

KIWAIWONA, or **KEWENAW (POINT)**, a tongue of land stretching NNE into Lake Superior, in the Chippeway territory, U. S., to the SE of the Isle Royale, and nearly insulated from the continent by Portage river. It terminates in a narrow extremity, the highest point of which, Rocky hill, is 270 ft. above the level of the lake. To the S of the promontory is a bay of the same name, which receives at its head a river also bearing the same appellation.

KIYUL, a river of India, in Bhagulpur, which rises in the Rhamgur district, and flows NW to the l. bank of the Ganges, which it joins near Surya-gharha.

KIZ, a town of Independent Tartary, 290 m. NW of Samarcand.—Also a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Caramania, 38 m. NE of Erekli.

KIZDERWENT, or **KYS-DERBEND** [*i. e.* 'the Pass of the Maidens'], a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Kodja-Ili, on the road from Hersek on the S side of the gulf of Ismid, to Isnik, at the E extremity of the lake of Isnik, near the sources of the river Dill, near a mountain-gorge from which it takes its name. It contains about 100 houses. The inhabitants are all Bulgarians.

KIZIL-AGATCH, a town on a deep gulf of the same name, in the Russian prov. of Shirvan, in the Khanat of Talyshin, on the W coast of the Caspian.—Also a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 10 m. W of Mush.

KIZIL-DAGH, a mountain-range of Asiatic Turkey, in the SE of the pash. of Kars, between the Magasbert and the Aras.

KIZILDJEH - MOUSSA - DAGH, a mountain-ridge in Anatolia, connected with Mount Tartali on the W, and Mount Birkî on the E.

KIZIL-HIZAR, a village of Syria, 8 m. E of Aintab.

KIZIL-IRMAK, or **HALYS**, the largest river of

Asia Minor. It is composed of two main branches, one from the E, the other from the S. The eastern branch rises to the N of Sivas, on the S slope of the range of Paryadres, which separates the ancient *Cappadocia* from *Pontus*. The southern branch rises on the N slope of Mount Taurus, near Erekli. Both D'Anville and Rennel concur in fixing the sources of the eastern and southern Halys, in accordance with Pliny, yet Kinnier in his map fixes the source of the southern branch at the NW foot of the Kauler-Dagh, to the SE of El-Bostan, and places that city on its banks. The southern Halys flows through the sanjak of Nigdeh, and the ancient districts of *Cataonia*, *Tyanitis*, and *Garsauritis* in a NW direction; whilst the northern flows to its junction in a direction S of W. The two streams unite 20 m. to the SE of Kir-Shehr, and then flow NW about 30 m., after which the united stream bends to the NNE, and flows prevailing in that direction to the Black sea, separating the pash. of Anatolia on the W from that of Rum or Sivas on the E. The whole course of the Halys exceeds 400 m., exclusive of windings. It separates the ancient *Cappadocia* from *Phrygia*, and *Pontus* from *Paphlagonia*; and enters the Euxine in $41^{\circ} 32' 52''$ N lat., and $36^{\circ} 11' 45''$ E long.

KIZIL-KAN, a small town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 12 m. W of Merdin.

KIZIL-KIAHIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Tekeli, near the r. bank of the Duden, 32 m. N of Sataliah.

KIZIL-KUM, a vast stretch of sandy desert in Independent Tartary, to the SE of the sea of Aral, between the rivers Jelum and Sihun, and Mount Kukertli.

KIZIL-OZEN, a Persian stream, the *Gozan* of Scripture, and the *Mardus* or *Amarus* of Ptolemy. It originates in the mountains of Ardelan or Persian Kurdistan, the *Mardiana* of the ancients, in the vicinity of Senna, in that elevated upland where the rivers rise in opposite directions and run to different seas. The course of the K. is generally to the E of N, its upper valley being bounded on the W by the range of the Kaplan-Dagh or Kofan-Koh, which separates it from Azerdibijan. About 10 m. NE of Gultuppeh it receives the large stream of the Bulunli, coming SW from the mountains of Sahund. The channel of the K. is generally 200 yds. wide above the junction. From hence it flows E to the ford of Paras, where a pass leads over the Kofan-Koh into the fine district of Khalkhal in Azerdibijan. From the ford of Paras the range of the Kofan-Koh leaves the N bank of the stream, and runs NE to the Talish mountains. After a direct course of more than 100 m. farther, it pierces the Elburz range, and, after a farther course of 50 m., enters the Caspian sea a few m. to the E of Enzelly. At its mouth, when collected into one channel, it is 200 yds. broad, deep, rapid, turbid, and agitated violently from shore to shore. In most places it is not satisfied with one channel, but, spreading itself over a wide space, it tears away the banks, forms islands and gravelly beds that seem to be constantly shifting, often dividing into two or three streams, anon re-uniting, and again separating, according to the nature of the obstacles which impede its progress. With so much force does its current propel itself into the sea that it is perceptible to a considerable distance. The whole course of the river, including sinuosities, is 400 m. It derives the name of Kizil, or 'red,' from the reddish tinge of its waters. It is also called Shah-Rud, or 'the Royal river,' Suffid-Rud, or 'the White river,' from its foaming course through the mountains to the sea; and Ispe or Aspa-Rud, or 'the River of horses.' It is the *Asprudus* of Patricius, on the banks of which Narses, the Persian monarch,

was compelled to sign a treaty with the Romans, by which Azerdibijan was ceded to Tiridates, the Armenian king, and that river made the Persian boundary.

KIZIL-ROBAT, or KIZIL-ABUD, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, 10 m. NNE of Shehrban.

KIZLAR, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, situated on the l. bank of the Terek, 50 m. W of the point where it falls into the Caspian. It was built in 1736, and is always garrisoned by two battalions, composed of the tribes who wander over the immense steppe between K. and Astrakhan, chiefly Nogays and Kalmuks. Its trade is considerable, being a sort of entrepot for the commerce of Astrakhan with Persia and the interior of Caucasus. Wine, brandy, and silk are exported from it in considerable quantity, also oil of sesame.

KLAARWATER. See GRIQUA-TOWN.

KLAASWAAL, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 6 m. WSW of Dordrecht. Pop. 1,200.

KLADNO, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. ENE of Rakonitz. Pop. 600.

KLADOVA. See GLADOVA.

KLADRAU, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 17 m. W of Pilsen, on the Beranka. Pop. 700.

KLAFFELSTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Overmeire. Pop. 116.

KLagenfurt, a circle and town of Austria, in Carinthia, in the ldbg. or gov. of Laibach. The circle or administrative subdivision comprises an area of 1,888 sq. m., and is bounded on the N and E by Styria; on the S by the circle of Laibach; and on the W by that of Villach. Pop. consisting chiefly of Germans and Wendes, in 1837, 178,523. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected by numerous streams, the principal of which are the Drave and its affluents, the Glan, Gurk, Lavant, Fella, and Mics. Near the town of K. is a considerable lake of the same name. The slopes of the mountains are covered with wood. The valleys are extremely fertile; and produce corn, legumes, lint, and fruit in great abundance. They afford pasture also to large herds of cattle and to a fine breed of horses. Mineral springs are numerous. Mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron are successfully wrought in the locality; and it furnishes also alum, mercury, anthracite, and marble. It possesses extensive iron-works, and several manufactories of iron ware, wire, nails, and guns.—The town is 49 m. NNE of Laibach, 65 m. SW of Gratz, and 75 m. NNW of Trieste, on the Glan, 6 m. from the l. bank of the Drave, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Lake K. or Worth, with which it is connected by a canal, and at an alt. of 1,410 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1846, 14,200. It has 4 suburbs, and the same number of gates. The streets are broad, and regularly laid out, and the houses generally well-built. The principal buildings are the imperial castle, the government-house, and the cathedral. There are besides several churches, an Ursuline convent, a lyceum, a library, museums of painting and sculpture, and of natural history, a gymnasium, several schools, an orphans' asylum, and several hospitals. In one of the squares are an equestrian statue of Leopold I., and a statue in bronze of Maria Theresa. The industry of the town consists chiefly in the manufacture of white-lead, fine cloth, silk fabrics, ribbon, and muslin. The transit-trade is considerable. In the environs are extensive ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient *Tiburnia*. In 1797, and again in 1809, K. fell into the hands of the French. At the latter period its fortifications were destroyed.

KLAIRHAGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Meldert. Pop. 342.

KLAMATH, or **KLAMET**, a river of Oregon, which rises in several small lakes near the head-stream of the Rio Sacramento; and after flowing in a SSW course, and entering Upper California, bends round to the NW, and flows into the Pacific, to the N of Cape San Sebastian. It is 1 m. wide at its mouth, which is easy of access, and for 40 m. up the stream there is no interruption to steam-boat navigation. In the low stage of water, however, only vessels of light draught can go up much beyond the site of the town of K., which is 1 m. under the ocean. The junction of the Salmon river is 90 m. above this site. Midway between these points the river is impeded by rocks, so that boats cannot pass; but after leaving these there is no obstacle up to the falls at the mouth of Salmon river. About 20 m. above the Salmon, the Trinity river comes into the K. The land around these rivers is, with little exception, favourable to agricultural purposes; but at present the gold deposits on the K. and its tributaries are engrossing attention. Gold has been found for 50 m. along the K.

KLANA, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, 30 m. ESE of Trieste.

KLANDORF (**KLEIN**), a village of Transylvania, in the com. of Hunyad, 9 m. SSE of Deva.

KLANYECZ, a town of Croatia, in the com. of Warasdin, 27 m. ESE of Cilli, near the Styrian frontier.

KLAPPA (**PULO**), a small low island covered with cocoa-nut trees, near the entrance of the strait which divides Prince's island from the mainland of Java.

KLAPSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Deurle. Pop. 390.

KLAR, or **CLARA**, a river which rises from Lake Faemund, in Norway, under the name of the Trysild; enters Sweden, when it assumes the name of K., and flows into the Wener lake, by three arms, near Carlstad, after a SSE course of 200 m.

KLARENHOUCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Marcke. Pop. 160.

KLARENTZA. See **GLARENTZA**.

KLARITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanjak of Trikali, 22 m. NE of Larissa, on the gulf of Salonica, on which it has a port.

KLATTAU, a circle and town in the S of Bohemia. The circle has an area of 870 sq. m.—The town, 68 m. SW of Prague, is well built, and has extensive woollen manufactures. In the neighbourhood are marble quarries, silver mines, and a celebrated mineral spring. Pop. 6,564.

KLAUSEN. See **CHUISA-DI-BERESSANONE**.

KLAUSENBERG, **KOLOS**, **KOLOSCH**, or **KOLOS-VarMEGYE**, an administrative prov. of Transylvania, comprising an area of 91·8 German sq. m.; extending between the comitats of Kraszna and Doboka on the N; those of Thorenburg and Lower Weissenburg on the E and S; and Hungary on the W. Pop. in 1837, 147,021. It contains numerous mountain-ranges, especially towards the E and W. The central part consists of extensive tracts of heath, and is intersected by the Kis-Szamos, the principal river in the country. The Sebes-Koros runs through the W part of the comitat, and the opposite extremity is watered by several affluents of the Maros. The principal productions of the soil are grain and wine. Cattle and horses are reared in great numbers in some of its districts. The comitat is divided into 2 circles, Upper and Lower, and each of these contains 6 jaras or marches. Besides the capital, which bears the same name, it contains 5 towns.—The town, which is also called Kolosvar and Klusch, is 51 m. N of Carlsburg, and 375 m. SE of Vienna, in N lat. 46° 44', E long. 21° 34' 28". Pop. in 1837, 16,500; in 1846, 22,000, chiefly Hungarians. It lies on the r.

bank of the Szamos, in a beautiful valley, enclosed on all sides by lofty mountains. It has 5 suburbs, but is of little extent. It is surrounded with a wall and ditch, and commanded by an ancient fortress, which stands on the summit of an adjacent eminence. It consists of an old and new town, and possesses several handsome though unpaved streets, a large square, and fine promenades. It contains several palaces, many handsome private dwellings, a cathedral, numerous churches, a convent, a town-hall, 3 hospitals, a lyceum and public library, a gymnasium, several colleges and schools, a workhouse, a theatre, and several printing establishments. It is the seat of the Transylvanian diets. It has manufactories of cloth, hats, and china. A fair for horses is held once a-year. This town is much resorted to in winter. It is noted as the birth-place of Mathias Corvin. The environs are fertile, and adorned with numerous gardens. The old town of K. was fortified by the Romans, and formed the 6th colony of the emperor Trajan. In 1798 it was to a great extent destroyed by fire.

KLAUSENTHAL, a fort in Tyrol, in the circle of the Lower Innthal, 18 m. NE of Innsbruck, on the E bank of Lake Achen.

KLAUSTHAL, a district of Hanover, comprising the greater portion of the Upper Harz, and divided into the three bailiwicks of Andreasberg, K., and Zellerfeld.—Its cap., of the same name, is 27 m. E of Gottingen, in N lat. 51° 48', E long. 10° 20', at an alt. of 1,740 ft. above sea-level. It has considerable manufactories of lace and linen; and is the seat of the superior administration of the mines.

KLEBRONN, a village of Wirtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 20 m. NNW of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,100.

KLECHOUTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Dickelvenne. Pop. 295.

KLECK, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Minsk, 24 m. WNW of Slutsk.—Also a mountain in Croatia, at the point of divergence of the Julian and Dinaric Alps.

KLECKO, a town of Prussian Poland, 12 m. WNW of Gnesna. Pop. 900.

KLECZEWO, a small town of Poland, 42 m. N of Kalisch. Pop. 1,200.

KLEEBERG, or **CLEEUBURG**, a small town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 6 m. SW of Weissemburg, in the principality of Deux Ponts. Pop. 850, chiefly Calvinists.

KLEEMPOËL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Sempst. Pop. 185.

KLEIN, a word signifying in German 'little', and prefixed to a great number of names of towns and villages in that country, most of which will be found under the latter word. Thus Kleip-Laufenburg. See **LAUFENBURG**.

KLEINENBERG, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 40 m. S of Minden. Pop. 850.

KLEIN-MAL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Mall. Pop. 159.

KLEMENS, a village of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, 6 m. NE of Rønne. Pop. 1,270.

KLENOCZ, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Gömör, 6 m. SSW of Tiszecol.

KLESCZEL, a small town of European Russia, in the prov. of Bialstock, 12 m. E by S of Bielsk. Pop. 1,100.

KLETERBOSCH - ET - BRANDSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Saint Nicolas. Pop. 100.

KLEUTSCH, a village of Anhalt-Dessau, 6 m. N of Raguhn, near the r. bank of the Mulde.

KLEVAN, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Kursk, which runs from NE to SW, and joins the Sem, on the r. bank, 14 m. W of Pontiol, after a course of 90 m.

KLEVE BERG. See **CLEVES.**

KLEY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Borgt-Lombeke. Pop. 128.

KLEYNDERBEECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nieuwerkerken. Pop. 150.

KLEYNEN-STEENWEY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Erondegem. Pop. 214.

KLEYN-LAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Vracene. Pop. 553.

KLEYN-PEUTHY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Peuthy. Pop. 195.

KLEYN-ET-GROOT-REES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Casterlé. Pop. 202.

KLEYN-SOTTEGEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Letterhouten. Pop. 166.

KLEYSERKOG, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 14 m. SSW of Tondern. Pop. of v. and p. 2,365.

KLIASMA, a river of Russia, which rises near Klin, in the gov. of Moscow; flows SSE, then NE, and then E, 350 m.; and joins the Oka, on the l. bank, at Gorbátov. It passes the towns of Vladimir, Kovrov, Viazniki, and Gorokhovetz. Its principal affluents are the Tcherná, Peksha, Uvot, Teza, and Lukh, on the l.; and the Sudugda on the r.

KLICZEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 30 m. NNE of Bobrinsk, on the r. bank of the Olfsa.

KLIMONTOW, a small town of Poland, 13 m. W by S of Sandomir. Pop. 550.

KLIMOVITCHI, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 24 m. ENE of Tcherikof. Pop. 1,000.

KLIN, a small town of European Russia, in the gov. and 56 m. N by W of Moscow. Pop. 2,400.

KLINGEN, a village of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 12 m. SW of Frankenhäusen, near the l. bank of the Helbi. Pop. 729.

KLINGENBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 m. S of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,007.

KLINGENMUNSTER, a small town of Bavaria, in the Lower palatinate, 3 m. NNE of Bergzaborn.

KLINGENTHAL, a village of Saxony, in the Vogtland, 12 m. E of Oelsnitz. The inhabitants, amounting to 1,000, are chiefly employed in making musical instruments.—Also a village of France, in Alsace, on the small river Ebu, 15 m. NNW of Schelestadt. Here is an extensive manufacture of sabres, sword blades, and other arms.

KLINGNAIR, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 16 m. NE of Aarau. Pop. 1,500.

KLINKAERT (DEN), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Oordegem. Pop. 162.

KLINKHEIT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, near Burscheid.

KLINTZY, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Chernigov, 17 m. S of Suraj. Pop. 3,200.

KLISSA. See **CLISSA.**

KLISSINHACK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Vorsselaar. Pop. 426.

KLISSURA, a strong fort of Turkey, in Albania, 58 m. N by W of Janina.

KLIUTCHEVSK. See **KAMTCHATKA.**

KLOBIAUK, a small town of Austria, 21 m. ENE of Hradisch. Pop. 2,896.—Also a town in the circle of Brunn, 12 m. S of Austerlitz. Pop. 1,500.

KLOBUCKO, a small town of Poland, 72 m. NNW of Cracow. Pop. 1,800.

KLOBUK, a fort of Turkey, in the sanj. of Herzegovina, 30 m. N of Cattaro, on the r. bank of the Tribinichitza.

KLODAWA, a small town of Poland, in the prov. and 90 m. W of Warsaw. Pop. 2,800.

KLOETZE, a small town of Prussian Saxony, 48 m. E of Zelle. Pop. 1,550.

KLONOWA, a town of Poland, 30 m. SSE of Kalisch. Pop. 500.

KLOOSTERWYCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Melle. Pop. 362.

KLOPPENBURG, a small town of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, situated on the Söste, 60 m. NNE of Munster. Pop. 883.

KLOSSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Swynaerde or Zwynaerde. Pop. 314.

KLOSTER (ALT and NEU), two villages of Hanover, in the gov. of Stade, on the l. bank of the Este.

KLOSTERGRAB, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 22 m. NNE of Saatz. Pop. 400.

KLOSTER-KUHHORN, or **ZNIO-VARALLYA**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Thurocz, 20 m. NNW of Cremnitz.

KLOSTERLE, a small but well-built town of Bohemia, on the Egra, 15 m. NE of Carlsbad. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactures of lace, earthenware, and cutlery.

KLOSTER-NEUBURG, a small town of Lower Austria, on the r. side of the Danube, 6 m. N of Vienna. Pop. 380. It takes its name from a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, founded here in 1114. Its buildings of that date are extensive, but are now no longer used, a new monastery having been erected in 1730. The library of the monastery contains 25,000 printed volumes, with several Hebrew, Arabic, and Latin manuscripts. The town is of great antiquity. In 1683, the lower town was burnt by the Turks, who were besieging Vienna; but the upper town baffled all their efforts. Here is a dockyard for the construction of light-armed vessels, for protecting the navigation of the Danube; also a large manufacture of arms for government.

KLOSTERS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 18 m. E of Coire, on the Landquart river. Pop. 1,000.

KLOTEN, a small town of Switzerland, 5 m. N by E of Zurich. Pop. 1,600. It has a fine church.

KLOTZE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, circle and 12 m. NW of Gardeleben. Pop. 1,530.

KLUNDERT, a small but strong town of Holland, in N. Brabant, with a strong fortress, 5 m. ENE of Williamstadt. It was taken by the French under Dumourier in 1793. Pop. 700.

KLUS, a hamlet of Switzerland, in the cant. of Soleure, 1 m. S of Ballstall. Pop. 150.

KLUTCHI, a village of Kamtchatka, at the junction of a small stream of the same name with the Kamtchatka river, at the base of the great volcanic mountain of Klutchevsk, 20 versts above Kammina. It consists of from 15 to 20 houses, and a church.

KNÆRED, a parish and village of Sweden, 21 m. SE of Halmstad, on the r. bank of the Laga.

KNAITH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. S by E of Gainsborough, on the E bank of the Trent. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 63; in 1851, 116.

KNAPDALE, a division of Argyleshire, between the isthmus of Crinan and that of Tarbert, about 20 m. in length, and 16 m. in breadth. It is divided into the two parishes of North and South K. Pop. of former, in 1831, 2,583; in 1851, 1,666; of South K., in 1831, 2,137; in 1851, 2,178.

KNAPTOFT, a parish in the co. of Leicester, 11 m. SSE of Leicester, including the chapelries of Mowsley and Shearsby, and the hamlet of Walton. Area 4,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 924; in 1851, 913.

KNAPTON, a parish 3 m. NNE of North Walsham. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 327; in

1851, 330.—Also a township in the parish of Acomb, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E of York. Area 833 acres. Pop. in 1831, 120; in 1851, 112.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Winttingham, E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NE by E of New Malton, on the York and North Midland railway. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. in 1851, 253.

KNAPWELL, a parish in Cambridgeshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Cambridge. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1851, 155.

KNARESBOROUGH, a parish and parliamentary borough in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E of Harrogate, and 16 m. W by N of York, on the river Nidd. The p. includes the chapelries of Arkendale, and Bilton and Harrogate, and the townships of Brearton, and Scriven with Tentergate. Area of p. 12,418 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,761; in 1831, 10,214; in 1851, 10,170. The town is finely situated on the NE bank of the river Nidd. It is large and handsome, and the houses are well-built. It seems well-situated for the carrying on of manufactures, the river Nidd being rapid, deep, and serviceable for turning the wheels of mills and machinery. The manufacture of linen has been long established here; the manufacture of cotton has also been introduced. The chief goods manufactured are low ginghams, low bedding-ticks, and sheetings. K. has sent two members to parliament since 1553. Electors registered in 1837, 227; in 1848, 245. Pop. of parl. borough, in 1831, 5,296; in 1851, 5,536.—On a rocky height, at the SW side of the town, near the river, are the remains of the ancient castle of K., erected soon after the conquest.—In the parish are four mineral springs, one of which, the famous dropping-well of K., rises at the foot of a limestone rock, about 40 yds. from the bank of the river.

KNARESDALE, a parish in Tindale ward, Northumberland, 16 m. WSW of Hexham, on the South Tyne. Area 7,144 acres. Pop. in 1851, 917.

KAVENTSTOWN, a parish in co. Kildare, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. WNW of Kildare. Area 618 acres. Pop. in 1831, 124; in 1851, 50.

KNAYTON WITH BRAWITH, a township in the p. of Leek, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NNE of Thirsk. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 336; in 1851, 376.

KNEBORTH, a parish in Hertfordshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Hertford. Area 2,696 acres. Pop. in 1831, 259; in 1851, 290.

KNEDLINGTON, a township in the parish of Howden, E. R. of York, 1 m. WSW of Howden, on the river Ouse. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1851, 178.

KNEESALL, a parish in the co. of Nottingham, 4 m. SE by E of Ollerton. It includes the hamlet of Kersall, and the township of Ompton. Area 3,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 613; in 1851, 600.

KNEESWORTH, a hamlet in the p. of Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Royston. Area 948 acres. Pop. in 1851, 229.

KNELSTON, a parish in Glamorganshire, 11 m. SW of Swansea. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1851, 127.

KNESBECK, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 48 m. SSE of Luneburg. Pop. 575.

KNESHINE, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanjak of Travnik, 20 m. ENE of Bosnaserai, on the l. bank of the Krivaja.

KNESSCLAERE, a department and village of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. and 17 m. WNW of Gand. Pop. of dep. 4,120; of v. 839.

KNETTISHALL, a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. E by S of Thetford. Area 1,024 acres. Pop. in 1851, 79.

KNEVETON, or **KNEETON**, a parish in Nottinghamshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Newark, on the E bank of the Trent. Area 924 acres. Pop. 109.

KNIAGININ, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Novgorod. Pop. of district 100,000.—The town is 59 m. ESE of Nijni-Novgo-

rod. Pop. 1,600. It has several tanneries, and holds fairs several times a-year.

KNIAJOE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 99 m. NE of Tchernigov, dist. and 10 m. S of Starodub.

KNIAZ, or **ZYD**, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, dist. and 54 m. NW of Mozour. It is 15 m. in length, and 5 m. in medium breadth.

KNIAZYCE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and dist. and 13 m. WNW of Mohilev, on the Likhva. It has 2 convents.

KNIEBIS, a defile of the Schwarzwald, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, grand-duchy of Baden, near Freudenstadt. Its highest point is 2,560 ft. above sea-level.—Also a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, on the confines of Baden.

KNIEGNITZ (Gron), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Nimptsch. Pop. 868.—Klein K., in the same circle, has a pop. of 634.

KNIEGNITZ (POLNESH), a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Breslau. Pop. 222.

KNIELINGEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and 3 m. WNW of Carlsruhe, near the Rhine. Pop. 1,410.

KNIESEN, **GNEZDA**, or **GNAZDA**, a royal and free-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 15 m. NE of Kásmarkt, on the l. bank of the Poprad. Pop. 1,300.

KNIFE, a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which joins the Missouri on the r. bank, a little to the S of the Mandan villages, after a N and W course of about 120 m.

KNIGH, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. N by W of Nenagh. Area 4,514 acres. Pop. 1,022.

KNIGHT'S CANAL, an inlet of the Pacific, on the W coast of North America, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$, extending in an E and NE direction about 50 m.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, a small island in Behring's bay, situated to the NW of Eleanor's sound, and separated from the continent of America by a narrow channel, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 45'$.—Also an island in Prince William's sound, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 24'$, about 30 m. in length from N to S, and from 2 to 5 m. broad.—Also a small island in Hudson's bay, in N lat. $61^{\circ} 50'$, W long. $93^{\circ} 30'$.—Also an island in the Pacific, the largest of those called the Snares by Vancouver. Its S point is situated in S lat. $48^{\circ} 15'$, E long. $166^{\circ} 44'$.

KNIGHTON, or **TREF-Y-CLAWDD**, a parish and market-town, in the co. of Radnor, 10 m. NNW of New-Radnor. Pop. in 1831, 1,259; in 1851, 1,566.—The town, which is pleasantly situated on rising ground near the margin of the river Teme, consists of two streets, intersecting each other at right angles. K. unites with New Radnor in returning a member to parliament.—Also a chapelry in the parish of St. Margaret, Leicestershire, 2 m. SSE of Leicester, on the river Soar, intersected by the Midland Counties railway. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1851, 494.—Also a township in the p. of Mucklestone, Staffordshire, 12 m. W by N of Stafford. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1851, 177.

KNIGHTON-UPON-TEAME, a chapelry in the p. of Lindridge, Worcestershire, 3 m. ENE of Tenbury. Pop. in 1831, 553; in 1851, 523.

KNIGHTON (WEST), a parish in Dorsetshire, 3 m. SE of Dorchester. Area 2,339 acres. Pop. 270.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the p. of St. Margaret, Westminster, and partly in those of Kensington, Chelsea, and St. George, Middlesex, 3 m. W by S of St. Paul's. K. extends from Hyde-Park corner to Kensington-Gore, and consists of one long street, on the line of the Great Western road from the metropolis. Many of the houses are new and handsome. On the N side, adjoining Hyde-

Park, are extensive barracks for cavalry; and on the opposite side, nearer Hyde-Park, are barracks for the foot-guards.

KNIGHTSTOWN, a village in Henry co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., 33 m. E of Indianapolis. Pop. 467.

KNIGHTWICK, a parish and village in Worcestershire, 9 m. W of Worcester, on the river Teme. Area 858 acres. Pop. in 1831, 169; in 1851, 166.

KNILL, a parish in Herefordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Knighton. Area 798 acres. Pop. in 1851, 78.

KNIN, a town of Austria, in Dalmatia, cap. of a district, in the circle and 45 m. E of Zara, on the r. bank of the Kerka, and at the foot of a steep mountain. Pop. 950. It is surrounded with walls, but consists of only a few miserable houses. On the adjacent mountain, at an alt. of 900 ft. above sea-level, is a fortress founded by the Turks, but subsequently enlarged by the Venetians.

KNIN (NĚw), a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 17 m. ESE of Beraun, and 24 m. SSW of Prague, on the l. bank of the Koizaba. Pop. 800. In the environs are mines of gold.

KNIPHAUSEN, or **KNIPHUIZEN**, a herrschaft or sovereign seignory of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, on the gulf of Jahde. It comprises an area of about 17 sq. m., and contains 3 parishes. Pop. 3,000. In 1810 it was included in the French dep. of Eastern Ems. In 1813 it was re-united to the grand-duchy of Oldenburg. The castle, which is its chief place, is 7 m. ESE of Jever.

KNIPTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 8 m. NNE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. 386.

KNISTENAUX, a tribe of Indians, who chiefly reside in the British possessions, north of Lake Superior, although some bands reside on streams running into Red river. They are of a moderate stature, well proportioned, and of great activity. Their complexion is of a copper colour, and their hair black. Their eyes are black, keen, and penetrating, and their countenances open and agreeable. Mackenzie mentions that their women are the most comely of all the Indian tribes he had seen on the American continent.

KNITTELFELD, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 8 m. NE of Judenburg, on the l. bank of the Mur. Pop. 2,000. It has extensive manufactories of iron and steel ware, and saltpetre.

KNITTLINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail, and 3 m. WNW of Maulbronn, on the frontier of Baden. Pop. 2,362. It is the reputed birth-place of Dr. Faust.

KNIVETON, a parish, township, and village in Derbyshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE of Ashbourne. Area 2,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 342; in 1851, 331.

KNOB (CAPE), a headland of Western Australia, in the co. of Kent, on the W side of Dillon bay, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 35' 20''$, E long. $119^{\circ} 14' 45''$.

KNOBEN, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, to the E of Anholt.

KNOCK, a village in the p. of Kilmurry-Clonderalaw, co. Clare, on the NW shore of Clonderalaw bay, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. E of Kilrush. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1851, 103.—Also a mountain of Scotland, in Banffshire, about 8 m. W by S of Portsoy. It has an alt. of about 1,600 ft. above sea-level.—Also a parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Claremorris, co. Mayo. Area 11,704 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,036; in 1851, 3,174. The surface is exceedingly bleak. Lough Cullenragh, on the SE boundary, has a surface elevation of 280 ft.—Also a parish $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE of Nobber, co. Meath. Area 975 acres. Pop. 330.

KNOCK, the Irish term for a hill, mountain, or commanding eminence. The principal *knocks* in Ireland are the following:—

KNOCK, a hill in the parish of Ballyboy, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE of Frankford, King's co. Though it attains an alt. above sea-level of only 490 ft. it forms a conspicuous feature in the flat country which extends NW from the base of the Slievebloom mountains.

KNOCKACLEEVAN, a hill $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Foxford, co. Mayo. It forms the W termination of the Lurgan or Slieve-Damh range, and has an alt. of 912 ft.

KNOCKADUFF, a hill on the E side of Broadhaven, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Benwee-head, co. Mayo. Alt. 519 ft.

KNOCKAGALISKY, a mountain $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, in the peninsula between the bays of Ballinskelligs and St. Finnan. Alt. 1,351 ft.

KNOCKAHA, a hill in Queen's co., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Rathdowney. Alt. 659 ft.

KNOCKALONGY, a mountain $\frac{5}{8}$ m. W by N of Coolaney, co. Sligo. Alt. 1,778 ft.

KNOCKANAFRIAN, a mountain in co. Waterford, 6 m. SE of Clonmel, one of the chief summits of the great Cummerragh or Monavonlugh range. Alt. 2,469 ft.

KNOCKANARD, a mountain in the p. of Shanrahan, co. Tipperary, one of the Knockmeledown range, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Ballyporeen. Alt. 1,337 ft.

KNOCKANARE, one of the Knockmeledown mountains, on the boundary between co. Tipperary and co. Waterford, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E of Knockmeledown proper, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Cappoquin. Alt. 2,149 ft.

KNOCKANTISS, a mountain in co. Clare, 9 m. WNW of Seaford. Alt. 1,806 ft.

KNOCKAVRANE, a mountain in the peninsula between the bays of Bantry and Dunmanus, 9 m. SW by W of Bantry, co. Cork.

KNOCKBRACK, a mountain $\frac{4}{5}$ m. S of Kanturk, co. Cork.—Also one of the Cummerragh mountains, 6 m. NW of KilmacThomas, co. Waterford.

KNOCKDUAGH, or **BORROUGHAUN**, a conspicuous hill amidst a moorish and monotonous country, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of the head of Cash-leh bay, co. Galway. Alt. 541 ft.

KNOCKEVEN, a mountain $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Mount-Shannon, co. Galway. Alt. 1,242 ft.

KNOCKEYON, a hill in the p. of Faughalstown, co. Westmeath, on the NE side of Lough Dereveragh. Alt. 707 ft.

KNOCKFEERENA, or **KNOCKFEERIN**, a hill 2 m. E of Ballin-garry, and 4 m. SW by W of Croom, co. Limerick. Alt. 951 ft.

KNOCKFENNEL, the highest of the group of hills, around Lough Gur, in co. Limerick.

KNOCKGARRAN, a mountain on the left side of the Kenmare river, and $\frac{5}{8}$ m. SW of Kenmare, co. Kerry.

KNOCKICLASHY, a hill in the barony of Clonmeen, co. Cork, possessing considerable interest as the scene of a battle fought on July 26, 1651, between the English under Lord Broghill, and the Irish under Lord Muskerry. In consequence of this battle Limerick surrendered to Ireton.

KNOCKINROSS, a hill and a battle-field 4 m. E of Kanturk, in co. Cork. The action for which the place is distinguished was fought on Nov. 13, 1647, between the parliamentarian forces under Lord Inchiquin, and the Irish forces under Lord Taaffe, and terminated in the complete route of the latter.

KNOCKINSKEA, a mountain 4 m. SSE of Castletownroche, co. Cork. Alt. 1,388 ft.

KNOCKLADE, a mountain in co. Antrim, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Ballycastle. Alt. above sea-level, 1,695 ft. It possesses a hemispherical or dome-like outline, and presents the same phasis to every point of the compass. Its skirts and lower declivities are disposed in corn-fields, and its higher regions, up to its very summit, are clothed with verdure. Its geognostic composition is successively schistose, calcareous, and basaltic; and the last has a thickness of 930 ft.

KNOCKLETTERAGH, a mountain on the N side of Coraan-Achill, co. Mayo. Alt. 1,509 ft.

KNOCKLETTERCASS, a mountain $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of the head of Tulloghaun bay, co. Mayo. Alt. 1,208 ft.

KNOCKMADDEN, a mountain in the peninsula between Crookhaven and Dunmanus bay, co. Cork, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. NE of Mizen-head. Alt. 1,029 ft.

KNOCKMORE, a mountain $\frac{5}{8}$ m. ENE of Newport, co. Mayo. Alt. 1,259 ft.

KNOCKMOREDOWN, a mountain $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Ballinahinch, co. Galway. Alt. 1,163 ft.

KNOCKNADOBER, a mountain of Dingle, 4 m. NNE of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry.

KNOCKNADURAVE, a hill 2 m. W by N of Ballycastle, co. Mayo. Alt. 667 ft.

KNOCKNAFALLIA, a mountain of co. Waterford, one of the Knockmeledown range, 2 m. E by S of Knockmeledown proper. Alt. 2,199 ft.

KNOCKNALECKA, a hill in the p. of Kilnoe, co. Clare. Alt. 818 ft.

KNOCKNALOUGH, one of the W summits of the Knockmeledown mountains, in co. Waterford, 3 m. NW of Ballyduff. Alt. 1,028 ft.

KNOCKNALOWER, a hill $\frac{6}{7}$ m. E of Belmullet, co. Mayo. Alt. 615 ft.

KNOCKNAMULREE, a mountain and a bog in the p. of Kilgeever, co. Mayo. The mountain—often called simply Muiree—overhangs the N side of Killery-harbour. Its alt. is 2,688 ft. The bog extends away from the N base of the mountain; and has an area of 1,823 acres.

KNOCKNANASK, a mountain in the p. of Lismore and Maccollop, co. Waterford, in the W end of the Knockmeledown range, 3 m. E by S of Knockmeledown proper. Alt. 1,591 ft.

KNOCKNARA, a mountain in co. Sligo, on the E shore of Ardnaglass harbour, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W by S of Sligo. Its alt. is 1,078 ft.

KNOCKNASHEEGAUN, a mountain $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Tubbercurry, co. Sligo. Alt. 1,168 ft.

KNOCKMASTERKIN, one of the Knockmeledown mountains, 5 m. N of Lismore. Alt. 2,084 ft.

KNOCKONHIGGIN, a mountain in co. Galway, on the N side of the Binabola group. Alt. 1,536 ft.

KNOCKOURA, a mountain on the W side of the peninsula and barony of Bere, 5 m. W of Castletown-Berehaven, co. Cork.

KNOCKPATRICK, a hill 8 m. ENE of Castle-Dermot, co. Kildare. Alt. 851 ft.

KNOCKRAWE, a mountain on the N side of the Stracashel river, 8 m. NE of Ardara, co. Donegal. Alt. 1,475 ft.

KNOCKREACH, a mountain 3 m. NW of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow. Alt. 1,559 ft.—Also a hill 1½ m. ESE of the town of Rathvilly, co. Carlow. Alt. 593 ft.

KNOCKSHANAHULLION, a mountain 2 m. S by W of Clogheen, co. Tipperary. Alt. 2,150 ft.

KNOCKSHEGOUNA, a hill in co. Tipperary, 5 m. SW of Birr.

KNOCKWARDER, a mountain 7½ m. E of Ballina, co. Mayo. Alt. 1,338 ft.

KNOCK (LE), a hamlet of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Aelbeke. Pop. 165.

KNOCKACAPPLE, a village in the p. of Killaha, co. Kerry, 8½ m. E of Killarney.

KNOCKADERRY, a village in the p. of Clonelty, co. Limerick, 3½ m. ENE of Newcastle. Pop. 346.

KNOCKANDO, a parish in Morayshire, separated by the river Spey from the p. of Cromdale on the W. Pop. in 1831, 1,497; in 1851, 1,771. It contains the v. of Archiestown, on the moor of Ballintomb.

KNOCKANE, a parish in co. Kerry, 6 m. W by N of Killarney. Area 57,993 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,678; in 1851, 4,245. It extends from the river Laune on the N, to the head-streams of the Blackwater on the S; and from the Lower lake of Killarney on the E, to Glencare on the W. Eight-ninths of the surface are barren mountain. It probably exceeds every p. both in Ireland and in England for the number, the variety, the magnificence, the stupendousness, and the beauty of its grand and romantic landscapes. The Toomies and the Purple mountains in the E, the MacGilleuddy's Reeks, including Carran-Tual and the Sugarloaf in the centre, and the mountains around Blackstones and along the r. side of Glencare on the W, all belong to the p., and are unsurpassed for sublimity by any heights in Ireland.

KNOCKANURE, a parish 3 m. E by N of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 5,950 acres. Pop. 1,053.

KNOCKAUNGEVEEN, a village in the p. of Kilmina, co. Mayo, 2½ m. N by E of Westport.

KNOCKAVILLY, a parish in co. Cork. Area 6,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,184; in 1851, 1,432. The surface lies partly astride of the watershed between the Bandon and the Bride, and partly around the sources and head-streams of the Annabuoy.

KNOCKBAIN, a parish of Ross-shire, lying on both sides of the bay of Munloch. Pop. 3,005.

KNOCKBRED A, a parish in co. Down. It contains the town of Ballymacarret and the v. of Newtownbreda. Area 8,098 acres. Pop. in 1851, 11,488.

KNOCKBRIDE, a parish 4½ m. N by W of Bailieborough, co. Cavan. Area 18,693 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,746; in 1851, 7,042.

KNOCKCOMMON, a parish 2½ m. SE of Slane, co. Meath. Area 3,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 642.

KNOCKCROGHERRY, a village in the p. of Kilenovoy, co. Roscommon, 4½ m. SE of Roscommon. It has some local celebrity for the manufacture of a humble kind of tobacco-pipe, short in the stem, small in the bowl, and peculiarly adapted to the economizing of tobacco. About eight kilns are in requisition, and they produce on the average about 500 gross of pipes per week, of the value of 1s. per gross. The clay for the manufacture is carried from a distance of 2 m. Pop. in 1841, 263; in 1851, 282.

KNOCKGARRA, a village in the p. of Duras-Kinvarra, co. Galway, between the bays of Kinvarra and Aughinish, 2½ m. NW by W of Kinvarra. Pop. with the parish.

KNOCKGRAFFON, a parish 4½ m. S of Cashel.

co. Tipperary, containing the v. of New-Inn. Area 9,873 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,520; in 1851, 2,291.

KNOCKIN, a parish in Salop, 5 m. SE by S of Oswestry. Area 1,561 acres. Pop. in 1851, 265.

KNOCKMAHON, a village in the parish of Monksland, co. Waterford, within a ¼ m. of the coast, and about a ½ m. ENE of Boumahon. Pop. in 1851, 215.—The Knockmahon copper mines are situated in the vicinity. These mines belong to the Mining company of Ireland, and are now the most profitable and prosperous in the kingdom. They were originally worked about a century ago. Copper is the principal produce; but lead, in considerable quantities, is raised. According to an official return in 1836, the annual produce in copper amounted to between 4,000 and 5,000 tons, worth £9 per ton. The ore is shipped at the mines in boats, which carry it to vessels riding at anchor at some distance from the land; and supplies of timber and iron are brought on cars to the mines from Waterford, and are imported to the latter place, the timber from Norway, and the iron from Wales. The number of persons employed by the mines, exclusive of carriers and of other classes not stately on the spot, is about 1,000.

KNOCKMARK, a parish 2 m. W of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. Area 2,876 acres. Pop. in 1831, 714; in 1851, 527.

KNOCKMELEDOWN, a range of mountains on the mutual frontier of the cos. of Tipperary and Waterford. It commences 8 m. SW by S of Clonmel, and extends 12 m. due W to the boundary with co. Cork, or rather is continued 4½ m. into the interior of Cork under the local name of the Kilworth mountains. The range has a mean breadth of about 4½ m.; and is bounded by the vale of the rivulet Tar on the N, and by the valley of the Blackwater and the vale of the Phineas rivulet on the S. Its principal summits within co. Waterford, together with their several alts. above sea-level, are Knocknanask, 1,591 ft.,—Knocknafalia, 2,199,—Deyrick, 1,297,—Knocknalough, 1,028,—Crow-Hill, 1,003,—and six others, respectively 1,096, 1,668, 1,086, 1,031, 1,164, and 1,066 ft. The principal summits on the boundary between the two counties are Knockanare, 2,149,—Knocknasterkin, 1,084,—Sugarloaf, 2,144,—Knockmeledown proper, 2,690,—and two others respectively 2,069, and 2,101 ft. Those within co. Tipperary are West Crohan, 1,718 ft.,—Knockshanahullion, 2,150,—Farbreaga, 1,603,—Knockanard, 1,337,—and Carran-Hill, 1,189 ft. Knockmeledown proper is situated 4½ m. N by W of Lismore, and, in a straight line, 9 m. SW of Clonmel. Its N face is rapidly declivitous.

KNOCKMOURNE, a parish 4½ m. E of Castle-Lyons, co. Cork. Area 8,836 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,142; in 1851, 2,029.

KNOCKNEGAUL, a parish 4 m. S by W of Limerick, co. Limerick. Area 2,172 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,381; in 1851, 714.

KNOCKRATH, a parish 3 m. NW of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow. Area 18,845 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,081; in 1851, 1,686. The surface descends from Table mountain at the head of Glenmalur, down the l. side of the river Avonbeg to within 2½ m. of 'the Meeting of the Waters.' Table mountain, at the head of Glenmalur, has an alt. of 2,341 ft. above sea-level; the Gap, immediately below it, of 2,266 ft.; the Avonbeg river, immediately above the waterfall, of 1,428 ft.

KNOCKTEMPLE, or **MULLOWNY**, a parish 3 m. WNW of Liscarrol, co. Cork, containing the village of Freemount. Area 4,618 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,801; in 1851, 1,018.

KNOCKTOPHER, a parish and town in co. Kilkenny. Area 4,722 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,700; in

1851, 1,567.—The town of K. is situated $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. ENE of Newmarket. Though dignified with the name of a town, it is, in point of fact, a mere village. Pop. in 1831, 475; in 1851, 347.

KNODISHALL, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. ESE of Saxmundham. Area 1,843 acres. Pop. 432.

KNONAU, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, district of Affoltern. Pop. 594.

KNOOK, a parish in Wilts, 5 m. ESE of Warminster, on the river Wiley. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1851, 252.

KNORCKE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, cant. of Bruges. Pop. 1,108.

KNOSSINGTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 8 m. SSE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,443 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1851, 230.

KNOTTING, a parish in Bedfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,724 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1851, 187.

KNOTTINGLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Pontefract, W. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Pontefract, on the S bank of the river Aire, and intersected by the Knottingley and Goole canal. It contains an active commercial pop., attracted to it by its extensive lime-quarries, its canal, and its position on the banks of the navigable Aire. It is included within the parl. boundaries of the borough of Pontefract. Area 1,344 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,540.

KNOWLE, or KNOLL, a chapelry in the p. of Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire, $9\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW by N of Warwick, intersected by the Birmingham and Warwick canal. Pop. in 1831, 1,120; in 1851, 1,155.

KNOWLE (Sr. GILES), a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. S by E of Ilminster, crossed by the Chard canal. Area 540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 108; in 1851, 92.

KNOWL-END, a township in the p. of Audley, Stafford, 4 m. NW of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1851, 252.

KNOWLESVILLE, a village of Ridgeway township, Orleans co., in the state of New York, U. S., 256 m. W by N of Albany, on the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 450.

KNOWLTON, a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 66 m. N by W of Trenton, bounded on the N by Blue mountain. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Paulin's kill, Beaver brook, and Shawpocussing creek. The soil in the valleys consists of calcareous loam. Pop. 2,307.

KNOWLTON, a parish in Kent, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Canterbury. Area 428 acres. Pop. in 1851, 24.

KNOWSLEY, a township in the p. of Huyton, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. WNW of Prescott. Area 4,750 acres. Pop. 1,486.—K. park, the seat of the earl of Derby, is nearly 6 m. in circumf. It is adorned with a profusion of fine old timber, and has a lake in the centre about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. The mansion occupies an elevated part of the park.

KNOWSTONE, a parish in Devon, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Bampton, in a valley between the rivers Yeo and Sturcomb. Area 4,989 acres. Pop. 517.

KNOYLE (East), a parish in Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S. of Hindon. Area 5,558 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,028; in 1851, 1,110. The celebrated architect and mathematician, Sir Christopher Wren, was born here.

KNOYLE (West), a parish in Wilts, 3 m. E by N of Mere. Area 1,913 acres. Pop. in 1851, 180.

KNOX, a central county of the state of Tennessee, U. S., comprising an area, generally mountainous, of 864 sq. m. It is watered by Holston and French Broad rivers, and by Beaver creek. The soil on the streams is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 15,485; in 1850, 18,769. Its capital is Knoxville.—Also a co. in the state of Kentucky, containing a superficies of 495 sq. m., watered by Cumberland river and its

branches. Pop. in 1840, 5,722; in 1850, 7,109. Its capital is Barbourville.—Also a central co. in the state of Ohio, containing an area of 618 sq. m., watered by Vernon river and its tributaries. Towards the W the surface is level, and the soil extremely rich. Pop. in 1840, 29,579; in 1850, 28,792. Its capital is Mount Vernon.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Indiana, comprising an area of 540 sq. m.; bordered by White river on the S; by the W. fork of White river on the E; and by Wabash river on the W. It has a fertile soil, covered to a great extent with timber and prairie. Pop. in 1840, 10,657; in 1850, 11,086. Its capital is Vincennes.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Illinois, containing a superficies of 792 sq. m., watered by Henderson and Spoon rivers and their tributaries. It has extensive prairies, with timber on the streams, and possesses a generally fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 7,060; in 1850, 13,280. Its capital is Knoxville.—Also a township in Waldo co., in the state of Maine, 35 m. NE by E of Augusta. Pop. 897.—Also a township of Albany co., in the state of New York, 21 m. W of Albany. Its surface, which is hilly, is drained by Bozra kill, and a tributary of Fox's creek. Pop. 2,143.—Also a township of Guernsey co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 538.—Also a township of Holmes co., in the same state. Pop. 1,180.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the same state. Pop. 1,529.

KNOXVILLE, a village of Knox township, Jefferson co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., E of Columbus, 4 m. from the Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a v. of Crawford co., in the state of Georgia, 55 m. SW by W of Milledgeville, 4 m. E of Flint river. It contained in 1840 about 20 dwellings.—Also a town, capital of Knox co., in the state of Tennessee, 183 m. E by S of Nashville, on the N bank of Holston river, 4 m. below the junction of French Broad river. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Knox co., in the state of Illinois, 100 m. WNW of Springfield, near Haw creek. Pop. 250.

KNURROW, or KNURROWA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Nybnitz. Pop. 506.

KNUTSFORD, a parish and market-town in the co. of Chester, 24 m. ENE of Chester. The Grand Junction railway passes 9 m. E of the town, and the Grand Trunk canal 6 m. W of it. It is 6 m. W of the Cheeford station of the Manchester and Crewe railway. The p. includes the townships of Bexton, Ollerston, Toft, and Nether and Over K. Area 4,832 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,599; in 1851, 4,375. The town—which is pleasantly situated in a fertile part of the co., on a branch of the river Birkin, which divides it into two parts, Nether and Over K.—is of great antiquity. The houses are in general well-built. The principal manufactures are those of cotton-spinning and weaving, sewing-thread, which formerly employed many hands, worsted, and tanned leather. Races are held annually in the vicinity on the last Tuesday in July, and continue for two days. The Midsummer and Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the co. are held in this town. A large and convenient prison for the co., in the front of which is a commodious sessions'-house, is situated here.

KNUTWYL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. NW of Lucerne. Pop. in 1850, 1,316, all Catholics.

KNYNO, a river of Pembrokeshire, which falls into the Tivy, about 5 m. below Cardigan.

KNYSZYN, a town of Russia, in the prov. and 18 m. NNW of Bialystok. Pop. 1,700.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Posen. Pop. 208.

KOADJUTHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Tilsit. Pop. 322.

KOAMEROO (CAPE), the SE projection of land at the entrance of Queen Charlotte's sound, on the

W side of Cook's strait, in the Middle island of New Zealand, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 4'$.

KOBA-TENDA, a village of Senegambia, 360 m. SE of St. Louis.

KOBBA. See COBBEH.

KOBELBUDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Preuss-Eylau. Pop. 265.

KOBEL (MACK), a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. and circle of Hanau, bail. of Wendesken. Pop. 1,214.

KOBELAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Nimptsch. Pop. 283.

KOBELN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Rothenburg. Pop. 262.

KOBELNITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Neumarkt. Pop. 224.

KOBELWALD, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, circle of the Upper Rhinethal. Pop. in 1850, with Ruthi, 1,500, Catholics.

KOBEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Steinau, on the l. bank of the Oder. Pop. 1,107.—Also a village of Prussia, in the same circle. Pop. 230.

KOBERSDORF, or KABOLD, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 12 m. WSW of Oedenburg. Pop. 1,050.

KOBERSHAYN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Torgau. Pop. 260.

KOBERWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Ratibor. Pop. 824.—Also a v. in the reg. and circle of Breslau. Pop. 268.

KOBI. See GOBI.

KOBIELTIZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Pless. Pop. 403.

KOBILLA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Danzig, circle of Berent. Pop. 160.

KOBLAU, or KOBLOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Ratibor. Pop. 361.

KOBLEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Heilsberg. Pop. 265.

KOBLENZ, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, district of Zurzach. Pop. 709, Catholics.

KOBLENZ. See COBLENZ.

KOBLER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Pless. Pop. 523.

KOBNITZ, or CHOBNICE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Bomst. Pop. 527.

KOBOLO, a town of China, in the Khalkha territory, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 8'$, E long. $90^{\circ} 4'$.

KOBOSOAT, an island of the Moluccas, in the Arm group, to the S of Valham, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 50'$, E long. $135^{\circ} 21'$.

KOBREN, a town of Russian Poland, 100 m. SE of Grodno. Pop. 4,300.

KOBULLIANSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 12 m. S of Nijnii-Tchirskaia, on the r. bank of the Don.

KOBURG. See COBURG.

KOBYLAGORA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schildberg. Pop. 319.

KOBYLANKA, a village of Austria, in Galicia, in the gov. of Lemberg, circle of Jaslo, on the river Ropa. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage for Catholic devotees.

KOBYLLAKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 28 m. S of Poltava, on the r. bank of the Vorskla. Pop. 7,000.

KOBYLLA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Ratibor. Pop. 226.

KOBYLLNO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Oppeln. Pop. 250.

KOBYSTCHA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 48 m. SSE of Tchernigov.

KOCANOWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schroda. Pop. 167.

KOCHANOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Lublinitz. Pop. 698.

KOCHBERG (GROSS), a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 12 m. W of Kahla. Pop. 190.

KOCHELSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Crewzburg. Pop. 306.

KOCHEN (OBER and UNTER), two villages of Württemberg, in the Jaxt circle, bail. of Aalen. Pop. of Ober K. 1,035; of Unter K. 922.

KOCHENDORF, a large village of Württemberg, at the junction of the Kocher and Neckar.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Ohlau. Pop. 415.

KOCHER, a river of Württemberg, formed by two streams, called respectively the Red and Black K., which falls into the Neckar at Kochendorf, between Heilbronn and Wimpfen, after a course of 64 m. Its principal affluents are the Lein, the Roth, the Bretlach, and the Bühler.

KOCHERN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Ohlau. Pop. 211.

KOCHHEIM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the reg. and 28 m. SW of Coblenz, on the Moselle. Pop. 2,462.

KOCHLOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Scheldberg. Pop. 245.

KOCHLOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. Pop. 536.

KOCHZUTZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Lublinitz. Pop. 1,007.

KOCK, a small town of Poland, on the Wieprz, 31 m. N of Lublin. Pop. 900.

KOCKEL (GREAT), KOKEL, or NAGY-KUKULLO, a river of Transylvania, which has its source in the Carpathian mountains, towards the NE extremity of the jurisdiction of Udvarhely; traverses that district, the comitat of Kockelburg, and the jurisdiction of Schasburg and Mediasch; flows along the confines of Lower Weissenburg, and near Balas-Falva receives the Little K. It thence takes the name of K.; and after running an additional distance of 12 m., joins the Maros, on the l. bank, 11 m. NE of Carlsburg. It has a general course from E to W of about 105 m.; and passes Schasburg, Elizabethstadt, and Mediasch.—The Kis-Kukullo, or Little Kockel takes its rise also in the Carpathian mountains, in the N part of the jurisdiction of Udvarhely; traverses the E part of the jurisdiction of Maros and the comitat of Kockelburg, and, after a course of about 90 m., joins the Great Kockel, on the r. bank.

KOCKELBURG, KUKULLO, KUKULLO-VarMEG-YE, or KOKELBURGER, a gespanschaft or administrative province of Transylvania, bounded on the N by the jurisdiction of Maros, and by the comitat of Thorenburg; on the E by the jurisdiction of Udvarhely; on the S by the jurisdiction of Schasburg and Mediasch; and on the W by the comitat of Lower Weissenburg. Its surface is generally hilly, and is watered by the Great and Little Kockel and Maros. Pop. in 1837, 82,258. The soil is fertile, and produces corn and wine in great abundance. Cattle are reared in large numbers in its pastures.—This comitat is divided into 2 circles, the Upper and Lower, each of which is subdivided into 3 jaras. It contains, besides the cap., Dicsö-Szent-Marton, 1 town and 116 villages.

KOCKELBURG, KUKULLOVAR, KUKELBURG, or CSETÁTYE-DE-BALTE, a town of Transylvania, in the gsp. of Küküllö, 11 m. WNW of Mediasch, and 50 m. SE of Klausenburg, on the l. bank of the Little Kockel. It is of small extent, and its houses are old and generally ill-built. On the opposite bank of the river, in the midst of a fine park, is a

castle of the same name, belonging to the counts of Bethlew.

KOCKEL-SEE, a lake of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, to the E of the Staffel-see. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and is at an alt. of 1,700 ft. above sea-level. The Loisach flows through it.

KOCKENDORF (ALT and NEU), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Allenstein. Pop. of ALT K. 181; of NEU K. 253.

KODEN, a town of Poland, on the Bug, 23 m. ESE of Biala. Pop. 2,506.

KODERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Rothenburg. Pop. 573.

KODIAK. See KADIAC.

KODI-HISSAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 18 m. NE of Sivas.—Also a town of Asiatic Turkey, 18 m. N of Kiangari.

KODJA-HISAR, a small town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 10 m. S of Merdin.

KODJA-SHEHR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 12 m. N of Kiutaiah.

KODLEWE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Nulitsch. Pop. 411.

KOEENA, a walled village of Fuladu, in Western Africa, 110 m. W of Kamalia.

KOENISMACKER, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Metzervisse, on the r. bank of the Kaner, 6 m. NE of Thionville. Pop. 1,352.

KOERMOND, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 24 m. S of Guns. Pop. 3,400.

KOETCH, a town of Japan, on the W coast of the island of Firando, 60 m. NW of Nagasaki.

KOETZING, a town of Bavaria, 33 m. E by N of Ratibon. Pop. 900.

KEUR-LA-PETITE, a village of France in the dep. of Meuse, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Pierrefitte. Pop. 1,500.

KOF, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 27 m. SE of Nigata.

KOFLACH, a town of Styria, in the circle and 18 m. W of Grätz.

KO-FUNG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, division of Tab-yuen-fu.

KOGENHEIM, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 7 m. NNE of Schelestadt, on the l. bank of the Ill. Pop. 1,324.

KOGETEIN, a town of Moravia, on the Blata, 34 m. S by E of Brunn. Pop. 3,050.

KOGONG, a village of Western Africa, in the territory of Sierra Leone, in N lat. $10^{\circ} 45'$.

KOHAT. See COHAT.

KOH-DUD, or PHU-KOK, a large island on the E coast of the gulf of Siam, 34 m. in length, and rising 700 or 800 ft. above sea-level. A few spots only on the coast are inhabited; the greater part of the island being covered with a dense forest, containing deer, hogs, wild buffaloes, and oxen. Its most valuable produce is lignum aloes. Its inhabitants are estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, all Cochinese, and chiefly fishermen. They grow no species of corn, but import rice from Kang-kao, which lies opposite. Their husbandry is confined to a few coarse fruits and esculent vegetables.

KOHHEL, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 10 m. N of Debin.

KOH-I-BABA, a mountain-range at the SW extremity of the Hindu-kush, in Afghanistan, extending between the meridians of $67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $68\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E, nearly along the parallel of $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. Its average alt. may probably be 16,000 ft. above sea-level.

KOH-I-DAMAN, an elevated upland of Afghanistan, to the N of Cabul, stretching about 20 m. along the E declivity of the Pughman range. Its average alt. above sea-level is about 7,000 ft.

KOHKELAN, a district of Hindostan, prov. of Lahore, situated between the 33d and 34th degrees of N lat., on the W side of the river Jelum. It is a mountainous and poor country, possessed by petty chiefs, who are tributary either to the Sikhs or Afghans.

KOHLENDAMMERKOG, a parish and village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 12 m. S of Tondem. Pop. 5,200.

KOHREN, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 24 m. SSE of Leipzig, on the Sprottau. Pop. 1,033.

KOH-SI-CHANG, a harbour, and the name borne by the group of small islands which form it, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 12'$, E long. $100^{\circ} 55'$, 36 m. SE from the mouth of the river of Bangkok, on the coast of Siam. The islands are 7 or 8 in number; but, with the exception of the two largest, called by the Siamese Koh-si-chang and Koh-cram, they are small and unimportant. Koh-si-chang, the largest of the cluster, is about 7 m. long, and 3 m. broad; and is composed of hills of considerable height clothed to the water's edge with trees. The varieties of wood are numerous, and some of the descriptions, such as maple and sisso, are well-suited for fine work. The trees are not, however, found of sufficient height or dimensions for ships' masts or yards. On this island there is no cultivation. Koh-cram is about one-fourth the size of the large island, and has a small village on one end of it occupied by Siamese fishermen, by whose industry a considerable portion of the island has been cleared of wood, and brought into cultivation, and produces abundance of maize, and such vegetables as are common on the continent. These islands are famous for some rare and beautiful varieties of the wild pigeon. The most remarkable are a large white species with the tips of the wings and tail black, found on most of the islands in the gulf, but unknown on the continent; a beautiful brown and purple-coloured description which is very rare; and one or two varieties of the small green pigeon. There is a large root found close to the sea on the small islands, which seems to be a new species in the list of plants. In appearance it has a close resemblance to the *Dioscorea bulbifera*, or common yam; but it has little or no taste, and grows to an enormous size. We have seen a specimen of this root which measured 10 ft. in circumference, and weighed 474 lbs. The natives use it as medicine: cutting it into thin slices, and drying it in the sun, after which it is pounded or ground into a powder, which is administered in cases of fever, ague, &c. Land-crabs are numerous in several spots throughout the islands. The Cochinese, who visit the harbour of K. on their voyages to Siam, have erected a temple on the large island. It is a small white building, conspicuous on an eminence at the SW end. Their traders touch here regularly for supplies of water and fire-wood. The latter is easily procured, and is taken away in large quantities by them on their return to Cochinese-China, in some parts of which country wood is a scarce article. The shores afford the edible birds' nests so much in request amongst the Chinese; but they are of inferior quality, probably owing to their being suffered to remain on the rocks from season to season. Rock-oysters are very abundant, and a few sea slug, or *beche-de-mer*, are found, but not in sufficient quantity to be worth collecting. Stone-ballast for the use of ships is obtained with ease, and without danger to the boats. The harbour, which is formed by the two large islands, is well-sheltered, and affords anchorage for almost any number of vessels, and protection from the wind and sea in every direction except the N: though from this quarter the sea cannot affect it much, on

account of its vicinity to the shoals at the head of the gulf. The best entrance is from this quarter; there is also a passage to the S between the islands. The holding-ground is tolerably good, but it will always be necessary for ships to ride with chain-cables owing to the roughness of the bottom. The rise and fall of water is considerable, being about 10 ft. at spring-tide, and the tide runs strong through the harbour.—In Hamilton's account of Siam this cluster is called 'The Dutch isles,' from the circumstance of its having been usual for ships of that nation to frequent them in the early period of their commerce with Siam. He says it was the custom for large ships to wait here "for cargoes from Siam." At present all vessels above 200 tons burthen trading to Siam, lie off the bar, in an open and much exposed roadstead, 16 m. from the mouth of the river, until their cargoes are brought out to them in the native lighters or junks. The detention which vessels meet with in obtaining cargoes renders their stay in this situation expensive and inconvenient, if not even dangerous. They have no means of procuring water, wood, or ballast, but from Bangkok, and this is attended with trouble and expense. But the whole of these articles can be obtained with the utmost facility at K., where a vessel lies in a safe harbour in which her cargo can be taken on board at any time. As a station for an enemy meditating hostile measures against Siam, no place can be better adapted than this harbour. A very small fleet in possession of these islands would effectually blockade the port of Bangkok, at which nearly the whole trade of the Siamese empire is concentrated; and thus dictate terms to the monarch of Siam, without further exertion than the seizure and detention of the numerous junks which trade to Bangkok from various quarters.—*Singapore Chronicle*.

KOIDAKI (Novo), a town of Russia, in the gov. and 3 m. WNW of Yekaterinoslav, on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

KOIRVIRAH, a village of Persian Armenia, 18 m. S of Erivan.

KOISJU, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 26 m. W of Naku.

KOISU, a river of Georgia, which rises on the N flank of Caucasus; flows E, and N, along the frontiers of N. Daghestan; then turns E, and flowing past Kostek, divides into two branches, one of which flows into the Caspian under the name of the Sumak, the other into the gulf of Agrakhansk. Its chief affluents are the Khoziak and the Atala.

KOJA-KIZ, a town of Independent Tartary, near the Aral lake, 18 m. NE of Urkonje.

KOJAR, a small town of Azerdibijan, in Persia, 7½ m. W of Tabriz.

KOJEND. See **KHOKAN**.

KOJETEM, a town of Moravia, circle and 10 m. SW of Preram. Pop. 2,836.

KOJUK PASS, a pass of Afghanistan, in N lat. 30° 45', E long. 66° 30', leading from the valley of Peshin on the E, across the Amran range, into the plains of Candahar on the W. Its summit has an elevation of 7,449 ft. above sea-level. It was forced by a British army in 1839 and 1842.

KOKABONI, a town of Nigritia, in the kingdom of Bornu, 110 m. W of Kuka. Pop. 5,000.

KOKAN. See **KHOKAN**.

KOKCHAGA (BOLCHAIA), a river of Russia, which rises in the SW of the gov. of Viatka, and joins the Volga, on the l. bank, 20 m. E of Tchekhsa, in the gov. of Kasan, after a course from N to S of about 100 m.

KOKCHAGA (MALAYA), a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Viatka, and pursuing a course nearly parallel to the Bolchaia K., falls into the

Volga a little below that river, after a course of 90 m. from N to S.

KOKCHAIKOE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kazan, at the confluence of the Bolchaia Kokchaga with the Volga. Pop. 900.

KOKEL. See **KOCHEL**.

KOKELAY, a town of Ceylon, on the E coast, in N lat. 8° 58'.

KOKFARA, a town of Abyssinia, in the NW part of the prov. of Gedem, a day's journey S of Ephrata.

KOKINO, a town on the E coast of the island of Lemnoz, 9 m. N of Cape Stala.

KOKKAAT, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the Western Ghats, 12 m. NE of Montana; waters the districts of Kurk and Cherikal; and flows into the sea of Oman, 9 m. NW of Cananore, after a course from E to W of 60 m.

KOKO-NOR, a large lake of Tartary, near the borders of China. It is more than 70 m. long, and nearly 30 m. in breadth; and lies immediately to the W of Sining-chu, in Shen-si, between 36° and 37° N lat. Its W extremity is 17° W of Pekin. The surrounding country is mountainous throughout. We know that the musk-deer and the yak abound in this region—animals which cannot exist but in cold mountainous regions. The district is famed for its rhubarb, the best in the world, which is produced in the Swe-shan, or 'Snowy mountains,' in the vicinity of Sining, and Su-chu, the Succur of Marco Polo. There are no towns in this region, as it is merely a pastoral region for wandering Tartars, who dwell in tents but never build cities. The Koshoti Kalmucks are divided into eight tribes, under as many *taidshas* or chiefs, all of whom submitted to China after the defeat and death of Kaldan Pojukhti, supreme prince of the Sungari Eluths. See **SIFAN**.

KOKORO, or **BALI**, a river of Western Africa, which rises in the Mandingo territory, not far from the Niger, and flowing through Fuladu, enters Bruko, where it receives the Ba-Wulima. On entering Kajaaga it falls into the Bafing or Senegal, 80 m. E of Gallam. It is a rapid river, and flows through a rocky and picturesque country, in a course from SE to N of about 250 m.

KOLA, or **KOLKOE-OSTROG**, a port of Russian Lapland, in the gov. of Archangel, 540 m. N of Petersburg, at the confluence of the Tuloma with the Kola, in N lat. 68° 52', on a river of the same name, which rises in Lake Kolozero, and runs W and N 30 m. to the Arctic ocean. It was fortified by Peter the Great, who made it the cap. of Russian Lapland. In 1854 it was destroyed by the English frigate *Miranda*, which ascended the river of narrow and intricate navigation, and took up a position within 500 yds. of the town and batteries.

KOLAAS, a mountain of Norway, in the vicinity of Christiania. Alt. 1,157 Paris ft. above sea-level.

KOLACHI, a town and district of E. Afghanistan, on the W side of the Indus; lying between Tak on the N, and Dera-Ismail-khan on the E and SE. It is about 27 m. in length, and 20 m. in width. In 1847-8 there were 18,250 acres under cultivation in this district; and the average produce was valued at 175,304 rupees.—The town in 1848 was a complete wreck; but contained 250 Hindu shops, whose occupants chiefly dealt in grain, which they exchanged with the Viziris for iron and timber. It is situated on the l. bank of the Luni or Gomul, and is built entirely of mud.—*Edwards*.

KOLACZYCE, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, in the circle and 4 m. NNE of Jaslo. Pop. 1,459.

KOLAH, a village of Anatolia, 36 m. NE of Alah-Shehr, near the l. bank of the Sarabut.

KOLAPUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur.—The town is situated in N lat. 16° 19', E long. 74° 19'.

KOLAR, a town of Servia, 23 m. SE of Belgrade.

KOLAR, a town of Bursalum, in Western Africa, near the coast of the Atlantic, in N lat. 13° 50'.

KOLAUTSHEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Klattau. Pop. 860.

KOLBERG. See **COLBERG**.

KOLBIEL, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masovia, on the Swider, 18 m. SSW of Stanislawow.

KOLBUSZOW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 50 m. ENE of Tarnow, on the r. bank of the Laka.

KOLDING, a port of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 30 m. ENE of Ribe, at the entrance of a small stream of the same name, into a bay of the Little Belt. Pop. 2,600.

KOLDITZ, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 24 m. SE of Leipzig, on the r. bank of the Zwickauer-Mulde. Pop. 3,246.

KOLESNIKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 24 m. NNW of Leda, on the r. bank of the Versaka.

KOLIASIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 80 m. ENE of Tver, situated on the Volga, at the confluence of the Jabnia. It contains 3,500 inhabitants, and trades in corn, flax, butter, salt meat, and tallow.

KOLIN (NEW), a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzun, 38 m. E of Prague on the Elbe. Pop. 5,753.

KOLLA, a district of Abyssinia, at the N base of Simen. It is covered with dense forests, and forms the favourite retreat of wild animals of all kinds. It is a pestilential region, and generally uninhabited; but there are hills in it which, rising above the level of the noxious atmosphere, are crowned with villages.

KOLLA. See **COLLO**.

KOLLSCHHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Wetzlar. Pop. 329.

KOLLUM, a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 8 m. SE of Dokkum. Pop. 1,000.

KOLLUVI, a tribe of the African people called Tuarick, who inhabit the tracts which intervene between Fezzan and Asben, and carry on most of the trade between these two countries.

KOLMCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Freistadt. Pop. 573.

KOLN. See **COLOGNE**.

KOLN (ALT and NEU), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Brieg. Pop. of Alt K. 567; of Neu K. 151.—Also a v. in the reg. of Danzig, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 869.—Also a v. in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Culm. Pop. 180.

KOLNO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Augustow, 60 m. SW of Lanza. Pop. 200.

KOLO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, 16 m. E of Konus, on an island in the Warta. Pop. 3,000.

KOLOCSA. See **KALOCSA**.

KOLOKYTHIA, a small sea-port of Greece, in the S of the Morea, on a gulf of the same name, in N lat. 36° 47'. This is the ancient *Gythium*, the sea-port of Sparta, though fully 25 m. SE of that city.

KOLOMEA, or **KOLOMYA**, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Pruth, 112 m. SE of Lemberg. Pop. 8,680, of whom 4,000 are Jews.—The circle of K. has an area of 83.6 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 205,459.

KOLOMNA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Moscow, situated on the Oka, near the influx of the Moskwa, 58 m. SSE of Moscow. Pop. 13,100. The chief traffic consists in corn, tallow, and salted beef.

It is the see of a bishop, and contains a number of churches and chapels. The cathedral is a large building, roofed with iron.

KOLOR, a considerable town of Wulli, in Western Africa, near the Gambia.

KOLPAKOUSKOL, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, on the Ural, 12 m. E of Orenburg.

KOLSA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Delitsch. Pop. 282.

KOLTSCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Freistadt. Pop. 548.

KOLTSCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Reichenbach. Pop. 365.—Also a v. in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Stemberg. Pop. 753.

KOLURI, a village on the W side of the island of Salamis, adjacent to the coast of Attica.

KOLYMA', or **KOVYMA**, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the high mountains which border the coast of Okhotsk, and flowing N, falls into the Frozen ocean, after a course of 700 m., in N lat. 70° 5', E long. 61° 30'. It receives the waters of several large tributary streams, of which the Omolon, and the Great and Little Anuiy are the most important. It is generally covered with a solid crust of ice early in September, and as the frost continues without interruption till May, several weeks of warm weather are requisite to thaw the ice-bound stream. Its banks are inhabited by Yukagires, Lamuts, Tungusians, Shuvantzes, Koriaks, and Yakuts, who rely chiefly on fishing for subsistence.—There are three towns, or villages rather, on this river, known as Verkhni-Kolymsk, Sredni-Kolymsk, and Nishni-Kolymsk, or Upper, Middle, and Lower Kolymsk. Of these, the last, though consisting only of a church, a wooden fortress, and some 50 houses and huts, is by far the largest. It is situated in N lat. 68° 31', E long. 160° 35'. Sredni K. contains only a church and 13 houses.

Verkhni K., the most southern of the three, contains only 15 houses. These towns are generally abandoned by the whole pop. as soon as the winter breaks up, that they may pursue the chase and the fisheries, on which they depend for their support throughout the year. To the W of Nishni K. lies a naked boundless *tundra* or heath; towards the N, the Arctic ocean covered with perpetual ice. The average temp. of the year is only 14°; and in December, January, and February, the therm. frequently falls to 58° below zero. "The vegetation of summer," says Wrangel, "is scarcely more than a struggle for existence. In the latter end of May the stunted willow-bushes put out little wrinkled leaves, and those banks which slope towards the S become clothed with a semi-verdant hue. In June the temp. at noon attains 72°; the flowers show themselves, and the berry-bearing plants blossom, when sometimes an icy blast from the sea turns the verdure yellow, and destroys the bloom. The air is clearest in July, and the temp. is usually mild. But, as if to embitter to the inhabitants of this dreary region this semblance of summer, and to cause them to wish for winter again, millions of mosquitoes darken the air, and oblige every one to take refuge in the thick and pungent smoke of the *dymokuries*, [large heaps of fallen leaves, moss, and damp wood, the thick smoke which comes from them drives away the mosquitoes; they are placed both in the pastures and near the houses,] which affords protection from these tormentors. But as every thing in nature has a beneficent purpose, and all disadvantages are compensated by some good, these insects render an essential service to the inhabitants, by forcing the rein-deer to leave the forests, and to take refuge in the cold open plains near the sea. This they com-

monly do in troops of many hundreds, or even thousands; the hunters then lie in wait for them, especially as they cross the rivers and lakes, and kill numbers without difficulty. The mosquitoes render also another service in preventing the horses from straying away in the vast plains, where they feed without keepers. Their natural instinct teaches them to keep near the dymokuries, which protect them from their enemies. One sees them grazing on the lee-side of these glimmering heaps, in the cover of the smoke. When the pasture is fed off, the smoke-heaps are established in a fresh place. They are generally enclosed by a slight fence, to prevent the horses from coming too near the fire. In summer the rolling of thunder-storms can be heard in the mountains, but they have little influence on the great plains. Winter, properly so called, prevails during nine months of the year. In October the cold is somewhat mitigated by thick fogs, and by the vapour rising from the freezing sea; but in November the great cold begins, and in January increases to 65°. Then breathing becomes difficult; the wild rein-deer, that citizen of the polar region, withdraws to the deepest thicket of the forest, and stands there motionless, as if deprived of life. The night of 52 revolutions of the earth is relieved by the strong refraction, and by the whitened surface of the snow, as well as by frequent auroras. On the 28th of December a pale twilight begins to be visible at noon, but is not sufficient to dim the stars. As the sun returns, the cold becomes even more sensible, and the intensity of frost, which accompanies the rising of the sun in February and March, is especially penetrating. Perfectly clear days are extremely rare in winter, because the sea-winds, which always prevail, bring with them continual vapours and fogs, which are sometimes so intense as wholly to conceal the stars of the deep blue polar sky. These thick fogs are called *morrok*. They prevail least in September. There is a remarkable phenomenon known here by the name of *teplot veter* ['the warm wind'], blowing from the SE by S; it sometimes begins suddenly, when the sky is quite clear, and in the middle of winter raises the temp., in a short time, from -47° to $+35^{\circ}$; so that the plates of ice, which are the substitute for glass in the windows, begin to melt; in the valleys of the Anuij, the warm wind is frequently felt; its influence does not extend to the W of Cape Tschukotskoj. It is seldom of longer continuance than twenty-four hours. Though, from all that has been said, the climate is one of the most severe and unkindly; yet it must be owned that it is not, on the whole, prejudicial to health. The poverty of vegetation is strongly contrasted with the rich abundance of animal life. Countless herds of rein-deer, elks, black bears, foxes, sables, and grey squirrels, fill the upland forests; stone foxes and wolves roam over the low grounds. Enormous flights of swans, geese, and ducks, arrive in spring, and seek deserts where they may moult and build their nests in safety. Eagles, owls, and gulls pursue their prey along the sea-coast; ptarmigan run in troops amongst the bushes; little snipes are busy along the brooks, and in the morasses: the social crows seek the neighbourhood of men's habitations; and, when the sun shines in spring, one may even sometimes hear the cheerful note of the finch, and in autumn, that of the thrush. Yet all this manifold life cannot alleviate the dreariness of the desert, or repress the thought, that here is the limit of the animated world. The animals either visit or inhabit these icy deserts in obedience to the unerring laws of instinct; they have no choice to exercise. Nothing definite is known concerning the inhabitants even at the not very remote epoch of the

conquest of Siberia by the Russians. I have indeed heard an obscure saying, 'That there were once more hearths of the Omoki on the shores of the K., than there are stars in the clear sky'; there are also remains of forts, formed of trunks of trees, and tumuli; the latter especially near the Indigirka; both may be supposed to have belonged to these Omoki, who have now disappeared. From the little I could gather on the subject, it would seem that the Omoki were a numerous and powerful people; that they were not nomades, but lived in settlements along the rivers, and supported themselves by fishing and hunting. Another numerous tribe, the Tschukotschi, or Tschukschi, appear to have wandered over the *tundra* with their herds of rein-deer; they have left their names to features of the country; as, for example, the Malaja, and Bolschaja Tschukotscha, the greater and the lesser Tschukschi rivers. Both races have disappeared; the Omoki have probably perished by want and sickness, and the Tschuktschi have partly wandered away, and partly become confounded amongst new arrivals, and form with them the present scanty population of the country. In the whole K. circle there are now 325 Russian peasants, citizens, and Cossacks, 1,034 Jakuti, 1,139 Jukahiri, and other races; in all, 2,498 males, of whom 2,173 pay jassak. The *jassak*, or tribute, consists of 803 foxes and 28 sables (which may be estimated at 6,704 roubles), and 10,847 roubles in money, making on an average about eight roubles to be paid by every male of the Jakuti, and other tribes."

KOLYVA'N, a district of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, situated on the river Bielaya, or the upper part of the course of the Obi, in the very centre of the Altai. It is chiefly distinguished by the extensive copper-mines situated within its limits, containing a considerable proportion of silver, and a small quantity of gold. They were discovered in 1727, by M. Demidoff, who began to work them in 1730. According to the accounts of the board of mines, these works, from 1725 to 1786, produced about 3,500,000 lbs. of silver, and 48,000 lbs. of gold. The mines of K. were once the most considerable in the Altai, but they have of late much declined, in consequence of the exhaustion of the neighbouring forests, and the difficulty of conveying timber through a mountainous country. A line of forts was built in 1745, to defend these mines from the incursions of the Tartars. It consists of 23 small forts, scattered along a line of above 300 m., from Ourst Kamenogorsk to Biisk. In consequence of the subsequent extension of the empire, the whole of this line is now within its frontier, notwithstanding which the fortifications are still kept up.—The town of K. is small, situated on the r. bank of the Berda, near its junction with the Bielaya, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 48'$. There is a government fabrique here for working ornamental vases, columns, and other objects of art, in the porphyry, agate, jasper, granite, and marble, which abound in the vicinity.

KOLZIG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Arnswalde. Pop. 295.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Sorau. Pop. 391.

KOMADI, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Bihar, 22 m. W of Gr. Wardein.

KOMAN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, on the l. bank of the Ketniste, 18 m. S of Bucharest.

KOMANOVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. and 18 m. NE of Uskup, on the l. bank of an affluent of the Peperetz.

KOMARNIK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Saros, 25 m. NE of Bartfeld, at the S base of the Carpathian mountains, and on one of the head-streams of the Olyka.

KOMARNO, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 25 m. ENE of Sambor, on the W side of the Wereszyca. It has some manufactures.

KOMARONI (Kis), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szala, 10 m. SSW of Lake Balaton or Platten.

KOMAROWKA, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 45 m. NE of Lublin, and 37 m. SE of Lukow.

KOMBURG, a hamlet of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 1½ m. ESE of Hale, and 21 m. NW of Ellwangen. It has a royal castle, formerly a Benedictine convent, and now used as a military hospital.

KOMEIN, or CHUMEEN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. SE of Hamadan.

KOMIA, a town of Upper Guinea, in the kingdom of Koranko, on the Rokelee, 39 m. SW of Falaba, and 90 m. SW of Timbo.

KOMIS, a district of Persia, in the NW part of the prov. of Khorassan. It forms the greater part of the beglerbeglik of Damghán, and nearly occupies the place of the ancient *Comisena*. It contains the ruins of an ancient town of the same name.

KOMISANG, or VOLCANO ISLAND, an island in the Lu-chu archipelago, 54 m. WNW of the S extremity of the Great Lu-chu, in N lat. 26° 15', E long. 127° 29'.

KOMISH, a summit of Persia, in Khorassan, 100 m. WSW of Mushed, to the N of the Pulabrishim.

KOMJATHI, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 12 m. S of Neutra, and 54 m. E of Presburg, on the r. bank of the Vitra.

KOMLOS, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Toronthal, NE of Kikinde. Pop. 4,950. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

KOMMOTAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. NW of Saatz, and 34 m. W of Leitmeritz, on a small stream. Pop. 3,725. It is enclosed by a wall, is well-built, and contains 3 churches, a convent, and a gymnasium. It possesses several manufactories of woollen fabrics, a calico-printing mill, and several breweries. In the environs are several quarries, and an extensive alum-manufactory.

KOMODO, or KOMOBO. See COMODO.

KOMOL (POINT), a headland of Nubia, on the Red sea, NW of Cape Gidid, in N lat. 22° 40'.

KOMORN, or KOMAROM-VARMEGYE, an administrative province of Hungary; bounded on the N by the coms. of Neutra and Bars; on the E by Grau; on the S by Stuhl-Weissenburg; on the SW by Wesprim; and on the W by Raab and Presburg. It has a superficial area of 1,127 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 146,784, chiefly Hungarians. Its surface is in general flat and marshy, but well-cultivated, and highly productive in grain, cattle, and wine. It is subdivided into the 4 *marches* of Csallókő, Gesztes, Tata, and Udvard; and comprises 1 royal town, 6 burghs, and 81 villages.

KOMORN, the capital of the above prov., and one of the strongest fortresses in the world, is situated at the E extremity of the island of Schütt, on the l. bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Waag, 48 m. WNW of Buda, in N lat. 47° 45', E long. 18° 8'. Pop. in 1840, 18,143, of whom 8,000 were Catholics, and 10,111 Greek Christians. Pop. in 1845, 20,320. It has an active trade in grain, wood, fish, and wine, by means of the two great rivers on which it stands. Its streets are dark and narrow, but its shops are good; and the river, where it washes the walls, is seldom bare of shipping. It contains 4 Roman Catholic and 3 Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant gymnasium, a town-house, theatres, a casino, and an excellent market-place. This fortress, which held out in the late Hungarian revolution to the last, and only yielded to honourable terms of

capitulation, was thus described by an eye-witness of the investment of the place: "At right angles with the Danube, the Waag comes from the Carpathians, that is to say, from the N to the S; but before its junction with the Great Danube, it falls into the Little Danube [which diverges from the main stream a little below Presburg] to the N of the island of Schütt, and both conjointly flow into the Great Danube, under the walls of K. The fortress which the united Austrian and Russian forces are now blockading is situated on the E tip of the island of Schütt, on ground which is in the form of the head of a fish when drawn on paper, or an acute angle one side of which is formed by the Great Danube, another by the united Waag and Little Danube, while the base of the triangle is a very strong line of fortifications carried right across from one river to the other. The only side, therefore, on which K. can be entered by storm is from the island of Schütt. At the tip or apex of the triangle is the citadel; further W, where the island of Schütt is broader, is the town; while between the town and the outer fortifications are meadows on which a portion of the 1,700 oxen which the garrison possess graze in security. Two bridges then connect the citadel on the N across the Waag with the *tête-de-pont* on the l. bank of that river, and on the S with another *tête-de-pont* on the r. bank of the Danube. These *têtes-de-pont* are not mere field-works, but are of masonry, with a central fort in each, and surrounded by bastions. To open trenches from the island of Schütt is difficult, on account of the marshy ground in front of the so-called palatial fortifications, 18,000 ft. in length; and even the possession of the *têtes-de-pont* still leaves the breadth of the Danube and the Waag between the besiegers and the defenders. Even these outworks would be very difficult to take, for outside the one, over the Great Danube, is a fortified camp on two hills—one called the Sandberg, the other the Schwarzberg—which the Imperialists attempted to take from Georgey in July, not only without success, but with the loss of so many men that in some places the dead had scarcely room to fall without being on the top of each other. This was commonly called the battle of Acs, the bloodiest in the whole war, in consequence of the strong position that Georgey held, with K. at his back to retreat to in case of a reverse. As I stated in my last, 5,000 Hungarians at this moment occupy the intrenched camp that crowns these heights. Two islands, one in the Great Danube, and another in the Waag, are also occupied by the Hungarians, which places at their disposition a considerable amount of meadow-land for the pasture of their oxen, in addition to the 'Meadow of the Gypsies,' as it is called, within the fortifications on the island of Schütt. You will, therefore, easily understand that K. is beyond all comparison the strongest fortress of the Austria monarchy, for although the defensive capacity of Mantua is equal to it, K., as a centre of offensive operations, is much more formidable; and although Mantua is so difficult to take, it is also easy to invest. Now, in K. the investing circle must be considerable, and from these strong *têtes-de-pont* the force within can at will break out in any direction they choose."—K. was first fortified by Mathias Corvinus. It was taken in 1543 by Soliman, and again pillaged by the Turks in 1594, and by the Imperialists in 1597. In 1767 and 1768 it suffered dreadfully from fire. In 1805 its fortifications were enlarged and completed.

KOMORN (KLEIN), a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Szala, SW of Keszthely.

KOMORNIKI, a village of Prussia, in the prov. and SW of Posen.

KOMOTAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov.

of Bengal, district of Rungpur, near the r. bank of the Dhorlah, and intersected by the Singimari. It now consists of little more than a mass of ruins, covering an area of about 19 m. in circumf., extending 5 m. along the Dhorlah, and enclosed on other sides by an immense bank of earth and double ditch. It was built by Raja Nilawaja, and after a 12 years' siege and blockade, was taken in 1496 by the Mahomedans.

KOMOTOVO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 12 m. SE of Grodno, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

KOMUNO, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, and prov. of Mino, 9 m. NE of Ixo, and 150 m. WSW of Jedo.

KOMYCHNIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 20 m. N of Mirgorod, and 21 m. SW of Gadiatch. It has three markets annually for cattle and sheep.

KONAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. and 57 m. SW of Bejapur, and district of Gunduk, on the l. bank of the Malpurba.

KONBOZERO, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, 9 m. from the gulf of Kandalask, with which it is connected by the Oumba. It is 36 m. in length, and about 8 m. in breadth.

KONCHEE, or **KUNCHEE**, a town of Afghanistan, in the prov. and 69 m. SSW of Candahar.

KONCEWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Thorn. Pop. 154.

KONDA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, which has its source in the N part of the district of Turinsk; makes an extensive sweep towards the district of Tobolsk; and joins the Irtysh, on the l. bank, 165 m. NNE of Tobolsk, in N lat. 60° 20', E long. 69° 25'. It has a total course of about 360 m., and receives numerous affluents, of which the principal are the Tapa and Yakhva, which it receives on the l. and the Kuma.

KONDRISTCHI, or **KONTRISTCHI**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the district of Gurrieh, on the shore of the Black sea, 20 m. N of Batumi, and about 10 m. from the Russian frontier.

KONEGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Heilsberg. Pop. 312.

KONELLO (CAPE), a headland of Greece, on the W coast of the Morea, in the nomarchy of Triphylia, at the S extremity of the gulf of Arcadia, and 6 m. WSW of the town of that name, in N lat. 37° 11' 40', E long. 21° 36' 30". It is the ancient *Aspidaghia*.

KONER-TAKHA, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, on the road from Kazerun to Bushehr, and 27 m. W of the former town. It has a fine caravan-serai, and a custom-house.

KONG, a chain of mountains in Western Africa, extending along the confines of Upper Guinea, from the Niger on the E, by which it is separated from the Kamar or Kumar chain, to the Atlantic, on which it terminates in a series of promontories, the principal of which are capes Sierra Leone and Verga. The average height of its summits towards the E is about 2,500 ft.; that of Mount Loma, on the SW frontier of Sudan, and the supposed source of the Niger, does not exceed 1,600 ft. above sea-level, but at some points it is believed to reach the line of perpetual snow. This chain separates the upper part of the basin of the Niger from streams which flow into the Atlantic. Of the latter the principal are the Caramanca, St. Paul's river, and the Volta. The Koundougouri, a range which runs along the confines of Ashantee, is considered a branch of the K. chain. — Also a kingdom in the SW part of Sudan, and NW of Upper Guinea, to the SW of the kingdom of Kaybi, and W of Ashantee. It is

covered with the mountains of the same name, and watered in the N by the Bagoe or White river, and Kouraba rivers. Little is known of the interior, but it is said to be a state of considerable importance. The inhabitants profess Mahomedanism, and speak a language which appears to be a corruption of the Bambarra dialect. The lance and bow and arrow form their chief weapons of warfare. — The chief town, which bears the same name, is at the base of Mount Tulilesina, a summit of the K. mountains, 285 m. N of Kumassi, and about 510 m. SW of Timbuctu. It consists of earth-built houses, two stories in height, and flat-roofed, and has an active trade with the Fulah tribes along the coast. The inhabitants are Mussulmans. They are addicted to the practice of colouring the eye-lids and eye-brows with a species of blue dye. The environs are populous, and are said to abound in elephants and horses.

KONG-ELF, a town of Sweden, 10 m. N of Gottenburg, on the r. bank of the N arm of the Goetä-elf, in N lat. 57° 51' 45". Pop. 900.

KONGEN, a town of Württemberg, on the l. bank of the Neckar, 5 m. SE of Esslingen. Pop. 2,039.

KONG-KARRU-KABBA, a river of Senegambia, which has its source in the territory of Firia; runs along the SE frontiers of the states of Futa-Jallon, Timisso, Tombuchi, which it separates from the states of Sulimana and Limba; enters the territory of the Timmanis; and joins the Kotungtang; whence, taking the name of Great Scarcies river, it flows W to the Atlantic, which it enters in N lat. 8° 50', and about 20 m. N of the embouchure of the Sierra Leone. It is named Mungo river in the upper part of its course.

KONGBACHA, a small town of Sweden, 13 m. S of Gottenburg. Pop. 400.

KONGSBERG, a considerable town of Norway, in the gov. of Aggerhuus, 40 m. WSW of Christiania, situated on both sides of the river Lowe or Lauven, in N lat. 59° 40', at an alt. of 564 ft. above sea-level. In the mountains in the vicinity there are silver-mines, which are at present productive. Gold is occasionally found in these mountains, and the town contains a royal mint, also a seminary for the education of youth in metallurgy and branches connected with it. Pop. 3,900, mostly Germans, employed in the mines.

KONGSVINGER, a fortress of Norway, in the gov. of Aggerhuus, 45 m. ENE of Christiania, on the r. bank of the Glommen, in N lat. 60° 12' 11". Pop. 370.

KONI, a village of Imiritia, 30 m. SW of Kotatis.

KONIAUT (BIG AND LITTLE), two inconsiderable lakes of the United States, the one in Erie co., the other in Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

KONIBAR, a small island in the Eastern seas, about 3 m. in circumf., and 200 ft. high, situated to the N of Waigou. The inhabitants cultivate yams, potatoes, and sugar-canes.

KONIECPOL, a town of Poland, 50 m. N of Cracow, on the l. bank of the Pilica. Pop. 1,000.

KONIEH, or **KONIYEH**, called also **COGNI**, the ancient *Iconium*, a city of Caramania, in Asia Minor, 27 m. E by S of Smyrna, in N lat. 37° 54', E long. 32° 40'. It is mentioned by the Greek and Roman writers, but never became a place of any high importance till the accession of the Seljuk dynasty of Turkish sultans, who rebuilt the walls and embellished the city. Under Bajazet, K. was permanently annexed to the dominions of the sultan. Since that time, having lost its character of a metropolitan city, it has greatly declined, and now exhibits all the marks of decay: its stately edifices are crumbling into ruins, whilst the houses are mostly mere huts of sun-dried bricks. It contains 7 khans; but has little or no trade, and the greater part of the adjacent terri-

tory is permitted to lie waste. The only manufactures are carpets, and yellow leather. Its chief interest is derived from the ancient Mussulman structures, particularly the mosques, of which there are said to be 12 large, and upwards of 100 small. Those of Sultan Selim and Sheik Ibrahim are large and magnificent, and the beauty of their interior is much admired. The *madressas* or colleges are also numerous, and some of them have marble gates, adorned with fretwork in a singularly beautiful style. The present pop. is about 20,000. Mountains covered with snow rise on every side of the town except towards the E, where a plain, as flat as the deserts of Arabia, and the largest in Asia Minor, extends beyond the reach of the eye. The vicinity supplies grain and flax in great abundance.—On the 21st of December 1832, Ibrahim Pasha defeated Reschid Pasha at this place.

KONIG, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, 24 m. SE of Darmstadt, near the r. bank of the Mümling. Pop. 1,200.

KONIGHEIM, a small town of Baden, 3 m. WSW of Bischofsheim. Pop. 1,800.

KONIGINGRATZ, or **KRALOWNY**, a circle and town of Bohemia. The circle lies contiguous to Silesia, the co. of Glatz, and Moravia. It has a superficial extent of 1,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 337,246. The N and E parts of the circle contain a number of mountains, some of them of considerable height, forming part of the Riesengebirge; towards the interior are found a number of valleys of great fertility. The chief river is the Elbe, which here receives the Aupa, the Metau, and the Adler. Its chief productions are wheat, lint, and cattle. Its principal manufactures are cotton and woollen stuffs, and linen.—The town is situated on the Elbe, 64 m. E by N of Prague. It is the cap. of the preceding circle, and the see of a bishop; is neatly built, and is a place of some strength. Pop. 4,610. It has an elegant cathedral, and a Jesuits' college, an episcopal seminary, and a public school. The chief manufacture is of woollens. In 1758 this place was taken by the Prussians; and in 1762, a Prussian and Cossack corps having rushed at the same time into the town, it was set on fire in the conflict by the blowing up of the government magazine.

KONIGRODE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Mansfeld. Pop. 736.

KONIGSAAL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. E of Beraun, at the confluence of the Beranka and the Moldau.

KONIGSANE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Aschersleben. Pop. 802.

KONIGSBACH, a town of Baden, 10 m. SE of Carlsruhe, on the Rembach. Pop. 1,700.

KONIGSBERG, a government of the Prussian states, comprising the N and W parts of the prov. of E. Prussia, and corresponding nearly to E. Prussia proper. Its area is 8,960 sq. m., of which the Kurische-haff occupies 620 sq. m.; and the Frische-haff upwards of 500 sq. m. The soil is light and sandy, but yields good crops of rye and barley. It is subdivided into 20 circles. Pop. in 1826, 683,925; in 1837, 746,462; in 1846, 847,952, of whom 671,100 were Protestants, 171,294 Catholics, 5,251 Jews. Pop. in 1849, 847,533.

KÖNIGSBERG, in Polish **KROLEWIECZ**, in Lithuanian **KARALANCZUS**, a considerable city, the capital of East Prussia, situated in N lat. 54° 42' 8", E long. 20° 30' 2", on the Pregel, which falls into the NE angle of the great inlet called the Frische-haff, at the distance of only 4 m. The river, flowing from E to W, approaches the city in two arms, which join and form a small oblong island called Kneiphof, in size about the third of a sq. m. On this island is

built a part of K., the houses having their foundations on piles, as at Venice and Amsterdam. Opposite to this island, and on the N bank of the river, stands the rest of the city, consisting of the Altstadt, or Old town, and a quarter to the E called Löbenicht. The circumf. of these three quarters, which form properly the city, hardly exceeds 2 m.; but the suburbs are widely spread; and the wall that encloses the whole is 9 m. in circuit. More than half the space enclosed, however, consists of gardens and corn-fields.—The streets of K. are long and narrow, and lined by lofty old-fashioned houses. There are 270 streets and lanes altogether, and 4 large open squares. The Old town contains several public buildings, viz. the town-house rebuilt in 1774, an anatomical theatre, an hospital for the widows and orphans of citizens, and large warehouses for the use of the merchants. The Löbenicht, or quarter to the E of the Old town, stands partly on a hill, and contains a large hospital on the river-side, a mint, a theatre, and an orphan-house. Here also is the royal palace, a large quadrangular edifice, now forming the government-house, the great hall of which is 274 ft. long, and 60 ft. broad, but only 19 ft. high. The tower of this palace is of great height, and commands from its top an extensive and delightful prospect. The Kneiphof, or insulated part of the town, contains a council-house, an exchange, and the university buildings. Its orphan-house is also a conspicuous edifice; but none of these equal the cathedral, which, besides its architecture and ornaments, is remarkable for its organ, erected in 1721, and containing 5,000 pipes. Of the ground on which K. stands, part is dry from its elevation, but other parts are damp from their lowness and the vicinity of the river. There are 7 bridges over the arms of the Pregel. Of the suburbs, the one that is largest and nearest the city is called Lastadie; the others are scattered and irregular. The Pregel, having united its two branches at the city, flows with a wide channel and full current to the sea; but a bar at its mouth prevents the passage of vessels of more than 8 ft. draught of water.—K. was one of the Hanse towns. Its trade arises from its communication with the interior, partly by a canal, but chiefly by the Pregel. Its exports consist of wheat, chiefly from Polish Prussia, rye, hemp, flax, and lint-seed; also tallow, wax, oil, oil-cake, hides, feathers, and bristles. The principal article of export is wheat, the value of which in 1846 was £181,207; in 1849, £115,447. About 50,000 cwt. of oil-cake is annually exported to Great Britain. The total exports in 1846 amounted to £638,824; in 1848, to 522,784; in 1849, to £395,052. Its port is Pillan, about 22 m. to the W. A considerable trade is carried on in the manufactories of the place, which chiefly consist of woollens, linens, leather, soap, and tobacco; and there are breweries and distilleries on a large scale.—The university of K. was founded in 1544. It is attended by about 450 students of law, medicine, the classical languages, and philosophy. Its library contains 60,000 vols. Connected with the university are several literary societies, a botanic garden, a zoological museum, and an observatory; and an institution for the education of schoolmasters. Besides the university, there is a number of good schools. The total number of churches is 26. Pop. in 1837, 64,200; in 1846, 72,400. The majority of the inhabitants are Germans and Lutherans: there are, however, a good many Calvinists and Roman Catholics, each of whom have their churches: the Jews amount to the number of 8,000. The first class of citizens are the merchants and brewers; the second artists, manufacturers, and mechanics.—The town, though fortified, is not capable of making any serious resistance. K. is understood to have been founded

in 1255. Frederick III., who was a native of K., was crowned king of Prussia in this city, with great pomp, on 28th Jan., 1701. In 1709, K. was ravaged by the plague. In the arduous contest of Prussia against the great coalition formed by Maria Theresa, East Prussia was overrun by the Russians, and continued in their hands for several years. K. was taken possession of by the French; but since the overthrow of Bonaparte's government it has been under the dominion of Prussia. A railway to K., from the Stargard and Posen railway, by Bremberg, Dorschau, Elburg, and Braunsberg, has been projected.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bars, on the r. bank of the Gran, 70 m. E by N of Presburg. Pop. 3,700.—Also a mountain of Hungary, in the Carpathian range, 21 m. SW of Kaysmark, where several counties meet. It is 10,600 ft. high.—Also a small town of Bavaria, 14 m. NW of Bamberg.—Also a small town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 6 m. NE of Egra, on the r. bank of the Eger. Pop. 3,800.—Also a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 m. WNW of Giessen. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. E of Troppau. Pop. 900.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. and circle, and 42 m. N of Frankfurt, on the Norike, an affluent of the Oder. It has a gymnasium, and an hospital, and 2 churches. Pop. 5,200.—Also a town of Saxe-Meiningen, 21 m. NW of Bamberg, near the r. bank of the Maine. Pop. 800.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of East Priegnitz. Pop. 376.

KONIGSBORN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arreberg, circle of Hamm, near the Unna. There are salt-works here.—Also a village in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Jerichow.

KONIGSBRONN, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of Jaxt, 15 m. S of Ellwangen. Pop. 1,300.

KONIGSBRUCK, a town of Saxony, 18 m. NNE of Dresden, on the l. bank of the Plaulsnitz, at an alt. of 550 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,100. It has manufactories of woollens and linens, and of pottery.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Guhrau. Pop. 206.

KONIGSDORF (PREUSSISCH), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Danzig, circle of Marienburg. Pop. 281.—Also a v. in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Mohrunen. Pop. 344.—Also a v. in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Flatow. Pop. 316.

KONIGSDORF (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, both in the regency and circle of Köln. Pop. of Gross K., 314; of Klein K., 269.

KONIGSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Tabor. Pop. 1,000.

KONIGSFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Ahrweiler. Pop. 387.

KONIGSFELDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Darkehmen. Pop. 256.—Also a v. in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Uckermark. Pop. 258.

KONIGSGNADE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Mark-Friedland. Pop. 207.

KONIGSGUT, or **KROLIKOWO**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Osterode. Pop. 250.

KONIGSHAIN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle and 4 m. WNW of Görlitz. Pop. 1,232.—Also a group of 4 hamlets in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Glatz. Pop. 935.—Also a town of Saxony, in the bail. and 12 m. NE of Zittau. Pop. 1,200.

KONIGSHOF, or **NOWY-DWUR**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. N of Koniggratz, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 3,000. It has manufactories of cotton, and several tanneries.

KONIGSHOFEN, a town of Baden, in the bail. of Gerlachsheim, 12 m. SE of Wertheim, at the confluence of the Tauber and the Umpfer. Pop. 1,400.—Also a walled town of Bavaria, 42 m. NE of Wurtzburg, on the Saale. Pop. 1,300.

KONIGSHOVEN, a town of Prussia in the reg. of Köln, circle and 6 m. NW of Bergheim. Pop. 1,235.

KONIGSHULD, or **LOSSOURCE**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Oppeln, on the r. bank of the Malapane. Pop. 288. It has iron and steel works.

KONIGSHUTTE, a mining village of Hanover, 15 m. SE of Klausthal.—Also a mining village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 56 m. ESE of Oppeln. Pop. 689. It is on the line of the Silesian railway.

KONIGSLUTTER, a town in the duchy of Brunswick, 14 m. NW of Schöningen, near the l. bank of the Schunter. It has two churches, one of which contains the tomb of Lothaire II. There are several breweries, distilleries of brandy, and tobacco works in the town. Pop. 2,950.

KONIGSSEE, a lake of Bavaria, 64 m. SE of Munich. It is about 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and abounds in fish.—Also a town in the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 m. WSW of Rudolstadt, on the Ronne. Pop. 1,800. It has manufactories of liqueurs, potash, lampblack, and other chemical works.

KONIGSTADTL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 9 m. WSW of New Bidschow. Pop. 1,300.

KONIGSTEELE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnberg, circle of Bochum. Pop. 334.

KONIGSTEIN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Regen, 9 m. NW of Sulzbach. Pop. 620.—Also a town in the duchy of Nassau, 12 m. WNW of Frankfurt-sur-le-Maine. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Saxony, in the circle of Misnia, 6 m. SE of Pirna, on the l. bank of the Elbe, at the foot of a hill surmounted by a strong fortress. Pop. 1,300. Its chief trade arises from its breweries and distilleries. The castle of K. occupies the summit of a lofty isolated eminence. It is a place of great strength. Within its cincture is a well 600 ft. in depth.

KONIGSWALDE, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle and 18 m. NNE of Sternberg, between two small lakes. Pop. 1,085. It has manufactories of woollens, paper, and alum.—Also a group of hamlets in the reg. of Breslau, circle and 15 m. NNW of Glatz. Pop. 800.

KONIGSWART, or **KUNCZWART**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. S of Elnbogen. Pop. 600.

KONIGSWILLE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Wartenberg. Pop. 138.—Also a v. in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Rosenberg. Pop. 100.

KONIGSWINTER, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 20 m. SSE of Köln, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,715. Wine is largely grown in the environs.

KONIN, a town of Poland, capital of an obwod of the same name, in the gov. and 35 m. N of Kalisch, and 129 m. W of Warsaw, on the l. bank of the Warta. Pop. 4,600, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has a castle, 2 churches, a synagogue, and a large convent; and possesses manufactories of cloth, hats, hosiery, and linen, and several tanneries.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Samter. Pop. 267.

KONINGSHAVN, a port of the Faroe islands, Atlantic ocean, on the SW coast of the island of Osteroe, in N lat. 62° 12', W long. 6° 45'.

KONINGS-HOYCKT, a canton and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp. Pop. 1,996.

KONINO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Buk. Pop. 370.

KONINSKA-WOLA, a town of Poland, in the gov. and obwod and 27 m. NW of Lublin, and 41 m. E of Radom, near the r. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 1,100. It has a fine cemetery.

KONITZ, or **KONICE**, a market-town of Moravia, in the circle and 19 m. WSW of Olmutz, near the Jessenitz. Pop. 1,778.

KONITZ, or **KONIZ**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and bail. and 3 m. SW of Berne, in a valley of the same name, at the foot of Mount Gurten. Pop. in 1850, 5,984, Protestants. It has a castle of Teutonic architecture. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form important branches of local industry.

KONITZ, or **CHOYNICA**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the reg. and 336 m. W of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1837, 3,334.

KONITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 30 m. N of Janina, at the foot of Mount Himnadi, and near the source of the Botina.

KONIZ, or **KONITZ**, a village of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, in the seignory of Rudolstadt, 8 m. NNE of Leutenberg, and 5 m. SW of Poseneck. Pop. 450.

KONKODU, a country of Western Africa, situated between the upper part of the parallel courses of the Faleme and the Senegal; bounded by Bambuk on the N; Gadu on the E; Jallonkadu on the S; and Satadu on the W. By Golberry it is considered as a district of Bambuk. The surface is covered with steep mountains, composed of a coarse species of red granite. The streams descending from these mountains impregnate the sand and earth with gold-dust, which the natives separate by a mechanical process. The mountains of K. are cultivated to the very summit; and the villages, built in delightful glens, appeared to Park the most romantic he ever saw. The principal are Dondiki, Konkroma, and Fankia.

KONKOLEWA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Buk. Pop. 207.

KONKROMA, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Konkodu, on the Senegal, 21 m. E of Fajemma, and 105 m. W of Koina.

KONNERN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Saal, 17 m. NW of Halle. Pop. 3,550. It is enclosed by walls, and contains a church and an hospital. In the environs are quarries of mill-stone.

KONNO, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Imaba, 31 m. NNE of Tomanri, and 90 m. WNW of Meaco.

KONOJAD (Gross), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Strasburg. Pop. 233.

KONOKAN-AAR, or **KOMENE**, a river of Ceylon, which has its source in the mountains to the E of Badulla; runs SE; and flows into the sea at Coemene, on the SE coast, and 10 m. E of Kattregam.

KONOLFINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in an amt or bail. of the same name, in the cant. and 10 m. ESE of Berne. Pop. 443. The bail. is in a fine valley extending between the Aar and Emmenthal. It contains 8 parishes, and possesses about 21,477 inhabitants.

KONOPKEN (Gross and Klein), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Lotzen. Pop. of Gross K. 292; of Klein K. 136.

KONOTOP, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov. The district occupies the SE extremity of the gov. It is very fertile, producing grain, hops, and tobacco, and pasturing

large herds of cattle. The town is 102 m. W of Tchernigov, on the l. bank of the Ezoutcha, in a low and marshy country. Pop. 3,000. It is surrounded by an earthen wall and a ditch, and contains 6 churches.

KONOVITZ, a small island of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. of Viborg, and district of Soedra-Kexholm, 21 m. SE of Kexholm, in the W part of Lake Ladoga. It is covered with wood, and has a monastery.

KONRAD, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanat, and 120 m. NNW of Khiva, near the l. bank of the Jihon. It is surrounded by an extensive mud wall, and contains numerous mosques and butts. The latter are built of earth, and are only inhabited during the winter season. It is now in a ruinous condition.

KONRADSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Goldberg-Haynau. Pop. 442.

KONRADSHAMMER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Danzig, to the E of Oliva. Pop. 100.

KONRADSREUTH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 4 m. S of Hof, and 27 m. NE of Bayreuth. Pop. 1,073. It has 2 castles.

KONRADSTHAL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Waldenburg. Pop. 313.

KONRADSWALDAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Brieg. Pop. 718.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Guhrau. Pop. 319.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Schweidnitz. Pop. 476.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Trebnitz. Pop. 416.—Also a v. in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Schönan. Pop. 858.

KONRADSWALDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Havelschwerd. Pop. 729. Also a v. in the reg. and circle of Königsberg. Pop. 208.

KONRADSWARDAN (MITTEL and OBER), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. Pop. of Mittel K. 675; of Ober K. 268.

KONSAH, a town of Senegambia, in the N part of Iranke, near the source of the Nunez, and 100 m. E of Kakendy.

KONSKAIA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav.

KONSKAWOLA, a town of Poland, in the gov. and obwod. of Lublin. Pop. 1,628.

KONSKIE, a town of Poland, capital of the obwod. and 14 m. SSE of Opoczno, in the gov. of Sandomir, 39 m. WSW of Radom. Pop. 4,000. It contains the fine palace belonging to the counts of Malachowski, and has manufactories of iron and copper utensils, and several paper mills.

KONSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 26 m. N of Oppeln, circle and 9 m. NW of Kreutzburg. Pop. 1,320.

KONSTANTINOGORSK. See **CONSTANTINOGORSK**.

KONSTANTINOGRAD, a district and town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltova. The district occupies the SE part of the gov. It is covered with heath. The town is 63 m. SW of Kharkov, on the r. bank of the Berestovaia. Pop. 1,200. It was formerly named Belevskaia-Krepost, and made part of the Ukraine line, commenced in the reign of the empress Anne, to protect the frontier against the incursions of the Tartars of Ormika. It is still surrounded with a mud wall. Fairs are held 3 times a-year.

KONSTANTINOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltova, district and 23 m. NE of Roman, and 10 m. WNW of Nedrigailov, on the r. bank of the Soula.

KONSTANTINOVKA, a Greek colony in Russi

in Europe, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, district and 69 m. NNW of Mariopol, on the l. bank of the Volchitia. It consists of about 200 families.

KONSTANTINOW, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 30 m. N of Poniewicz, and 39 m. ENE of Chavli.—Also a town in the same gov., district and 24 m. SE of Swieciany, and 48 m. NE of Vilna.

KONSTANTINOW (Nowy), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 23 m. NW of Lityn, on the r. bank of the Boug.

KONSTANTINOW (Stary), a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, 81 m. SW of Jitomir, on the l. bank of the Stucz. Pop. 4,032, of whom a large proportion are Jews.

KONSTANZ. See CONSTANZ.

KONTOPP, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 56 m. NNW of Liegnitz, circle and 18 m. E of Grunenberg. Pop. 410. It has a castle and 2 churches,—a Catholic and a Lutheran.

KONTOURA, a town of Greece, in the hypodie of Megaris, and 10 m. NNE of Megara.

KONTWIG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Rhine, district and 3 m. E of Deux-Ponts, on the r. bank of the Blies. Pop. 1,500. It has a manufactory of steel.

KONZ, or KONSARBRUCKEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and circle and 5 m. SW of Treves, at the confluence of the Sarre and Moselle. Pop. 453.

KOPAHN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöslin, circle of Schlawe. Pop. 216.

KOPAL, a town and fortress of Hindostan, prov. of Bejapore, district of Gunginderghur, in N lat. 15° 28', E long. 76° 6'. This place, belonging to the Nizam, is reckoned one of the strongest in the S of India, being a sugar-loaf mountain, surrounded by three lines of fortification. The magazines, storehouses, &c., are excavated out of the solid rock. In 1790 it was taken from Tippu Sultan by the Mahratas, after a siege of six months.

KOPANOVSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Astrakhan, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 900.

KOPATKIEVICZE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 26 m. NW of Mozyr, on the r. bank of the Pticz.

KOPCZCOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Pless. Pop. 237.

KOPENICK, or CÖRNICK, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, on an island formed by the Spree and the Dahme, 8 m. SE of Berlin, on the line of railway to Frankfort. Pop. 2,300. It has manufactures of woollens and silks.—Also a village in the reg. of Cöslin, circle of Schlawe. Pop. 157.

KOPERBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of West Priegnitz. Pop. 470.

KOPIELSKAIA, or KOPYL, a small Cossack town in the gov. of Caucasus, on the l. bank of the Kuban, 48 m. WNW of Yekaterinodar. Before the Russian conquest it was the residence of the seraskier of the Kuban.

KOPILI, a river of India, beyond the Ganges, in the district of Cachar, which joins the Jumna on the confines of Lower Assam, and after a circuitous course of 150 m.

KOPING, a town of Sweden, in the gov. of Westeraas, 18 m. W by N of Westeraas, at the W extremity of the Moelar lake. Pop. 1,300.

KOPITLNO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 18 m. ESE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 500.

KOPITZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Cammin. Pop. 743.

KOPNITZ, or KOPANICA, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Bomst, on the Odra. Pop. 788.

KOPOTSHAK, a town of Kohwa, on the l. bank of the Jelum, 65 m. NNW of Khiva. Pop. 1,500.

KOPOTZANI, a town of Wallachia, 12 m. S of Bukharest, on the l. bank of the Aroljish.

KOPP, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Trier, circle of Prüm. Pop. 171.

KOPPAND, a town of Transylvania, in the com. of Thorenburg, 15 m. SSE of Klausenberg.

KOPPEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Brieg. Pop. 273.

KOPPENBERG, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. of Melden. Pop. 187.

KOPPERNITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 658.

KÖPPIGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. NNE of Berne. Pop. 1,500.

KOPREINITZ, a town of Croatia, 76 m. NE of Carlstadt, on the l. bank of the Kaproncza. Pop. 3,600. It has a strong castle.

KOPRILL, or KEUPRILL, a town of Turkey, on the Vardar, 23 m. S of Uskup. Pop. 4,000.

KOPRZYNIC, a town of Poland, in the obwod. of Sandomir, on the Wrona, an affluent of the Vistula, 9 m. SW of Sandomir. Pop. 1,200.

KOPURTHELLA, a town of the Punjab, in N lat. 31° 24', 10 m. from the l. bank of the Beas.

KOPYCZYNE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. SSE of Tarnopol, on the r. bank of the Niczlawa, an affluent of the Dniester.

KOPYL, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Minsk, 16 m. NW of Slutsk. Pop. 1,000.

KOPYS, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, on the Dnieper, 30 m. N of Mohilev. Pop. 1,200.

KOR. See KUR.

KORACHI. See KURACHI.

KORAH, a town of Scinde, 15 m. S of Khyrpur, in N lat. 27° 12'.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 16 m. S of Pattiallah, on the r. bank of the Rinde, in N lat. 26° 6'.

KORAKLEV, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, 21 m. NW of Calicut.

KORAMBAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, near the l. bank of the Coyle, and 16 m. NW of Deesah.

KORANA, a river of Croatia, which rises in Lake Plittvicza, on the E flank of the Little Kapella; and, after flowing from S to N 60 m., falls into the Kulpa, on the r. bank, near Carlstadt.

KORANAS, KORA HOTTENTOTS, or KORAQUAS, a tribe of Hottentots chiefly located upon the upper part of the Orange river, and on the Klaarwater, to the S of the Bosjesmans, and E of the Namaquas.

KORANKP, a town of Persia, on the road from Sennah to Kirmanshaw, 23 m. NE of Sennah.

KORANZA. See KORANSAB.

KORASH-DAG, a steep mountain of Armenia, near Gemishkana, on the road from Trebisond to Erzerum.

KORASSAN. See KHORASSAN.

KORB, a large village of Würtemberg, 3 m. ENE of Waiblingen. Pop. 1,200.

KORBA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Schweinitz. Pop. 171.

KORBITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Jüterbogk. Pop. 159.

KORDOFAN, a country of Africa, lying between Darfur on the W, and Sennaar on the E. Its N frontier extends a little beyond the parallel of 15° N. On the S it is bounded by a chain of volcanic mountains inhabited by Nubas, one point in which is said to smoke continually and emit ashes. Its dimensions from SSW to ENE are about 250 m.; its average breadth from E to W, 150 m. It is one of the most southern provs. under the government of the viceroy of Egypt, and is divided into five districts. The surface is rather flat than mountainous, and

the soil sandy throughout; though, on the whole, very fertile; for, to use the words of Pallme, "with the commencement of the rainy season, vegetation springs up from the earth as if by magic, and Nature then shows herself in her full vigour and pomp; balsamic odours, which act almost intoxicatingly on the senses, are everywhere breathed forth, and the traveller might imagine himself transplanted into the fairy gardens of the 'Arabian Nights Tales.'" K. has no flowing rivers, and only a few lakes or large ponds, which abound in leeches; but in the vicinity of the Haraza mountains in the N, pure and fresh water is found on the summit of a mountain during the whole year. The climate is very unhealthy, and in the rainy season disease is prevalent, which, however, disappears on the return of dry weather; but then the fierceness of the sun's scorching rays renders it impossible for any breathing creature to remain in the open air, especially in the months of April and May. Hurricanes occasionally devastate whatever may lie in their course.—The chief productions are gold, cattle, rice, cotton, tobacco, *dohu*—a sort of wheat with a long straw—water-melons, beans, figs, grapes, dates, and most kinds of garden-vegetables known in Europe. In the woods large quantities of gum are found; and the cotton is of good quality but small in quantity. The monopoly enjoyed by the Egyptian government in this prov. precludes trade in general. The chief articles of commerce are not only all bought by the authorities, who are protected by a law prohibiting any private person from bringing them into the market, but every one is forced to sell to the government at its own price: a species of the most arbitrary monopoly preventing the cultivation of many articles which would yield an immense profit both to the administration and private persons, for the soil requires but slight cultivation. In the countries bordering on K. the gum rots every year, because the pasha makes no use of it, and is too avaricious to allow any other person to derive benefit from it. He also monopolizes the trade in ivory and ox-hides, and consigns them to Egypt. Horned cattle form one of the chief exports. They are transported by the government to Egypt, in large droves, of which more than the half perish on the road from want of proper care.—The principal routes through this country are from Khartum SSW to El Obeid, and thence E to Darfur, or S to the Nuba territories and Dar Fertit; also from El Obeid E to the Bahr-el-Abiad, W to Darfur, and N, through Bara, to the Nile below Dongola.—The dwelling-places in K. are extremely simple in their construction, being built of a kind of basket-work, in a circular form, and covered with millet-straw. Each hut has a single entrance, which answers the purpose of door, window, and chimney, and is just large enough for a man to creep in at whilst stooping. The habits of the people are simple, and their labour is restricted to the most necessary employments. Every man, be his means ever so small, endeavours to purchase a slave, and this poor wretch must do the work, in order that his master may lie all day long in the shade indulging in idleness. The dress of both men and women is as primitive as their manners, for all the tribes, except the Dongolavi, the wealthiest, go nearly naked, wearing only a cotton cloth round their loins, of which one end is thrown over one shoulder. There are, properly speaking, three distinct races of men in this territory—namely, the Negroes, or aborigines; the Arabs or free people, to which class the Bakkara belong; and those who have emigrated from Dongola. The Negroes generally profess Islamism, and occupy themselves with agriculture. The Arabs, or free people—to which the Bakkara and other no-

madic tribes belong—differ totally from the aborigines; they breed camels and other cattle, and engage but little in agricultural pursuits. The Dongolavi—a race of people distributed, under different denominations, over a great part of Africa—are men of athletic build. They are the most opulent inhabitants of K., and nearly the whole of the export trade by caravan is in their hands. Several tribes of the Bakkara inhabit the districts towards the S, SE, and SW of Lobeid. Each tribe is governed by a sheikh, and a few under-sheikhs. Their occupation consists in breeding horned cattle, horses, and camels. They are a warlike race, and steal slaves from the bordering countries. The Kubbabish Arabs inhabit the country to the E of the Bahr-Abiad, and employ themselves in effecting the transports which the government sends to Dongola and Sennaar. The Darhammer is a branch of the same tribe, but their occupation consists in rearing camels and in agriculture. They are possessed of the finest 'ships of the desert,' or camels, in K.; they do not, however, undertake transports like the Kubbabish, but merely trade in these animals which they sell to the Djelabi, Kubbabish, and neighbouring tribes. The Darhammer do not differ in their domestic habits from the other inhabitants of K., and are, on the whole, one of the most amiable class of people in this prov. There are many other tribes bordering on K., amongst whom the Shilluks and Denki are easily distinguished, for they have oblong heads, and want the 4 lower incisor teeth, which are extracted when they are ten or twelve years of age. They are of muscular build, but of a treacherous disposition. Mehemmed Ali, who formed his first regiment of foot entirely of Negroes, latterly gave orders not to enlist any more recruits from these tribes, for their excessive stupidity was likely to lead to ulterior consequences.

In 1821, Mehemmed Ali sent his son-in-law, Defurdar, with a powerful army, to subject this country. After a doubtful and bloody battle, the Kordofanese were put to flight, and Defurdar entered El Obeid or Lobeid, the capital, with his victorious army, where he found a large amount of treasure, which he plundered and appropriated to himself. The country was soon brought to the lowest state of degradation by the tyranny of its ruthless conqueror. Dr. Ferlini, during a twelvemonths' sojourn in K., convinced himself that the Egyptian government could not reap any considerable profit from this prov. or that of Darfur. "These people," he says, "are bound to supply more than 400,000 lbs. of gum-arabic to the viceroy of Egypt annually, for which they are paid in the ratio of a crown Spanish—5 francs, 35 c.—per quintal: the expense of transporting this produce to Cairo is about 1½ crown per quintal. The same may be said of elephants' teeth, for which the government pay 10 crowns per quintal. The gum of this country is the finest, and the most celebrated for its rosy-white colour; it is infinitely superior to that of Mecca and Sennaar. There is also a trade in ostrich-feathers, but they are subject to an exorbitant duty. A giraffe may be purchased for 15 or 20 crowns. In these deserts there are tribes called Bagarih [Baggarah], which means 'herdsmen': they are a wandering people, and only remain with their droves of cattle where they find stagnant water or ponds. When the waters are exhausted, the tribes travel on in search of withered grass. The people of these tribes never eat the flesh of cattle; but they drink the milk, and make butter, which they exchange for corn; they likewise use the butter to rub over their bodies. The Bagarih who pay tribute to the viceroy are not liable to be captured; but those who refuse to pay their imposts, lose the protection of the government, and have their cattle

hunted. Spies, paid by the government, give information of the pasturages where the droves are collected; 300 regular soldiers and 100 *mag-rabins* march in pursuit of the shepherds, whom they reach in about a month. The soldiers endeavour to effect a surprise, generally at day-break. The light cavalry break down the strong fences raised by the herdsmen to protect their beasts from the lions at night. The whole tribe, dispersed by the firing of guns, find safety in flight, not daring to offer the least resistance so great is their fear of fire-arms. These hunts bring the Egyptian government at least 4,000 oxen every year, which are distributed through the different villages under the power of the Turks, and then sent in small droves to Cairo; but as there is no water in the desert of Débbéh, more than half of these animals perish of thirst. Being one day at the house of the colonel, Rustam Bey, where a chief of a free tribe of Bagarih was staying, I asked how it happened that the tribe possessed so large a number of horned cattle, and so small a population. Rustam Bey assured me, that the chief then present did not possess fewer than 100,000 head. The government of Cairo sell these oxen to the peasantry of Upper and Lower Egypt. The war carried on against the unfortunate Africans is accompanied with circumstances of such barbarity and cruelty, that the blacks will not permit any white person to penetrate into the interior of their country for fear of being taken as slaves. The mountains of this solitude [on the skirts of Darfur and K.] are far divided. The blacks have chosen the tops of them to build their villages on, in consequence of the springs of pure water, which are as abundant there as on the declivity of the hills and the high interior plains. The inhabitants of these countries are always naked; they are idolaters; and are constantly at war with one another. Each mountain has a different language. They also choose the heights as their abodes, in order the better to defend themselves from the arms of their powerful white neighbours, the Tékétihs, the Darfuhrs, the Solucks, and the Tincakhs. In the caves there exists an anthropophagous tribe, who lead a wandering life in search of captives, who then become the prey of these cannibals. The Egyptian government hunt these ferocious people thrice every year, in the following manner. A body of 2,000 soldiers is collected, and followed by 7,000 camels, laden with water, provisions, and ammunition. Arrived at the foot of the mountains, the first operation is to seize and surround the springs. This expedient always succeeds; for if they attempted, in the first place, to drag them from their caverns, it would be more easy to massacre them than to carry them away; while, driven by thirst, they deliver themselves up to their enemies. The prisoners are then marked on the left arm with a heated iron brand bearing the cipher of the viceroy of Egypt; this is to distinguish them from other slaves which do not belong to the government. When dealers buy these captives, to take them to Cairo or Mecca, they are marked afresh. More than forty mountains have been depopulated by order of the viceroy. The young men fitted for military service are incorporated with the Egyptian troops, and replace old or invalided soldiers; and as 12 years had elapsed since the first regiment stationed in K. had been completed by the Egyptians, it had happened that it was composed of at least two-thirds of these blacks, and fear was momentarily entertained that they would take up arms against the whites. These provinces pay imposts, consisting of cotton-cloth, butter, corn, but very little money. The troops that occupy the peninsula are always at war with the inhabitants of the mountains which bound Abyssinia beyond Phasso-

gli; but the government hardly cares to disturb the Abyssinians; first, by reason of the inaccessible mountains to be traversed, and next, on account of the inhabitants being armed with firelocks. It has, however, attacked the tribes of Tincak [Denki] and Soluck [Shilluk], but with very little success; for these people, who dread slavery, know how to defend themselves to the last extremity."

KORENI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 48 m. W. of Rzezcyca, on the r. bank of the Ipsa.

KORENICZA, a river of Austrian Illyria, which rises in the Little Kapella; runs from S to E; at Ponor sinks under ground, and flows under a mountain, and appears again on the other side, under the name of the Klokst, and falls into the Unna, on the l. bank, in Bosnia, 5 m. SW of Ostrosalz.

KORGO, or CHUERI, an island in the Persian gulf, off the coast of Farsistan, a little to the N of Kharak. It is about 3 m. in length, but is uninhabited.

KORI, the most eastern deltoid arm of the Indus, dividing Sind from Cutch. Its mouth is in N lat. 23° 30', E long. 68° 25', and it is navigable 20 m. to Kotasir.

KORIAKOV, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Omsk, on the r. bank of the Irtsich, 240 m. SE of Omsk, near a lake of the same name, which yields a considerable amount of salt.

KORIAKS, or KORYATS, a tribe of Asiatic Russia, who inhabit the E part of the prov. of Yakutsk, the district of Okhotsk, and the isthmus and N part of the peninsula of Kamchatka. Their numbers probably do not exceed 2,000. Though the language of the K. is very different from that of the Kamtschadales, they do not differ from them very much either in their features or their manners, and their clothing is nearly the same. The K. live in conical huts, the skeletons of which consist of long poles, and over them are stretched the skins of rein-deer, with the hair still upon them. In the inside of the hut, divisions are made with the skins of rein-deer, which have an opening on the side towards the fire; but this can at any time be closed by a skin which draws over the opening like a curtain. Their drink consists for the greater part of the year of snow and ice, which is melted in a kettle kept constantly hanging over the fire for this purpose. The assertion of many physicians that the goutres, so prevalent in the Swiss cantons and the Tyrol, arise from the use of snow-water, is rendered doubtful by this circumstance, since no such thing as a goutre is to be seen among the K.; yet even in summer-time, as they withdraw with their rein-deer into the mountains, snow-water is still almost their only drink. The business of the men consists in hunting the sable, the wild rein-deer, and the argalis or wild sheep. They have besides the care of cattle, which feed about the houses, and of the numerous flocks of tame rein-deer. As soon as the moss about their rein-deer proceeds some versts farther till they find good food. In this way they traverse every year a considerable extent of country from N to S, that is, from the neighbourhood of Ischia to the middle of Kamchatka near Itschi, supplying by the way almost the whole W side of the peninsula with reindeer's flesh. The K. live in a state of constant enmity with the Tschutski, their northern neighbours, and unite themselves rather with the Russians, from whom they procure many articles of the first utility, without danger of any unpleasant consequences. Their weapons consist chiefly in bows and arrows."

KORINCHI, a valley in the island of Sumatra, at the back of the range of mountains by which the districts of Anak, Sungel, and Indrapur are bounded. This valley is considerably elevated above sea-level, and contains one of the beautiful lakes so common among the mountains in the interior of Sumatra.

KORITSCHAN, a small town of Austria, in Moravia, 27 m. E by S of Brunn. Pop. 1,200. There are glass-works and brass-foundries here.

KORJHAAK, a town of Hindostan, on the W side of the river Jelum, in N lat. 32° 40'.

KORK, a village of Baden, 3 m. E. of Kehl, between two arms of the Kinzig. Pop. 960.

KORKENHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Naugard, on the Pogram lake. Pop. 104.

KORKOL, a town of Nubia, 60 m. NNW of Sen-naar.

KORKURTZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 191.

KORMA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 30 m. E of Rogaczew.

KORMOND, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, at the confluence of the Pinka and Raab. Pop. 2,900.

KORMUDSEH, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, 100 m. SW of Schiraz.

KORNAH, or **KURNAH**, a flourishing village of Irak-Arabi, situated at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. It contains about 800 houses on the r. bank of the Tigris and the l. of the Euphrates, on the supposed site of the ancient *Apamea*. It is enriched by its traffic with Bassorah, which is 39½ m. by the river SE of K. Sir John Malcolm recommended it to the British government as a post which, if occupied and duly fortified, might keep the Arabs in check, and command the navigation of both rivers.

KORNATY, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Wreschen. Pop. 154.

KORNAU, a village of Hanover, in the co. of Diepholz, on the Hunte. Pop. 262.

KORNBURG, a town of Bavaria, 4 m. NE of Schwabach.

KORNEGALLE, a village and military station in the island of Ceylon, 30 m. NW of Kandy, at an alt. of 360 ft. above sea-level. The surrounding country is flat and marshy, and principally under rice cultivation.

KORNELISMUNSTER, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 5 m. SE of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde. Pop. 800.

KORNER, a small town of Saxe-Gotha, on the r. bank of the Notter, 15 m. SW of Sondershausen. Pop. 980.

KORNHAUS, a small town of Bohemia, 21 m. W by N of Prague.—Also a town in the circle and 10 m. NE of Rakonitz.

KORNICA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 15 m. WSW of Zaslav.

KORNICZEL, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bihar, 30 m. E of Gross-Wardein.

KORNITZ, or **KORNICA**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Ratibor. Pop. 265.

KORN-NEUBURG, a town of Lower Austria, on the l. bank of the Danube, 10 m. N of Vienna, in N lat. 48° 21' 22". Pop. 1,858.

KORNPRAG, a town of Hindostan, in Gurwhal, 80 m. ENE of Sirinagar.

KORNWESTHELM, a town of Würtemberg, in the Neckar circle, 1½ m. S of Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1,340.

KOROGRA (CAPE), a headland on the S coast of Cephalonia, in N lat. 38° 4', E long. 20° 49'.

KOROLEN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, 54 m. S of Dorpat.

KOROLEVETZ, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tchernigov, on the Dobiye-body. Pop. 1,300.

KOROLOWKA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 21 m. SSE of Czortkow, on the r. bank of the Niezlawka, an affluent of the Dniester.

KORON, **KORONE**, or **KORONIS**, a port of Greece, on the W coast of the gulf of the same name, in the nomarchy of Triphylia. Pop. 600. It exports wheat, oil, honey, and wax. The plain of K. is about 8 m. in length, and 3 m. wide. It was formerly covered with olives, but the Egyptian army in the late war cut and burned down nearly the whole, and ruined the town, which was one of the best in the Morea. K. occupies the site of the ancient *Colonides*.

KORONOWO, a small town of Prussian Poland, on the Nahe, in the circle of Bromberg. Pop. 435.

KOROP, a small town of Russia, gov. of Cherni-

gov. on the Desna, 20 m. W of Korolevets. Pop. 1,000.

KOROS, or **Körösch**, a river of Hungary, which rises in Transylvania, 20 m. W of Klausenburg; enters the com. of Bihar; receives the White K., also coming from Transylvania; enters the palatinate of Bekesch; and falls into the Theiss, on the l. bank, near Czongrad, after a course of about 80 m. A third river, called the Fekete K. or Black K., rises in the palatinate of Bihar, and joins the two others near the town of Bekesch.

KOROS (Kis), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Pest, 15 m. ENE of Kalocsa.

KOROS (Nagy), a town of Hungary, in the com. and 50 m. NE of Pest.

KOROSKO, a village of Nubia, situated at that point of the Nile where the river bends W to Deir, forming an abrupt angle, apparently closed in on all sides by lofty hills. A military road is forming from this place through the Eastern desert, to Novgrat, by which all the upper cataracts of the Nile will be avoided, and the distance diminished above one-half.

KOROSTYCHEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Kiev, on the l. bank of the Teteriv.

KOROTAYA, a river of India, which rises in the district of Rongpur, and flowing SE forms the boundary between the zillahs of Rongpur and Dinajpur, and joins the Tista, after a course of 45 m.

KOROTOIAK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 50 m. S of Voronez, on the r. bank of the Don. Pop. 2,400.

KOROTSCHA. See **KAROTSHA**.

KOROU, or **HEHRUD**, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 30 m. S of Kashan. Pop. 400.

KOROUND, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Oude, 27 m. NW of Lucknow, near the r. bank of the Gumti.

KORPITZ, or **KUROPASCZ**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Falkenberg. Pop. 200.

KORPO, one of the numerous group of islands which form the archipelago of Abo, on the W coast of Finland, in N lat. 60° 5', E long. 21° 30'. It is of an oval form, 20 m. in circumf., and contains a small town of the same name, and several villages.

KORRAH. See **KORAH**.

KORREGONG. See **CORREGAUM**.

KORRENZIG, a village of the Prussian territory, on the Rhine, duchy of Juliers, near Linnich. Pop. 800.

KORS, a village of Azerdbijan, in Persia, 80 m. SSE of Erivan.

KORSABAD, **KHORSABAD**, or **KHOURUSTABAZ**, a village of a few houses in the Turkish pash. of Mosul, on the l. bank of the Khauser, 14 m. NNE of Mosul. Its environs are marshy and insalubrious. In 1844, the French archaeologist, Botta, discovered in the mound on which this v. is built the first Assyrian sculptures which had ever been brought to Europe, having with immense perseverance succeeded in transporting them by the Tigris to Bassora, whence they were conveyed to Paris in 1846. The low ground, in the middle of which K. is situated, is open completely to the W only, in which direction the eye wanders over the plain watered by the Tigris, bounded in the distance by the mountains of the Yezidis. To the N stretches a chain of hills through which the small river Khauser makes its way; on the E rises a calcareous chain of hills separating the basin of the Tigris from the valley of Gommel; on the S, the view is terminated by the elevation of the plain. Two roads lead from Mosul to K., one passing N, the other S of Kuyunjik. Besides the mound itself, Botta traced the walls of an enclosure, two sides of which are 5,750 ft., and the other two 5,400 ft. in length.

KORSCHENBROICH, a village of Prussia, on the Rhine, in the reg. of Düsseldorf, 6 m. E of Gladbach, near the v. of Mylendonk. The two vs. together, contain 2,200 inhabitants.

KORSCHLITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Oels. Pop. 414.

KORSENS, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Nulitsch. Pop. 522.

KORSEWELAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. $7^{\circ} 39'$, E long. $128^{\circ} 40'$.

KORSUN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 21 m. ESE of Bugoslav, on the r. bank of the Ros.

KORTCHEVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tver, on the r. bank of the Volga, 50 m. E of Tver. Pop. 450.

KORTEBOCKEN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Somergem. Pop. 273.

KORTEKEER, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Rudder-voorde. Pop. 216.

KORTENBECK, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Salzwedel. Pop. 138.

KORTENHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Hofstadt. Pop. 163.

KORTENHOGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Greifenhagen. Pop. 281.

KORTI, a town of Dongola, in Africa, on the l. bank of the Nile. The caravans from Egypt to Sen-
near here quit the river, and proceed directly across the desert of Bahiouda, to Shendy.

KORTMEDIEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Wehlau. Pop. 238.

KORTRIGHT, a township of Delaware co., in the state of New York, U. S., 15 m. N of Delhi. Pop. 2,441.

KORUL, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, on the r. bank of the Nerbudda, 18 m. NE of Baroach.

KORUMABAD, or **KHORUMABAD**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistan, on the l. bank of the Kerkah, 120 m. NNW of Shuster.—Also a town in the W part of the Persian prov. of Mazanderan, 80 m. N of Teheran.

KORYCZEN, a town of Russia, in the prov. of Bialystok, 21 m. WNW of Sokolka.

KORYTA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Krotoszyn. Pop. 388.

KORYTNICA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 15 m. NW of Vladimir.

KORYTRICE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Krotoszyn. Pop. 408.

KORZEC, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 20 m. W of Neograd-Wolynsk.

KOS-ADJI (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of the Caspian, in N lat. 42° .

KOSAH-NAG, a small lake of Cashmere, on the N side of the Futi-Panjal, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 26'$, E long. $74^{\circ} 45'$, at an alt. of about 12,000 ft. above sea-level. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, and 500 yds. broad; and is chiefly supplied by the melted snow from the adjacent heights. It forms the source of the Veshan, a principal feeder of the Jelum.

KOSCHENEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Mohrungen. Pop. 209.

KOSCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Guben. Pop. 166.

KOSCHEN (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Kalau. Pop. of Gross K. 270; of Klein K. 137.

KOSCHENTIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Lublinitz. Pop. of p. 1,454.

KOSCHING, a town of Bavaria, 6 m. NE of Ingolstadt. Pop. 500.

KOSCHLAU (GROSS), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Neidenburg. Pop. 243.

KOSCHMIEDER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle and 4 m. W of Lublinitz. Pop. 506.

KOSCHMIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Danzig, circle of Bereut. Pop. 183.

KOSCHNORVE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Trebnitz. Pop. 190.

KOSCHPENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Grottkau, near Munsterberg. Pop. 213.

KOSCHURALSKOI, a fortress of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, on the Ural, 24 m. S of Urajsk.

KOSCIELEC, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Branburg, circle of Inavracław, near Pakose. Pop. 238.

KOSCIELSKIE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Kröben. Pop. 163.

KOSCIERZYN (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Wirsitz, near Lobsens. Pop. of Gross K. 323; of Klein K. 127.

KOSCIUSKO, a county towards the N part of the state of Iowa, U. S. Area 527 sq. m. It is watered by the Tippecanoc. Pop. in 1840, 4,170; in 1850, 4,822. Its cap. is Warsaw.—Also the cap. of Attala co., in Mississippi, 67 m. NE of Jackson, on the Yockonockony.—Also a mountain in the Australian Alps, at the head of the Murray river. Alt. 6,500 ft.

KOSCYTOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Pless, near Dziedzkowitz. Pop. 291.

KOSEL, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, 73 m. SE of Breslau, 16 m. NE of Leobschütz. Pop. 3,600. It is strongly fortified.—Also a v. in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Bunzlau. Pop. 212.—Also a village in the same reg., circle of Glogau, near Klopschen. Pop. 469.

KOSEL (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Würtemberg. Pop. of Gross K. 369; of Klein K. 394.

KOSEL (NIEDER and OBER), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Rothenburg, near Niesky. Pop. of Nieder K. 247; of Ober K. 144.

KOSELEZ, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Chernigov, 45 m. S of Chernigov. Pop. 2,000.

KOSELSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 42 m. SSW of Kaluga. Pop. 2,900.

KOSELWITZ, or **KOZLOWICE**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Rosenberg, near Landsborg. Pop. 375.

KOSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle and 3 m. W of Naumburg, on the Saale. Pop. 698. Salt is largely made here.

KOSFELD, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Munster, 21 m. W of Munster, on the Berkel. Pop. 5,532.

KOSHAB, a town in the Punjab, 120 m. NW of Lahore, on the r. bank of the Jelum.

KOSHANIA, a town of Great Bukharia, 30 m. W of Samarcand.

KOSHENICUT, a village of Sistan, 110 m. NE of Bost.

KOSI. See **COSI**.

KOSIA, a town of Wallachia, 12 m. NNW of Rimnik, on the r. bank of the Aluta.

KO-SI-CHANG. See **KOH-SI-CHANG**.

KOSICHINSKOI, a fortress of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, on the Volga, 48 m. NNW of Astrakhan.

KOSIE, a considerable kingdom of Western Africa, on the E bank of the river Lagos, about 60 m. from its mouth. Its capital, of the same name, commands the trade of the river.

KOSILA, a river of Hindostan, rising near Kuntuli in Kumaon; and flowing considerably S, WSW, and SSW, to the Ramganga, which it joins on the l. bank, 9 m. below Rampur.

KOSIMA. See **COOSIMA**.

KOSKANUADEGO, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Alleghany, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 52'$.

KOSKE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Kosel, near Ober-Glogau. Pop. 352.

KOSL, a village of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, 18 m. WNW of Chamir.

KOSLIN. See **COSLIN**.

KOSLITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Görlitz. Pop. 255.

KOSMANOS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 9 m. NE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 850.

KOSMINEK, a town of Prussian Poland, 6 m. W of Kalisch. Pop. 660.

KOSPUR. See **COSPUR**.

KOSSEIR. See **COSSER**.

KOSSENBLATT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Lubben, near Trebatsch. Pop. 502.

KOSSER, a village of Nigritia, in the territory of Loggun, on the l. bank of the Shary, 160 m. SE of Kuka.

KOSSOGOL, a lake in the Khalkhas territory, 80 m. WSW of Lake Baikal. It gives rise to the Éghe, which flows into the Selenga.

KOSSOVA, or **CASSOVIA**, a town of Turkey, in Servia, in the sanjak and 9 m. N of Pristina. The plain of K. has been the grand theatre of many decisive battles since the days of Philip of Macedon. It is about 10 leagues in length; and, beheld from any of the surrounding heights, bears the form of an oblong basin. The soil is alluvial, and of immense depth, and is everywhere fertile and cultivated, though situated at an alt. of nearly 2,000 ft. above sea-level. "The prospect from this place," says Spencer, "is extremely beautiful. There is the vast amphitheatre of the mighty Kopaoik, rising to a height of 6,000 ft.; the pinnacled cliffs of the Bosman mountains; the Arnoutska Planina in Upper Albania; the lower heights in Bulgaria and Macedonia; and, perhaps not the least interesting, the gigantic Scardus."

KOSTANICSZA, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the Unna, 52 m. E by S of Carlstadt, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 13'$ $57''$. Pop. 3,200.

KOSTANIE, a pass in the Rocky mountains, near the sources of the Columbia; at its W extremity is a fort within the limits of Oregon. The Hudson Bay company have the use of this pass, and of the navigation of the Columbia, for goods and despatches, secured by treaty; but will probably gradually prefer the more northern or Athabasca passage, and open it to the head of Fraser's river.

KOSTEL, a small town of Moravia, 6 m. SSE of Auspitz, on the l. bank of the Taya. Pop. 1,500.—Also a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carniola, near the river Kulpa, 5 m. S of Gottsche. Pop. 400.

KOSTELETZ, a town of Bohemia, 16 m. SE of Königgratz, on the r. bank of the Wildon-Alder.—Also a town of Moravia, 7 m. SW of Olmutz. Pop. 1,100.—Also a small town of Bohemia, 21 m. E by S of Prague. Pop. 900.

KOSTEN, a small town of Prussian Poland, on the l. bank of the river Obra, 26 m. SSW of Posen. Pop. 1,760.

KOSTENBLUT, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Neumarkt. Pop. 900.

KOSTENDIL. See **GUSTENDIL**.

KOSTENDJE, or **KOSTANITZA**, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 48 m. SE of Sophia, at the foot of Mount Rilo.

KOSTENIEVICZE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, on the r. bank of the Sewetch.

KOSTHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the

prov. of Rhein-Hessen, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,272.

KOSTIANSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 21 m. SSW of Voronetsch, on the r. bank of the Don.

KOSTIOUKOVICZE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 21 m. S of Klonivoicze.

KOSTLARN, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 9 m. SW of Griesbach, on the r. bank of the Rothal. Pop. 500.

KOSTRITZ, a town of Germany, in the principality of Reuss-Ebersdorf, bail. and 5 m. NW of Gera, on the l. bank of the Esler. Pop. 1,200. It has breweries and distilleries.

KOSTROMA, one of the largest provinces or governments of European Russia, lying between $56^{\circ} 45'$ and $59^{\circ} 13'$ N lat., and $40^{\circ} 27'$ and 48° E long.; and bounded on the N by Vologda; on the E by Viatka; on the S by Nizni-Novgorod, and Vladimir; and on the W by Jaroslav. It is in the latitude of Scotland, but considerably larger, its territorial extent being 38,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1838, 958,000; in 1846, 1,054,600. It lies wholly within the basin of the Volga; and is watered by the Volga, the Vetluga, the Unja, and the Kostroma, and has also several lakes. The surface is in general an undulating plain. The soil varies, being bleak in the N, dry in the S, in many places covered with heath, and in others with forests. The habits of the inhabitants are chiefly pastoral. Their exports are hides, tallow, lint, and iron.—It is subdivided into 12 circles.

KOSTROMA, a considerable town of European Russia, and the cap. of the above gov., is situated on the l. bank of the Volga, near the influx of the river K., in N lat. $57^{\circ} 45'$ $40''$. It had a pop. of 12,149 in 1833, and is the see of a bishop. Its manufactures consist of Russia leather, linen, Prussian blue, salt, wax, and soap, and it has also a trade in corn and wine.

KOSTROMA, a navigable river of European Russia, which rises in the NE of the gov. of the same name; runs NNW to Solgalitch; then turns SW, receives the Veksa and the Vioksa, and falls into the Volga, on the l. bank, at the town of K., after a course of 140 m.

KOSTRZYN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. E of Posen. Pop. 1,178.

KOSTUR, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, 7 m. N of Zvornik, near the l. bank of the Drin.

KOSULITZA, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 60 m. ESE of Trawnik, on the l. bank of the Krijava.

KOSUMA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 60 m. WSW of Meaco.

KOSVA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, which descends from the Ural chain, and flowing SW joins the Kama, on the l. bank, at Chermosk, after a course of 160 m.

KOSWIK, or **COSWIG**, a walled town of Anhalt-Bernburg, 6 m. WNW of Wittenberg, near the r. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 2,800. It has oil-mills and breweries, and manufactories of woollens and tobacco.

KOT, a town and fort of the Punjab, 35 m. ENE of Attock.

KOTA, a small island in the N. Pacific, in the group of the Caroline islands, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$, and E long. $149^{\circ} 54'$.

KOTABOVA, a large village in Ceylon, in the district of Vellasi, 54 m. E of Kandy, in a plain. It is the chief military post in the district.

KOTACUT, a maritime town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, district of Cartinaad, at the mouth of a small river, 12 m. SSE of Mahé, and 30 m. NNW of Calicut.

KOTAH, or **CATA**, a petty state and town of Hindostan, in the Rajput territory, and chiefly in the prov. of Ajmir. The state composed an area of 5,500 sq. m., bounded on the N and NW by the states of Bundi and Jeypur, and on the NE by the intermixed possessions of Sindia and Holkar. Though generally mountainous it is to a great extent fertile and well-watered. Its principal rivers are the Chumbul and Kalli-Sind. This state is subsidiary to the British government, and is one of the most flourishing in India. It is governed by a Rajput rajah. In 1819 its gross revenue amounted to 47 lacs of rupees. The principal fortresses are Kotah, also the chief town, Shahabad, Gagrur, Sheaghur, and Narghur.—The town is on the E bank of the Chumbul, 150 m. SE of Ajmir, and 18 m. S of Bundi, in N lat. 25° 12', and E long. 75° 45'. It is an irregular shaped but large place, and is surrounded with stone walls, defended by bastions, and with ditches cut out of the solid rock. The entrances are protected by double gateways. It possesses several handsome and well-stocked bazaars, numerous temples, and other public edifices, and a large proportion of private houses substantially built of stone and brick. The most remarkable edifice is the rajah's palace, a massive structure with lofty white turrets, and enclosed within a separate fortification. Its inhabitants are chiefly Rajputs. The manufactures of the town are chiefly articles for local use, but a considerable trade is carried on with other parts of the country. In the vicinity, in the centre of a lake, is the superb temple of Jugmandul.

KOTA-KOLI, a town of Nigritia, near the bank of the Joliba, to the E of the state of Komba.

KOTAMA, an island in the Red sea, in N lat. 15° 41', E long. 42° 21', 21 m. W of Loheia. It is 3 m. in length from N to S, and 1½ m. in breadth.

KOTANA, a village of the Punjab, about 8 m. from the E bank of the Indus, and 40 m. S of Leia.

KOTAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Travancore, 12 m. NNW of Cape Comorin, and 42 m. ESE of Trivanderum, on the Manacondi.

KOTARRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch and district of Kanta, 40 m. NW of Mandivi.

KOTAS, a town and fort of the island of Borneo, in the kingdom of Benjarmasseen, on the Varche, an affluent of the bay of Benjarmasseen.

KOTA-TANGA, a town of the island of Sumatra, in the kingdom and 240 m. SE of Acheen, on the Sinkel.

KOT-BUXADA, a village of the Punjab, about 4 m. from the W bank of the Sutledge, and 100 m. E of Multan.

KOTCHANIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. and 40 m. SE of Semendria.

KOTE, a fort of Afghanistan, on an affluent of the Cabul, 25 m. SE of Jelalabad.—Also a village in the Punjab, on the W bank of the Chenab, 22 m. NE of Multan.—Also a town in Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 12 m. SW of Dholka.

KOTE-BELOCHWALA, a village in the Punjab, about 10 m. ESE of Dera-Ismael-khan.

KOTE-BHAT, a village of the Punjab, near the E bank of the Jelum, and 120 m. NW of Lahore.

KOTEGHUR, **KOTGUR**, or **CATAGHARA**, a chiefship, fortress, and town of Northern India. The chiefship or lordship is situated between the Sutledge and Jumna, and is bounded on the NW by Kumhar-sein, on the E by Pundur and Jubul, on the S by Bulsun, and on the SW by Burawli. It is intersected by numerous ravines, forming so many natural and almost impenetrable fastnesses. The pop. is scanty.—The town is on the foot of the Whartu mountain, near the l. bank of the Sutledge, above the level of that river, and at an alt. of 6,634 ft. above

sea-level, in N lat. 31° 18', and E long. 77° 28'. It is the residence of the rajah, and is a place of considerable strength. The climate in summer is delightful, and the environs are extremely fertile, producing grain, fruit, including peaches, apricots, filberts, walnuts, &c., legumes, turmeric, and ginger. The locality is noted for its opium, and it affords also considerable quantities of pitch and turpentine, and of a species of bamboo, used by the natives for a great variety of purposes.

KOTE-ISASHAH, a village of the Punjab, near the E bank of the Jelum, and 50 m. SSW of Kote-Bhat.

KOTE-KANGRAH. See **KANGRAH**.

KOTELA, or **KOTE**, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 24 m. SSE of Nornol, and 45 m. NNW of Machery.

KOTELNITCH, a district and town of Europe, in the gov. of Viatka. The district is situated on the E part of the gov., and is bordered on the E by the Viatka. The soil is in some parts well-cultivated, but the greater extent is covered with wood. The rearing of cattle forms an important branch of local industry.—The town is 54 m. SW of Viatka, on the r. bank of the river of that name. It contains about 3,200 inhabitants, of whom the greater number are engaged in agriculture. This town occupies the site of the ancient fortress of Kokcherev, which was destroyed by the inhabitants of Novgorod towards the end of the 12th century.

KOTELNOI, or **KETTLE ISLAND**, an island of Russia in Asia, in the Arctic ocean, the largest and most westerly of the 4 principal islands in the Liakhov archipelago. It extends between 74° 30' and 76° 15' N lat., and 138° 20' and 141° 50' E long., and is 132 m. in length from N to S, and about 72 m. in breadth. It terminates on the N in Cape St. Anisia, and in Cape Medvegi, or Bear cape, in the S, and consists of an assemblage of sterile mountains and rocks. In the SE is a considerable bay, into which the chief river in the island discharges itself. The island is only frequented by hunters.

KOTELVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 62 m. W of Kharkov, district and 19 m. S of Akhtirka, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Vorskla.

KOTERAH, or **KOTRI**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa and state of Bhopal, 7 m. NE of Ashta, and 40 m. WSW of Bhopal, near the Parbutty. It contained in 1820 about 800 houses.

KOTERI, or **KAHTERI**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa and state of Bhopal, 30 m. W of Bhopal.

KOTH, or **KOTTI**, a town in the Punjab, 70 m. SW of Sirinagur, near the l. bank of the Pir Panjal river, and on the road from Lahore to Cashmir, through the Punch pass. It contains about 150 houses, and is a customs station.

KOTHAUR, a lordship in Northern Hindostan, in the W part of the territory of Sirmur, between the Jumna and Sutledge. It consists chiefly of a level strip of land generally well-cultivated, stretching along the l. bank of the Gumber, between Keonthul and Mahlogh. In 1804 this territory fell, with the other hill-states, under Gorkha domination, but in the war of 1814 they sided with the English. It contains a small town of the same name 36 m. NNW of Nahan.

KOTHEN. See **ANHALT**.

KOTI, a town and port of Borneo, in the state of Koti-Lama, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Gutu. It is defended by a fortification formed with trunks of palm trees. It possesses a considerable trade.

KOTIAKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. and 75 m. W of Simbirsk, district and 13 m. WNW of Karsun, on the r. bank of the Soura. Pop. 220.

KOTI-LAMA, a territory in the E part of the island of Borneo, to the N of the state of Benjarmassin. It is intersected by a range of mountains which in some parts approach the coast. The principal river is the Gutu. The coast consists chiefly of swamps, and the climate generally is extremely unhealthy. It produces rice in great abundance, benzoin, aloes, musk, pepper, cassia, nutmegs, honey, wax, camphor, gums of different kinds, and gold, and carries on an active trade in these articles. The inhabitants are chiefly Malays, and profess Islamism. The territory is divided into several chiefships, of which that of Passir is the most powerful.

KOTILLA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of and 54 m. SSW of Delhi, on the W bank of a lake.

KOTKABU, a village in the Punjab, on the E bank of the Chenab, 120 m. NE of Multan.

KQTKI, a village of Afghanistan, on the N bank of the Gomul, and in the Gomul Pass, 80 m. W of Dera-Ismaïl-khan.

KOTLA, or **KOTELA**, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, towards the centre of the pash., and 35 m. ESE of Akalzike. It has a castle of the same name.

KOTLEWE, or **KADLEWE**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Woplau, near Hermstadt. Pop. 169.

KOTLI, a town in the Punjab, 30 m. N of Lahore, on the road from Vazirabad to Umrtsir.

KOTLIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Pleschen. Pop. 582.

KOTLISCHOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Tost. Pop. 296.

KOTLOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schildberg. Pop. 319.

KOTNAR, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, in the district and 3 m. S of Harleu, and 36 m. NW of Jassy. It is noted for its wine.

KOTOCHE, or **GAGRY**, a village of Abasia, on the shore of the Black sea, 15 m. NW of Pitzunda, between the mouth of the Gagrypsche and the Sheuadsse-Reptoa.

KOTONKORA, a territory of Sudan, in Houssa, between the state of Guari on the NE, and Yaouri on the SW, by which it is separated from the Niger. It is intersected by the Mayarrow, and by the line of route from Boussa to Kano.

KOTORI, or **KOTTORI**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Szala, 15 m. N of Kopreinitz, and 23 m. ENE of Warasdin, on the r. bank of the Mur.

KOTOROST, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Yaroslav, which issues from Lake Neto, in the district of Rostov; runs NNE into the district of Yaroslav; and joins the Volga, on the r. bank, at the town of that name, after a navigable course of 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Onsta on the l., and the Lakhosta.

KOTORSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Kheber, 5 m. ENE of Dobrinskaia, on the l. bank of the Kheber.

KOTORSKO, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 54 m. NNE of Trawnik, on the l. bank of the Bosna. It is defended by a strong tower.

KOTOVTZY, a people of Russia in Asia, who inhabit the S part of the gov. of Yeniseisk, near the E bank of the Yenisei. They are of indolent habits, and miserably poor. Some of them profess Christianity, but they are chiefly Shamans. They pay to Russia a small tribute in furs.

KOTRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund, 84 m. ESE of Gualior, on the r. bank of the Betwa.—Also a large

town in the prov. of Malwah, on the Gunjan, 17 m. N by E of Hindia.

KOTRDEE, a village of Sind, 90 m. N of Hyderabad, on the road thence to Bukkur.

KOTRI, a village of Sind, 90 m. NNE of Hyderabad, on the road thence to Khyerpur.—Also a v. in Sind, on the r. bank of the Kori mouth of the Indus, 8 m. NW of Lucput, on the line of route into Cutch.—Also a town in Beluchistan, in Cutch-Gundava, in a plain, about 10 m. SW of Gundava, and at an alt. of 600 ft. above sea-level. It is a large place, and has a good bazaar, and a fort.—Also a village of Sind, on the r. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 25° 22'.—Also a town of Sudan, in Houssa, 15 m. N of Zimri, and 100 m. E of Saccatu, on the r. bank of the Quarrama.

KOTRU, a town and port of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, 45 m. W of Grand Lahou.

KOTSCHAU, a village of Prussia, in the circle and 7 m. SE of Merseburg, on the Saale. Pop. 720. It has a saline spring.—Also a v. in Silesia, in the reg. and 48 m. E of Oppeln, circle and 15 m. ESE of Lublinitz. Pop. 160. It has large iron-works.—Also a v. in the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, E of Weimar. Pop. 111.

KOTSCHENBRODA, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail, and 7 m. NW of Dresden, on the r. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 700. It is well-built.

KOTTARIA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch, 36 m. E of Andjar, in N lat. 23° 5'.

KOTTBUS, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. of Frankfort, 70 m. SE of Berlin, on the r. bank of the Spree, at an alt. of 328 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1837, 8,216. It has manufactures of woollens, hosiery, and tobacco, several breweries and distilleries, and a considerable transit-trade. It had an evangelical gymnasium with 6 professors, in 1836, and 163 pupils.

KOTTER, one of the Faroe group, SW of Stromöe, and NW of Sandöe, in N lat. 61° 57'. It is about 3 m. in length.

KOTTIAAR, a town of Ceylon, on the S side of the inner harbour of Trincomalee, 12½ m. from Tamblegam, chiefly inhabited by Malabars. The country around is well-cultivated.—The district of K. extends from the N bank of the Virgal-Ganga to the frontiers of Tamblegam, 27 m. from NE to SW, and 15 m. from E to W; and contains about 30 villages.—The K. river is one of the outlets into which the Mahavelle disembogues itself, 25 m. S of the bay of the same name, into which it falls.

KOTTIS, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the upper circle of Manhartsberg, 15 m. W of Krems, on the Krems river.

KOTTISINA, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle and 3 m. SSE of Macarsca. Pop. 1,700. It is the see of a bishop; and has an active trade in salt, oil, and figs, with the Bosniaques.

KOTTIVAR. See **KATTIVAR**.

KOTTOR, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 36 m. NW of Trawnik, on the l. bank of the Verbanitza.

KOTTSHAK-KULTIUK, or **KOCHAK-KULTUK**, a gulf on the E coast of the Caspian, intersected by the parallel of 44° 30' N, the extreme limits of which may be taken from the promontory of Tuk-Karagan on the SW, to the Kolpina islets on the NE, or more narrowly to Cape Kochak, nearly on the same parallel as Tuk-Karagan. Its S coast stretches along the N base of the Mangishlak mountains, which sometimes give name to the gulf itself. It contains several islands, among the largest of which is Podgornoi.

KOTUNTANG, a river of Senegambia, which has its source in the state of Futa-Jallon; runs SW along the frontiers of Timisso-Tombuchi; and entering the

territory of the Timmanis, joins the Kong-Karru-Kabba, about 30 m. E of the entrance of their united waters into the Atlantic.

KOTUR, a river which has its source in the mountains near the E. frontier of Turkey in Asia; makes a considerable circuit in its course a town of the same name, and a little to the S of Khoi; and after running a total distance of about 60 m., joins the Kuk-kana at Mikrican. The valley through which it runs, and which bears the same name, is of little width, and terminates in a narrow defile.

KOTYANA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 36 m. WNW of Janaghur, near the r. bank of the Bhador.

KOTYE, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of Malabar, 33 m. SSE of Calicut.

KOTYS, a nomadic tribe in Hindostan, who inhabit the prov. of Coimbatour.

KOTZAU (OBER), a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, S of Hof. Pop. 1,100. It has a castle.

KOTZEBUE'S SOUND, an extensive indentation of the NW coast of Russian America, to the NE of Behring's strait, situated between Cape Krusenstern on the N, and Cape Espenberg on the S. It extends about 60 m. inland, and is 69 m. in width from N to S. Towards the entrance it contracts to a breadth of about 36 m. It encloses on the E Eschholtz and Hotham inlet; opposite the former is Chemisso island. On the W side are the bay of Good Hope and Cape Deception. Several groups of mountains rise near its shores. The Kitgories and Kionmis are the principal tribes in its vicinity. This gulf is almost constantly blocked up with ice.

KOTZENAU (GROSS), a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the reg. of Liegnitz. Pop. 477.

KOTZENAU (KLEIN), a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the reg. and 18 m. NW of Liegnitz, circle and 12 m. NW of Lüben. Pop. 450. It has a fine castle, and a Lutheran church.

KOTZLING, a market-town of Bavaria, in the prov. of Lower Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Regen, 42 m. ENE of Ratisbon. Pop. 1,300. It has 2 castles, 3 churches, a school, and an hospital; and possesses several breweries, an oil and a tan-mill, and a brick-kiln.

KOUCHIBOUGUACK, a river of New Brunswick, which flows into the gulf of St. Lawrence, 20 m. S of Miramichi bay, after a course of 50 m. It has a lagune at its mouth which forms a good harbour.

KOUCHIBOUGUACKSIS, a river of New Brunswick, which takes its rise in a lake upwards of 50 m. in the interior, and empties itself into the gulf of St. Lawrence, 36 m. S of the Miramichi.

KOVALERKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, 21 m. ENE of Mirgorod.

KOVAR, a district of Transylvania, bounded on the N by Hungary, on the E, S, and W, by Szolnok. The Szamos, which skirts it on the S and NW, is the principal river. The Lepos, one of the principal affluents of the Szamos, traverses the interior. The surface is mountainous, and in great part covered with forests. The principal commerce consists in cattle and charcoal. It is subdivided into 4 *marches*, viz.: Berkes, Bunn, Nagy-Somkert, and Vaad.

KOVASAKI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, on a small stream, near Jedo.

KOVASZNA, a town of Transylvania, in the Szeklers country, march of Zabola, 32 m. NE of Cronstadt.

KOVERECTAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. Laristan, 60 m. E of Lar.

KOVESD (Mező), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Borsod, 12 m. ESE of Erlau.

KOVI, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Gömör, 6 m. ESE of Ratko, on the l. bank of the Turcsék.

KOVJA, a river of Russia, which rises in Lake Kovjskoe, in the S part of the gov. of Olonetz; runs S; enters the gov. of Novgorod; and flows into Lake Bielo, on the NW side, after a course of 60 m.

KOVODOZERO, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, 6 m. W of the gulf of Kandalask, and 8 m. NE of Lake Plavozero. It communicates with the gulf of Kandalask by the Kovda.

KOVROV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. NE of Vladimir, on the r. bank of the Kliasma. Pop. 400.

KOWAL, a town of Poland, in the obwodie of Kujavie, 15 m. SE of Brzesk. Pop. 1,342.

KOWALLWO, or **SCHÖNSEE**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle and 15 m. NE of Thorn. Pop. 500.

KOWALSIR, a village of Afghanistan, near the E entrance of the Khyber pass, in N lat. 34°.

KOWARSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. NNW of Wilna, on the r. bank of the Swieta.

KOWEL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 32 m. NNE of Wladzimiers, on the l. bank of the Turia. Pop. 1,000.

KOWIE, or **KOWIEC**, a river of S. Africa, which rises in the Zwartwater mountains, a little to the S of Graham's Town, and flows SE by S, through the central district of Albany to the sea, into which it falls at Port Francis, 9 m. SSE of Bathurst, and 35 m. from Graham's Town. Its estuary does not afford a secure seaport, and goods for the interior are chiefly landed at Port Elizabeth, distant 96 m. Its chief tributary is the Torrens, which it receives on the l. bank, at a point 5 m. W by N of Bathurst.

KOWLAS, a town and district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad. The town is in N lat. 18° 14', 80 m. NW of Hyderabad. The Manjera river bounds the district on three sides.

KOWNO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, at the junction of the Niemen and the Wilna, 62 m. WNW of Wilna. It has an imposing appearance from a distance, but consists, with the exception of a few convents and churches, of ill-built houses. Pop. 4,500. The trade is brisk, this town being a kind of mart for goods carried from Lithuania to Prussia, and in particular for corn, honey, and wax. In the memorable campaign of 1812, the French army marched through K. in high order and vast numbers on 24th of June: in the middle of December, after their disastrous retreat of more than 600 m. from Moscow, they again made their way through it in a state of great disorder.

KOWROWA, a village on the W coast of the island of Hawaii or Owhyhee, in Karakakua bay, where Cook was killed in Feb. 1779.

KOZACZYNA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 18 m. W of Widzy.

KOZAR, or **RACSKOZAR**, a small town of Hungary, in the com. of Baranya, 18 m. N of Pecs.

KOZARATZ, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 24 m. NW of Bagna-Luka, on the r. bank of the Sanna.

KOZELETZ, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Tchernigov, on the r. bank of the Ostra, 45 m. NNE of Kiev. Pop. 2,000.

KOZELSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 40 m. SSW of Kaluga, at the confluence of the Dragunka and the Gizdra. It was destroyed by fire in 1777; and has been handsomely rebuilt. Pop. 3,000.

KOZIANY, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 9 m. SE of Vindzy, on the l. bank of the Disna.

KOZIEEVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. W of Kharkov.

KOZIEGLOW, a town of Poland, 52 m. NW of Cracow. Pop. 1,300.

KOZIENICE, a town of Poland, near the Vistula, 48 m. SSE of Warsaw. It has an ancient castle. Pop. 1,600.

KOZLAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. WSW of Rakonitz.

KOZLI, a small town of Persia, on the road from Sultanieh to Sennah, 90 m. NNE of Sennah.

KOZLOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tambov, on the r. bank of the Lesnoi-Voronej, 48 m. WNW of Tambor. Pop. 6,800. Its chief trade is derived from the surrounding country, and consists in horned cattle, which are sold to the Don Cossacks, and in tallow and salt meat, which are forwarded to Moscow.

KOZMIN, a town of Prussian Poland, 28 m. WNW of Kalisch, on the Orla. Pop. 2,193.

KOZMODEMIANSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kasan, 30 m. WNW of Cheboskar, on the r. bank of the Volga. It has an active trade, by the river, in timber, mats, and articles of wooden turnery.

KRABEN, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guayana, in N lat. $0^{\circ} 10'$.

KRAC. See KARAK.

KRACHOVO, a mountain-ridge of Turkey, between Romelia and Thessaly, making part of the water-shed between the basins of the Salembria and the Venetico, and connected on the E with Mount Volutza.

KRACK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Basel. Pop. 226.

KRAFY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Basel. Pop. 247.

KRAGEROE, a small maritime town of Norway, in the bail. of Bragsberg, 92 m. SSW of Christiania, on the coast of the Skager-Rack, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 51' 35''$.

KRAGOJEVATZ, a town of Servia, in the sanj. and 60 m. S of Semendria, on the r. bank of the Lepeniza.

KRAHENHEIMSTETTEN, a small town of Baden, 8 m. W of Sigmaringen.

KRAIBURG, a town of Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Inn, 10 m. SW of Muhlendorf. Pop. 700.

KRAIN. See CARNIOLA.

KRAINBURG, or CRAIN, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, on the Save, 20 m. W of Laibach, at the confluence of the Kauker with the Save. Pop. 1,400.

KRAJOVA, KRAYOWA, or CRAJOVA, a town of European Turkey, the capital of Little Wallachia, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 19'$, 40 geog. m. direct distance NE by E of Widin, and 90 m. W by S of Bucharest. It is situated nearly in the centre of Little Wallachia, within 3 m. of the l. bank of the Schyl, which flows into the Danube nearly opposite Rahova, at a point 35 m. direct distance S by E of Krajova. It is a large and well-built town, with a pop. of about 8,000.

KRAKATOA, an island in the straits of Sunda, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 6'$, midway between Sumatra and Java.

KRAKOW, a small town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 m. SSE of Güstrow, near a small lake of the same name. Pop. 800.

KRAKOWIEC, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 21 m. NE of Przemyśl.

KRALIEWA-VELIKA, a small town of Slavonia, on an island formed by the Pakra, 156 m. S of Vienna.

KRALINGEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 3 m. NE of Rotterdam. Pop. 2,080.

KRALITZ, or KRALICE, a village of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 4 m. NNW of Tovitschan. Pop. 900.

KRALOWITZ, a small town of Bohemia, 15 m. SW of Rakonitz, on the Sztrela. Pop. 1,600.

KRALUP, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. WNW of Saatz, on the Saubach. Pop. 500.

KRAMARICH, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 60 m. ESE of Trawnik.

KRANENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 7 m. W of Cleves. Pop. 1,200. It has breweries, tanneries, and paper-mills.

KRANICHPELD, a town of Germany, on the river Ilm, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 51' 55''$, appertaining partly to the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, partly to that of Saxe-Meiningen. Pop. of the former portion 620; of the latter 1,350.

KRANOWITZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 48 m. S of Oppeln. Pop. 660.

KRANZBERG, a town of Bavaria, 8 m. NW of Fiersing, on the r. bank of the Amper. Pop. 300.

KRAPAKS. See CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

KRAPENDORE, a town in the grand-duchy and 21 m. SW of Oldenburg, on the l. bank of the Soeste. Pop. 780.

KRAPINA, a river of Croatia, which rises in the com. and 15 m. SW of Warasdin, and flows from NE to SW to the Save, which it joins on the l. bank, 9 m. W of Agram, after a course of 45 m. Its principal affluent is the Krapinchicza.—Also a town of Croatia, 18 m. S of Pettau, on the l. bank of the Krapinchicza, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 9' 52''$. There are hot mineral springs in the vicinity.

KRAPIVNA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 27 m. SW of Tula, at the confluence of the Plova and the Oupa. Pop. 1,100.

KRAPIWNA, a small town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 9 m. NE of Ober-Glogau.

KRAPPITZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 13 m. S of Oppeln, on the l. bank of the Oder. Pop. 1,610.

KRASICZYN, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 6 m. WSW of Przemyśl, on the r. bank of the San.

KRASNA, a small town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, NW of Gross-Mesentsch, of which it forms a suburb, on the other side of the Betschwa. Pop. 1,800.—Also a town of Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. NE of Brzezany, on the l. bank of the Stripa.

KRASNABROD, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Semplin, 35 m. NE of Eperies.—Also a small town of Poland, on the Wieprz, 28 m. W of Belcz. Pop. 400.

KRASNE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 52 m. N of Jampol.

KRASNEUKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronez, 6 m. WNW of Novo-Khopersk, on the l. bank of the Savala.

KRASNIEWICE, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 18 m. SW of Gostynin. Pop. 450.

KRASNIK, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 52 m. WNW of Zamosz.

KRASNOBORSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, 30 m. WNW of Solvytchegodsk, on the l. bank of the Dvina. Pop. 600.

KRASNOGORSKAIA, a fort of Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, 36 m. SSW of Yalutorusk, on the r. bank of the Iset.—Also a fort of Russia, in the gov. and 45 m. ESE of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Ural.

KRASNOI, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. SW of Smolensk, on a small affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 500. In the disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, they were attacked here by the Russians, and suffered great loss. Pop. 450.—Also a town in the gov. of Minsk, 21 m. S of Vileyka.

KRASNOIAR, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Astrakhan, 36 m. NNE of Astrakhan, on an island

formed by arms of the Volga. Pop. 1,970, who employ themselves chiefly in fishing.

KRASNOIARSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk, on a small river which falls into the Yenisei, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 1'$, E long. $92^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. 5,162 in 1833. The great road from Tomsk to Irkutsk, and generally the overland route between Western Siberia and the Trans-Balkalian provs., passes through this town, which occasions a considerable transit of commodities for the trade with China and Eastern Siberia. The surrounding country is of remarkable fertility.

KRASNOIARSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 105 m. ESE of Simbirsk, on the l. bank of the Sok.

KRASNOI-JAROVKA, a German settlement in the Russian gov. of Saratov, 15 m. E of Saratov, on the l. bank of the Volga.

KRASNOI-KHOHN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 99 m. NNE of Tver. Pop. 1,800.

KRASNOI-SELO, a large and well-built village of Russia, about 20 m. from St. Petersburg.—Also a village in the gov. of Perm, with a rich botanical garden.

KRASNO-KUTSK, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharkov, on the r. bank of the Merlo, 40 m. WSW of Kharkov.

KRASNOLUKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 36 m. NE of Borisov.

KRASNOPOL, a town of Poland, in the obwojcie and 9 m. W of Seyny. Pop. 560.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 52 m. SW of Jitomir.

KRASNOPOLE, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. NW of Kharkov.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, on the r. bank of the Paluj.

KRASNO-POLIE, a German settlement, in the gov. and 52 m. SSE of Saratov, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 500.

KRASNO-SLOBODSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Penza, on the river Moksha, 30 m. ESE of Temnikov. Pop. 4,650.

KRASNO-UFIMSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, 70 m. SE of Kungur, on the r. bank of the Ufa. Pop. 5,000. Iron and copper are extensively wrought in the vicinity.

KRASNYSTAW, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, on the river of Wieprz, 26 m. SSW of Chelm. Pop. 3,000.

KRASNOVODSK, a mountain-chain of Tartary, which runs from N to S along the E coast of the Caspian, between the bay of Karaboghaz and the gulf of Balkan.

KRASOVA, **KRASO**, or **KRASCHOW**, an extensive palatinate in the SE of Hungary; bounded on the N by the com. of Arad, from which it is separated by the Marös; on the NE by Transylvania; on the E and S by the Banat; and on the W by the com. of Temesch. It has an area of 108·8 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 228,602. It is a mountainous district; but its valleys are fertile in grain, particularly maize; and it has some extensive plains in its W part. It is watered by the Marös, the Ternes, and the Bega, on the N; and by the Nera on the S. Iron, copper, and lead, are extensively wrought.—It is subdivided into 5 *jaras* or *marches*, viz.: Bules, Kalponas, K., Lugos, and Oravica.

KRASZNA, a county in the NW of Transylvania, in the Hungarian country, watered by the Berettyo and the K. It is covered in great part with forests. Area 19·8 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 19,555, Magyars and Wallachians.—The town of K., which gives name to the above-mentioned palatinate, is 6 m. SSE of Somlyo.

KRASZNA-HORKA, a small town of Hungary,

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in the palatinate of Gömör, 3 m. E of Ratko. Near it are rich mines of quicksilver and cinnabar.

KRATOVO, a town of Turkey, in the prov. of Romelia, sanj. and 15 m. E of Uskup, on the l. bank of the Psigna.—Also a town of Servia, in the sanj. and 40 m. S of Kruchovatz.

KRATTOK, a village of Java, near the S coast of the island, about 15 m. S of Djoejocarta.

KRATZAU, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 9 m. SSW of Friedland. Pop. 1,210, chiefly cotton and linen-weavers.—Also a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingratz. Pop. 1,200.

KRAUPEN, or **GRAUPEN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. NW of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,600. It has large vitriol-works. In the vicinity copper, tin, and silver are mined.

KRAUTA, or **KRAUTHEIM**, a town of Baden, 3 m. S of Boxberg, on the river Jaxt. Pop. 700.

KRAUTERGERSEHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Obernay. Pop. 1,000.

KRAUTHAUSEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. ENE of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the r. bank of the Roër.

KREBEN, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 m. S of Posen.

KRECHEVO, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 30 m. E of Trawniki. Pop. 2,000.

KREFELD, or **CREFELT**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. NW of Dusseldorf, 3 m. from the l. bank of the Rhine, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $6^{\circ} 32'$. It is a well-built town, and surrounded with walls and ditches. Pop. in 1831, 18,738; in 1837, 23,008. It contains a Roman Catholic church, two Protestant churches, a synagogue, and other places of worship; an orphan-asylum, a deaf and dumb asylum, and a house-of-correction. Its manufactures are extensive, consisting of silks, velvets, yarns, kerseymeres, flannels, gloves, threads, staves, iron and copper wares, and soap. The annual produce of its looms amounts to 4,000,000 dollars.

KREIBITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,100.

KREICH, a river of Baden, which rises in the Black forest, near Keimbach; runs NW, and then SW; and joins the Rhine, on the r. bank, near Spire, after a course of 36 m.

KREIDERSVILLE, a village of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 183 m. NE of Harrisburg.

KREIGA, a town of Nigritia, in Kordofan, 15 m. W of El Obeid.

KREMENETZ, or **KREZEMENIEC**, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, 130 m. S of Jitomir, at the foot of a mountain whose summit is occupied by a castle, which forms the citadel of the town. Pop. 5,760. The vicinity is fertile in fruit, hemp, and tobacco.

KREMENNAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharkov, 60 m. SSE of Kupiansk.

KREMENSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the Don Cossacks' territory, 6 m. NE of Perekopkaia, on the r. bank of the Don.

KREMENTSCHUG, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 64 m. SW of Poltava, at the confluence of the Kagumlik and the Dnieper, in N lat. $49^{\circ} 3' 28''$, E long. $33^{\circ} 28' 46''$. It is surrounded by earthen ramparts. Its houses are chiefly built of wood. It has manufactories of sugar, saltpetre, soap, and army-supplies. Pop. in 1838, 17,087.

KREMMEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Ost-Havelland, 22 m. NW of Berlin, on the lake of Luch. Pop. 2,162.

KREMNITZ, or **KÖRMÖCZ-BANYA**, a town of Hun-

gary, in the com. of Bacs, in a deep valley, 10 m. W of Neusohl, and 18 m. N of Schemnitz, in N lat. 48° 42', E long. 18° 54', at an alt. of 623 yds. above sea-level. It comprises a castle, a mint, a Catholic and a Lutheran church, a gymnasium, a normal school, an infirmary, and extensive mining-offices, besides large scattered faubourgs. Pop. 5,480. The mines in the vicinity of K. are still worked for gold and silver, but the richest veins are in a great degree exhausted. They produce about 15,000 marks of silver, and 250 marks of gold annually. Private companies hold the richest and best mines. K. has also a vitriol-work, paper-mills, and potteries.

KREMPE, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 4 m. NE of Glückstadt. Pop. 1,850.

KREMS, a town of Lower Austria, on the l. bank of the Danube, near the confluence of a small stream of the same name, 38 m. WNW of Vienna, in N lat. 48° 21' 30". It is surrounded by old walls, and has a piarist college, a gymnasium, an agricultural school, and large infantry barracks. Its manufactures consist of vinegar, saltpetre, metal buttons, alum, and mustard. Pop. 4,437.—The K. rises near Martinsberg, and flows first ENE, and then SSW, a distance of 30 m.—Also a river of Austria, in the Traun circle, which rises near Georgen, and flows in a NNE course, passing Kremsmunster and Kremsdorf, to the Traun, which it joins on the r. bank, at Ebelsberd, after a course of 40 m.

KREMSBRUCK, a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laibach, circle and 26 m. NNW of Villach, on the l. bank of the Liser. Iron is wrought in the vicinity.

KREMSIER, or KROMIERIZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Preran, on the r. bank of the March, 12 m. SW of Preran. Pop. 5,267. It has a gymnasium, and a military school, and a fine chateau, the summer residence of the bishop of Olmütz, with a library of 30,000 vols.

KREMSMUNSTER, a town of Austria, in the circle of France, on the l. bank of the Krems, at the foot of a hill the summit of which is occupied by a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 9 m. SE of Wels, in N lat. 48° 3', E long. 14° 7'. It is a neat well-built town, and has a lyceum. The abbey possesses an observatory, several museums of natural history, a noble library of 50,000 vols., and a spacious and beautiful church.

KRESLAVL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vitebsk, on the r. bank of the Southern Dwina, 27 m. E of Dwinaburg. It is well and regularly built. Pop. 1,200.

KRESTOVSKIR, a group of islands in the Arctic ocean, near the embouchure of the Kolyma. They are rocky, and covered chiefly with moss, and are only occasionally visited by fur-hunters.

KRESTZI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 54 m. ESE of Novgorod, on the Khalova. Pop. 1,900.

KREUTH, a large watering-place in the Bavarian Tyrol, at an alt. of 2,911 ft. above sea-level. It forms a kind of half-way house between Munich and Innsbruck. The water is saline. The surrounding scenery is beautiful and grand.

KREUTZ, a town of Transylvania, in the Szeklers country, 12 m. W of Udvarhely, on the r. bank of the Grand-Kockel.

KREUTZ, or KÖRÖS, a county of Croatia; bounded on the N by the Drave, which separates it from Hungary; on the E by the regimental districts of K. and of St. George; on the SE by Slavonia; on the S and W by Agram, from which it is separated for some distance by the Longa; and on the NW by Warasdin. A chain of mountains divides it into two physical regions, that on the N sloping towards the Drave, and watered by the Bednya and the Grabulin; and that on the S belonging to the basin of the Save,

and watered by the Lonya and the Glogovnicza. A large portion of the surface is covered with forests. The total area is 30.2 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 101,036, chiefly Catholic Croats. It is subdivided into the marches of K. and of Kopreinitz.—Its chief town, of the same name, lies on the r. bank of the Glogovnicza, in N lat. 46° 1' 16", 21 m. SSE of Warasdin. Pop. 2,800.

KREUTZ, or KÖRÖS, a district of Military Croatia, in the generalat of Warasdin; bounded on the W and N by the civil division of the same name; on the E by the regimental district of St. George; and on the S by Slavonia. It has an area of 29.6 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 58,862. Its surface is generally mountainous, except towards the centre, where some marshy plains occur, near the banks of the Chasma and the Glogovnicza. Its chief towns are Ivanich, Chasma, and Belovar.

KREUTZBERG, the highest summit of the Rhonegebirge, in Bavaria, 48 m. N of Würzburg. It has an elevation of 700 toises or 1,492 yds. above sea-level.

KREUTZBERG-PHILIPPSTHAL, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Fulda, on the r. bank of the Werra. Pop. 900.

KREUTZEN, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the Mühl circle, 4 m. NW of Grein.

KREUZBURG, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 28 m. NNE of Oppeln, on the Stober. Pop. 3,394.—Also a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. S of Königsberg. Pop. 1,678.—Also a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the l. bank of the Werra, 6 m. NNW of Eisenach. Pop. 1,890.

KREUZNACH, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. SSE of Cologne, on the Nahe, at an alt. of 328 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 7,833. It is a well-built town, and is defended by a castle. It has manufactories of leather, soap, tobacco, woollens, extensive salt-works, and distilleries; and conducts an active commerce in wine, brandy, grain, and potash. In the vicinity are the ruined castles of Rheingrafenstein and Ebernburg.

KREYLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. NE of Leitmeritz. It has a crystal manufactory. Pop. 1,100.

KREZIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. NE of Königgratz, on the Mettau.

KRIEBLOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Breslau, near Canth. Pop. 220.

KRIEBSTEIN, a village of Saxony, in the circle and 36 m. SE of Leipsic.

KRIEGEM, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. SSW of Saatz, on the l. bank of the Goldbach. Pop. 500.

KRIEGSTETTEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 2 m. SE of Soleure. Pop. in 1850, 186.

KRIEKO, a river of Senegambia, which rises on the frontiers of Kaarta, and, flowing from E to W, joins the Senegal on the r. bank, after a course of 90 m.

KRIENS, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 1 m. SW of Lucerne. Pop. of p. in 1850, 2,693, Catholics.

KRIEWEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle and 10 m. SE of Kosten, on the l. bank of the Obra. Pop. 675.

KRIMEA. See CRIMEA.

KRIOUKOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, 27 m. NNE of Alexandria, on the r. bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 1,000.

KRISEI, a small island belonging to the Andreev group, in the Aleutian archipelago, between Kiska and Amchatska.

KRISHNA, or KISTNAH, a river of Hindostan, which rises on the E flanks of the Western Ghats,

a little to the N of Mahabilsir, in the NW of Bijapur; skirts the Sattara territory; enters the territories of the Nizam; separates Bijapur and Hyderabad, and Hyderabad from the Balaghat and the Northern Circars; and flows into the gulf of Bengal, between Masulipatam and Nizampatan, by several mouths, of which the two principal are those which respectively pass Divy and Verdaporam. Its total course is about 650 m., generally in a direction from W to E, and between the parallels of 16° and 17° N. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Warner, Golpurba, Malpurba, and Tumbudra; and on the l. the Yairla, the Bimah, the Mossy, and the Over. Owing to the large accumulation of sand at its mouth, it is not navigable; and during the dry season a large portion of its bed is without water.

KRISHNAGURH, a fort in the Punjab, on the route from the Dub pass to Cashmere, 10 m. E of the Indus.

KRISUVILK, a village of Iceland, on the S coast of the district of Guldbringe, 18 m. S of Reykjavik.

KRIVAJA, a river of Bosnia, in the sanj. of Trawnik, which joins the Bosna on the r. bank, near Maglai, after a course from SE to NW of 68 m.

KRIVAN, a summit of the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Galicia and Hungary, 15 m. WNW of Kaysmark, in E long. 20° 12'. It has an alt. of 8,034 ft. See article **CARPATHIANS**.

KRIVIANSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 3 m. SE of Novo-Ocherkask.

KRIVICZE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 15 m. NNE of Vileyka, on the r. bank of the Sewetch.

KRIVOCHIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 120 m. SE of Grodno.

KRIVOROGIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 48 m. NNE of Kamen-skia, on the l. bank of the Kalitva.

KROBEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 44 m. S of Posen. Pop. 985.

KROCZYCE, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 21 m. N of Olkusz. Pop. 400.

KREPELIN, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 m. NE of Wismar. Pop. 1,200.

KROJANKE, a town of Prussian Poland, 24 m. SSW of Friedland, on the river Ghemin. Pop. 1,800. It has extensive breweries and distilleries.

KROKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, 50 m. N of Korono.

KROMAU, a town of Moravia, 18 m. NE of Znaim, on the l. bank of the Rokitna. Pop. 1,300. Potash is made here, and coal is wrought in the vicinity.

KROMBACH, a village of Bavarian Franconia, 42 m. NW of Wurzburg. Pop. 910.

KROMMENIE, a village of Holland, in N. Holland, 9 m. NNE of Haerlem. Pop. 1,700.

KROMMESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Steenhuyze-Wynhuyze. Pop. 154.

KROMOLOV, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 15 m. N of Olkusz. Pop. 600.

KROMPACH, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 15 m. SE of Leutschau, on the r. bank of the Hornath.

KROMY, a small town of Russia, in the gov. and 16 m. S of Orel, on the Kroma. Pop. 2,000.

KRONACH, a town of Bavaria, 24 m. NNW of Baiereuth, near the r. bank of the Rodach, at the foot of a mountain on which the castle of Rosenberg is built. It is surrounded by walls and ditches. Pop. 3,100. It has bleaching-fields, breweries, and iron-works.

KRONBERG, a town of Nassau, in the bail. of Konigstein, on the flank of the Taunus, at an alt. of 739 ft. Pop. 2,030. There are mineral springs here. **KRONBORG**. See **ELSINORE**.

KRONE (DEUTSCH), a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 106 m. WSW of Marienwerder. Pop. 2,973. It has woollen factories, breweries, and distilleries.

KRONE (POLNISCHE), a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 12 m. N of Bromberg, on the Brahe. Pop. 2,233.

KRONECK, a strong castle of Styria, in the circle and 27 m. ESE of Grätz. It is finely situated, and contains many curious military relics.

KRONENBERG, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 4 m. NE of Solingen. Pop. 578.

KRONENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Bas-Rhin, reg. and 30 m. SE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,037.

KRONOEREN, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, off the E coast of Sweden, in N lat. 63° 26'. It is 6 m. in length, and 2½ m. in breadth.

KRONOTZKOE, a lake of Kamchatka, 120 m. SW of Nijni Kamchatka. It is about 20 m. in length, and 10 m. in breadth.

KRON PRIUS, an island off the W coast of Greenland, between Drico isle and Cape Chidley, in N lat. 68° 45'.

KRONSHAGEN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, to the W of Kiel.

KRONSTADT. See **CRONSTADT**.

KRONY, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 45 m. W of Vilna.

KROPELIN, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 m. NE of Wismar. Pop. 1,975. It has distilleries, breweries, pipe-manufactories, and tanneries.

KROPP, a large manufacturing village of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, in the circle and 27 m. NW of Laibach, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Save.

KROPPSTAD, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseberg, 8 m. NE of Wittenberg. Pop. 752.

KROSNO, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. ESE of Jaslo, on the l. bank of the Wislok. Pop. 5,000. It is an entrepot for the wines of Hungary.

KROSSEN, an old town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, in the circle of Jaslo, between the Wisloca and the Insiolda, 90 m. W of Lemberg.

KROTOSCHYN, a town of Prussian Poland, in the reg. of Posen, near the borders of Silesia, 28 m. W of Kalisch. It has manufactories of tobacco, leather, and linen, and a large trade in wool. Among its public edifices are a castle, a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and a synagogue. Pop. 6,750, of whom 1,500 are Jews.

KROTZINGEN, a large village of Baden, 9 m. SW of Freiburg, on the railway to Basle. Pop. 1,311.

KROTZKA, a small town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the S side of the Danube, 15 m. SE of Belgrade. In 1739, a battle was fought here between the Imperialists, commanded by Von Wallis, and the Turks, in which the Imperialists lost 5,700 men. At the same time a battle was fought between the flotillas of the two contending powers on the Danube, within a small distance from the town.

KROYA. See **CROIA**.

KRUCHAVATZ. See **ALAJAH-HISSAR**.

KRUDENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. ESE of Cleves. Pop. 1,811.

KRUDOSEL, a village of Gilan, in Persia, 12 m. SE of Reshd.

KRUIMAU, a town of the archduchy of Austria, 12 m. SW of Horn, on the l. bank of the Kamp. Pop. 300.

KRUININGEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Sieland, 6 m. ESE of Gor. Pop. 900.